

(aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Foundation, the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, the Native Village of Port Graham, the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Professor William Workman, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska-Anchorage, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508; telephone: (907) 789-6842, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation on behalf of the Native Village of Port Graham, the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), and the Seldovia Village Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 1999.

**Richard Waldbauer,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

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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 in the Possession of the University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DOI.

**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 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1932, human remains representing a minimum of 19 individuals were

recovered from the Kinkead-Mainard site (3PU2), Pulaski County, AR during excavations conducted by the University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 117 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, ceramic sherds, a clay ball, lithic debris, copper beads, a copper band, a copper nugget, pigment, animal bones, a tortoise carapace, an antler pendant, antler projectile points, bone awls, shell beads, a mussel shell, and leather fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, and skeletal and dental morphology, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on ceramic styles and construction, this site has been identified as a manifestation of the Menard Complex during the protohistoric period (1500-1700 AD). French historical documents from 1700 indicate only the Quapaw tribe had villages in the area of the Kinkead-Mainard site. In 1818, the Quapaw ceded the central Arkansas River valley, including the Kinkead-Mainard site, to the United States. Based on historical information and continuity of occupation, these human remains have been affiliated with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1965, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from the Parkin site (3CS29), Cross County, AR during the Arkansas Archeological Society summer excavation under the direction of the University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, potsherds, and a pottery object.

In 1966, human remains representing 17 individuals were recovered from the Parkin site (3CS29), Cross County, AR during the University of Arkansas Archeological Field School. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include pottery vessels, potsherds, animal bones, and stones.

Based on the associated funerary objects, and skeletal and dental morphology, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on historical documents, Spanish artifacts at the site, and archeological research, the Parkin site is thought to be the village of Casqui from the DeSoto era (c. 1541-3 AD). Based on radiocarbon dates and Native ceramics, the Parkin site has been dated to the late Mississippian to the early protohistoric period (1350-1600 AD). French historical documents from 1700 indicate only the Quapaw tribe had villages in the area of eastern Arkansas above the mouth of the Arkansas River. Based on

historical information, oral tradition, and continuity of occupation, these human remains have been affiliated with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 44 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University Museum, University of Arkansas have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 146 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, University of Arkansas 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana. 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 September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 5, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-22163 Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items From Shannon County, SD in the Possession of the Wyoming State Museum, Cheyenne, WY**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.