

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee: Meeting**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. Appendix (1988), that a meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee will be held on November 18, 19, and 20, 1999 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Committee will meet at the Hilton Salt Lake City; telephone: (800) 421-7602 or inside Utah (901) 532-3344, fax: (801) 531-0705, located at 150 West 500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. Meetings will begin at 8:30 a.m. and will end no later than 5:00 p.m. each day.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee was established by Public Law 101-601 to monitor, review, and assist in implementation of the inventory and identification process and repatriation activities required under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The agenda for this meeting will include: disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains; and discussions of the dispute between the Hopi Tribe and Chaco Culture National Historical Park, NM.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited. Persons will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis. Persons wishing to make a presentation to the committee should submit a request to do so by October 22, 1999. Please clearly state what you would like to discuss, how much time you estimate that you will need, and your contact information. Any member of the public may also file a written statement for consideration by the committee by November 2, 1999. Both written requests and statements should be addressed to the committee in care of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

A block of lodging rooms has been set aside at the Hilton Salt Lake City, at a significantly reduced rate. Reservations must be booked with the hotel by October 25, 1999 to guarantee the reduced rate. Please reference the National Park Service and mention that you are attending the NAGPRA Review Committee Meeting.

Individuals seeking further information concerning this meeting may contact Dr. C. Timothy McKeown, Ms. Jean Kelley, or Ms. Laura Mahoney, Archeology and Ethnography Program, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW, NC340/MS 2275, Washington, DC 20240; telephone: (202) 343-4101. Transcripts of the meeting will be available for public inspection approximately eight weeks after the meeting at the office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, 800 North Capitol St., NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC.
Dated: September 23, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 99-25370 Filed 9-28-99; 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 in the Control of the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, United States Navy, Oak Harbor, WA**

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 control of the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, United States Navy, Oak Harbor, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Navy and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation.

During 1983-1985, human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals were recovered from Maylor Point, Whidbey Island, WA by Dr. Astrida R. Blukis Onat following their exposure from natural erosion. No known individuals were identified. The ten associated funerary objects include two metal disks and eight pieces of copper.

Based on the condition of the human remains, associated funerary objects, and condition of the human remains, these human remains have been identified as Native American dating prior to European contact. Based on

anthropological literature, field notes, and excavation records, there is a shared group identity between these human remains and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the United States Navy have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the United States Navy have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the ten 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 United States Navy 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 Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Steve Pennix, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Environmental Affairs Department, 1100 W. Lexington Street, Oak Harbor, WA 98278; telephone: (360) 257-1009, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.
Dated: September 23, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 99-25365 Filed 9-28-99; 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 in the Possession of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc., Appleton, 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 in the possession of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc., Appleton, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Wisconsin- Fox Valley Center and Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In 1951, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from a burial mound across the canal from the Gringnon Home in Kaukauna, WI by William Wolfe, archeologist and curator of the Grignon Home and were accessioned into the collections of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 2,880 associated funerary objects include silver jewelry and crosses, Spanish coins, beads, brass bells and buttons, projectile points, brass tinklers, fabric pieces, gun parts, and iron ax fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on the dates of manufacture of the silver trade jewelry and crosses, these burial have been dated to c. 1773-1809 A.D. Although many tribes moved through the Kaukauna, WI area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, historic records indicate that only the Menominee were present in this area throughout the 1773-1809 A.D. period. Comparison of the associated funerary objects with those recovered in known Menominee burials at Butte des Morts and Green Bay from the 1773-1809 period indicate consistent characteristics of Menominee dress, ornamentation, and manner of interment.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. 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 Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 2,880 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 Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Matthew Carpenter, Curator of Collections, Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc., 330 East College Ave., Appleton, WI 54911; telephone: (920) 735-9370, ext. 113, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 99-25366 Filed 9-28-99; 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 South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

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 in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Few Tails family, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

Between 1891 and 1932, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location by person(s) unknown. In 1932, the Deadwood Pioneer-Times reported that John T. Milek, a lawyer and publisher from Sturgis, SD had donated

these human remains to the Adams Memorial Hall Museum, Deadwood, SD. In that article, these human remains were identified as Few Tails, an Oglala Lakota man slain by Anglo horse thieves near the Belle Fourche River in Meade County, SD in 1891. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1994, these human remains were transferred from the Adams Memorial Hall Museum to the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center for NAGPRA inventory and repatriation. Based on osteological analysis, these remains have been identified as Native American man between the ages of 40-49, most likely of Oglala descent. Trauma present on the skull and mandible are consistent with a violent death. Oral tradition of the Few Tails family and historical records indicate that the wife of Few Tails, who was present at the incident, survived and returned to Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Oral tradition also states the family was unable to retrieve the body of Few Tails following the incident. The human remains in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Society show no evidence of inhumation. No evidence contradicts the identification of these human remains as Few Trails.

Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill, great- or great-great-granddaughter of Few Tails, on behalf of herself and her brothers Leonard Few Tails and Louis Few Tails, and her daughter, Donette Lone Hill, has claimed Few Tails' remains as a lineal descendant.

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 one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(b)(1), Ms. Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill can trace her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation to Few Tails.

This notice has been sent to Ms. Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill, and officials of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Any other person who believes they are a lineal descendant of Few Tails should contact Renee Boen, Curator, State Archaeological Center, South Dakota Historical Society, PO Box