

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN by an unknown person who donated the remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During 1970-1971, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN by David Nystuen of the Minnesota Historical Society. In 1987, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN by Heinz Weisse. In 1979, these human remains were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society by Tom Igwn. In 1987, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1952, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are an animal bone, a scapula hoe, and clam shells.

In 1955, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN during archeological investigations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

During the 1950s, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site FL-8, Riehl Mounds, Fillmore County, MN by person(s) unknown. In 1992, these human remains were turned over to J. Oothoudt who turned them over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-GD-04 has been identified as Mississippian, Oneota/Blue Earth and Silvernale phases. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota/Blue Earth phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the

present-day Otoe. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Silvernale phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Ioway.

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-GD-05, Eggleston Mound Group site, Goodhue County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a lithic flake/scrapper, and clam shells.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-GD-05 has been identified as Mississippian, Oneota phase. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Otoe and Ioway.

In 1955, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-SB-01, High Island Mound site/Black Tortoise Mound, Sibley County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-SB-01 has been identified as Mississippian, Oneota phase. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Otoe and Ioway.

In 1952, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-WL-02, McCauleyville Mound site, Wilkin County, MN during excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-WL-02 has been identified as Mississippian, Oneota phase. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Otoe and Ioway.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined

that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 117 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 57 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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 Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Specialist, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 1819 Bemidji Ave. Bemidji, MN 56601; telephone: (218) 755-3825, before August 23, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 16, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-18890 Filed 7-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas,

Fayetteville, AR which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The four cultural items consist of a small shell-tempered pottery vessel and three animal bone tools.

At an unknown date, these cultural items were found with a human burial in the Kohler Mound, Alexander County, IL. In 1947, these cultural items were acquired by the University Museum as part of the purchase of the artifact collection of Fain White King.

Based on the temper and character of the pottery, these cultural items have been determined to relate to the Middle Mississippian Culture of the Mississippi Period (800-1600 A.D.). Based on geographical continuity, the University Museum has identified the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma as the likely descendant of the Mississippian culture in that part of Illinois.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these four cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Michael P. Hoffman, Curator of Anthropology, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72702; telephone: (501) 575-3855 before August 23, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 13, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-18886 Filed 7-22-99; 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 Montgomery County, IL in the Possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

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 from Montgomery County, IL in the possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

In 1963, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from site CIPS 5 Dam site during salvage excavations conducted by Michael P. Hoffman, a graduate student at Harvard University and a crew of students. No known individuals were identified. The 103 associated funerary objects include ceramic sherds, stone flakes, deer bones, ground stone tools and stone core fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on ceramic temper and styles, these burials date to the Bluff Culture of the Late Woodland Period (700-900 A.D.). The Bluff Culture is at least partially ancestral to the Middle Mississippian Culture of southern Illinois. Based on geographical continuity, the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma is likely to be descendant of archeological cultures of the Woodland and Mississippian periods in central and southern Illinois.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 103 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 University Museum 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 Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Michael P. Hoffman, Curator of Anthropology, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72702; telephone: (501) 575-3855, before August 23, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 15, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-18887 Filed 7-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

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 in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site by person(s) unknown. At an unknown date, these human remains were donated to the University of