

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the seven 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 South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation and the Pawnee Indian Tribe 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 Renee Boen, Curator, State Archaeological Center, South Dakota Historical Society, P.O. Box 1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before October 13, 1999.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 23, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-23770 Filed 9-10-99; 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 Wisconsin in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI**

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

**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 Wisconsin 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 Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from site 47-TR-31, Mound 26, HB-1, also known as the Trempealeau Lakes or Schwerts Mound Group, Trempealeau County, WI during excavations conducted by field crews of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include bracelets, rings, fabric fragments, cowrie shells, tubular beads, seed beads, and coin earrings.

Based on historic material culture, including a wood coffin, associated with these burials and historic associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American from early this century (1900-1920 A.D.). Based on the material culture and Ho-Chunk oral history, these individuals have been identified as Ho-Chunk.

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 two 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 21 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 Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the 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 Ms. Jennifer Kolb, Director, Museum Archeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706; telephone (608) 264-6560; e-mail:

jlkolb@mail.shsw.wisc.edu before October 13, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 24, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-23768 Filed 9-12-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service, Interior.

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI**

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

**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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin which meet the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 28 cultural items consist of one cloth wrapper, two cane flutes, nine ermine skins, two fire-sets, a gourd rattle, a gourd bowl, an iron spear point, three war clubs, a rattle, a quillwork strip, a calico bundle containing a bird, a mat wrapper, a packet of roots, a buckskin bag, a packet of green paint, and a buckskin wrapper. Collectively, these cultural items comprise a Ho-Chunk Stealer Bundle.

In 1930, Charles Brown, representing the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, purchased the Stealer Bundle from John Blackhawk of Black River Falls, WI.

Consultation evidence presented by the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin confirms that all cultural items listed above are used in the Eagle Clan Lodge ceremony. Representatives of *wa ma nu ka cha bra* (Eagle Clan) have stated that these items are needed by traditional religious leaders for the practice of Native American religion by their present-day adherents. Representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Eagle Clan of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin have indicated that the Stealer Bundle and all associated items are owned communally by the clan as a whole and no individual had