

Iowa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 21, 1998.

**Veletta Canouts,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-22888 Filed 8-25-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Wisconsin in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by State Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

During 1989-1991, human remains representing a minimum of 139 individuals were recovered from the Tremaine site (47-Lc-0095) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 139 associated funerary objects include ceramics, sherds, projectile point, scrapers, and flakes, shell, copper fragments, galena fragments, stone pipe bowls, catlinite fragments, bison scapula hoes, river cobbles, mammal bone, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon data and ceramic typology, the Tremaine site has been identified as an Oneota occupation dating between 1300-1600 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and

anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Filler site (47-Lc-0149) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the Filler site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View Phase occupation dating between 1500-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1986 and 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the OT site (47-Lc-0262) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 26 associated funerary objects include ceramics, ceramic sherds, lithics (including projectile points, scrapers, & flakes), shell, shell beads, a copper disc, copper beads, stone pipe bowls, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the OT site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View phase occupation dating between 1450-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 141 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 165 objects listed

above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Wooley, Curator of Anthropology, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488; telephone: (608) 264-6574, before September 25, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 18, 1998.

**Daniel Haas,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-22887 Filed 8-25-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Proposed Exchange of Lands Within North Cascades National Park Service Complex, Chelan County, Washington**

**ACTION:** Notice of realty action on proposed land exchange.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service (NPS) is considering a land exchange pursuant to the Act of July 15, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 4601-22(b)) and the Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 90) as amended, which established North Cascades National Park (NP) and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (NRA). Acquired Federal lands situated within the boundary of Lake Chelan NRA would be conveyed to Mr. Clifford Courtney, a private party. In exchange, the United States (U.S.) would acquire lands owned by Mr. Courtney within the boundaries of North Cascades NP. This exchange is being considered to consolidate future private development to a suitable location but subject to land