

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, St. Paul and Bemidji, MN**

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, St. Paul and Bemidji, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1979, human remains representing three individuals were collected from site 21-HU-26, Houston County, MN during an archeological survey conducted by Tom Trow of the Minnesota Historical Society. In 1987, two of these individuals were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. In 1993, the third individual was turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological surveys, ethnohistoric evidence, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-HU-26 has been identified as an Oneota/Orr phase Mississippian site. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota/Orr phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Ioway tribes.

In 1935, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from site 21-FL-09, Rushford Mound site, Fillmore County, near Rushford, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. After 1987, these human remains were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are two mortuary ceramic vessels.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-FL-09 has been

identified as an Oneota/Orr phase Mississippian site. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota/Orr phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Ioway tribes.

In 1942, human remains representing 12 individuals were removed from site 21-HU-04, Wilsey site, Houston County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. At a later date, these human remains were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include flint chips, a catlinite pipe, an end scraper, a pottery vessel, and a notched arrowhead.

In 1947, human remains representing 16 individuals were recovered from site 21-HU-04, Wilsey site, Houston County, MN during further archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. At a later date, these human remains were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include flint flakes, a quartzite knife, tip of a flint knife, a pottery vessel, copper beads with leather, and a copper bead.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-HU-04 has been identified as an Oneota/Orr phase Mississippian site. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota/Orr phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Ioway tribes.

In 1942 and 1947, human remains representing three individuals were removed from 21-HU-01, Hogback site, Houston County, MN during salvage and archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include flint chips, one ceramic sherd, one copper bead, a projectile point, a pottery vessel, and a catlinite pipe.

In 1953, human remains representing 52 individuals were removed from site 21-HU-01, Hogback site, Houston County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects include bark/leather fragments, two polished bird metapodials, mortuary vessels, a bone fish hook, shell and copper beads,

a catlinite pipe, spiral copper beads, shell and bark/fabric, spiral copper beads and a large clamshell, a necklace of copper, shell, and glass beads, a necklace of copper beads and springs, an end scraper, a grooved axe, a triangular projectile point, a bear claw necklace with copper spring and shell beads, a bone awl, a flint knife, copper bead and beaver teeth, worked bone with drilled holes, and a clamshell.

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

In 1948, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-FL-08, Riehl Mound site, Fillmore County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects include a base of a biface, a crescent chert knife, and a projectile point.

Based on archeological surveys, material culture, and types of associated funerary objects, site 21-FL-08 has been identified as an Oneota/Orr phase Mississippian site. Based on continuities of material culture, historical documents, and oral history, the Oneota/Orr phase of the Mississippian archeological culture has been determined to be ancestral to the present-day Ioway tribes.

In 1954, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-GD-04, Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. In 1991, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1984, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-GD-04, the Bryan site, Goodhue County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by Clark Dobbs of the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology and the University of Minnesota. In 1994, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include ceramic sherds, burned bone, charcoal, rock, ochre, shell, a lithic flake and a possible hammerstone.

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,**

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Program.*

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## 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,