

responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Longyear Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Oneida Nation of New York.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Buyea site (Ond-13), Smithfield, Madison County, NY, by Herbert Bigford, Sr. In 1959, the Longyear Museum of Anthropology purchased the human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Occupation of the Buyea site is dated to approximately A.D. 1450.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Diable site (Msv-2), Stockbridge, Madison County, NY, by Herbert Bigford, Sr. In 1959, the Longyear Museum of Anthropology purchased the human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Occupation of the Diable site is dated to approximately A.D. 1550-1570.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Diable site (Msv-2), Stockbridge, Madison County, NY, by Walter Bennett. In 1965, Mr. Bennett donated the human remains to the Longyear Museum of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Marshall site (Msv-7), Stockbridge, Madison County, NY, by Herbert Bigford, Sr. In 1959, the Longyear Museum of Anthropology purchased the human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Occupation of the Marshall site is dated to approximately A.D. 1630-1650.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Quarry site (Msv-4), Stockbridge, Madison County, NY, by Herbert Bigford, Sr. In 1959, the Longyear Museum of Anthropology purchased the human remains. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects are one lot of perforated canine teeth, one paint pouch, one lot of wampum beads, iron scissors, one iron knife, one iron axe, one lot of pottery sherds, and one clam shell.

Occupation of the Quarry site is dated to approximately A.D. 1640-1650.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Thurston site (Msv-1), Stockbridge, Madison County, NY, by Theodore Whitney. In 1980, Mr. Whitney donated the human remains to the Longyear Museum of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Occupation of the Thurston site is dated to approximately A.D. 1625-1637.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Lanz-Hogan site (Ond-2), Vernon, Oneida County, NY, by Herbert Bigford, Sr. In 1959, the Longyear Museum of Anthropology purchased the human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Occupation of the Lanz-Hogan site is dated to approximately A.D. 1720-1750.

The sites from which the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed are located in the aboriginal territory of the Oneida Iroquois, and the dates of occupation correspond to a time when the Oneida Iroquois are known, from historical sources, to have occupied the region. Consultation with representatives of the Oneida Nation of New York confirmed cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects with the Oneida Iroquois, who are ancestral to the Oneida Nation of New York.

Officials of the Longyear Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Longyear Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the eight objects described 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 Longyear Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were repatriated to NAGPRA representatives of the Oneida Nation of New York on June 26, 1995, and January 9, 2002. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that wishes to comment on this repatriation should

contact Dr. Jordan Kerber, Curator of Collections, Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346, telephone (315) 228-7559.

The Longyear Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Oneida Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 1, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake, MN**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN, and in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake, MN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

In 1988, human remains representing one individual were sent anonymously to the University of Minnesota. A note in the box indicated that the human remains were collected from the area of "Winnie Dam." The Winnibigoshish Lake Dam, also known as Winnie Dam, is located in the Chippewa National Forest in Itasca County, MN. No known

individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from Winnibigoshish Dam are believed to have been sent to the University of Minnesota by Mr. B. Marshall, a private collector. In 1986, Mr. Marshall donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council the remains of four individuals that he had recovered in an area adjacent to Winnibigoshish Dam between 1965 and 1968. At the time of the donation, Mr. Marshall said that he believed that the remains of the four individuals dated to the historic period based on the artifacts found with them. The remains of the four individuals were reburied in 1987. The human remains sent to the University of Minnesota in 1988 are also believed to date to the historic period.

Archeological and historical evidence indicates that during the historic period the area around Winnibigoshish Dam was occupied by ancestors of the present-day Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Officials of the Minnesota Indians Affairs Council and Chippewa National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and Chippewa National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Joseph Day, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Avenue, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755–3825, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council is responsible for notifying the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 23, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03–29771 Filed 11–28–03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, Coastal Systems Station, Dahlgren Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Panama City, FL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, Coastal Systems Station, Dahlgren Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Panama City, FL (CSS Panama City). The human remains and cultural items were removed from the Sowell Mound site (8BY3), Panama City, Bay County, FL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the professional staff of Brockington and Associates, Inc., under contract to CSS Panama City in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

During the 1950s and in 1969 and 1970, human remains representing a minimum of 171 individuals were removed from the Sowell Mound site in

Bay County, FL. The Department of the Navy acquired the 373-acre tract on which the Sowell Mound site is located in 1942 for use as a Naval Section Base. CSS Panama City gave permission to Lamar Gammon and a group of amateur archeologists to conduct excavations at the Sowell Mound site throughout the 1950s, during which time an undetermined number of human remains were removed from a 10-foot square excavation. According to an agreement between CSS Panama City and Florida State University, the university curated the human remains and artifacts removed by Mr. Gammon. In 1969 and 1970, CSS Panama City gave permission to Florida State University to conduct field school excavations at the Sowell Mound site. Due to poor record keeping, no accurate counts are available of the number of human remains or artifacts recovered during the university's excavations. According to an agreement between CSS Panama City and Florida State University, the university curated the human remains and artifacts removed by the university. At the request of CSS Panama City, in 2000 Florida State University turned over the human skeletal remains and artifacts from Mr. Gammon's and the university's excavations to Brockington and Associates, Inc., for curatorial preparation and NAGPRA documentation. No known individuals were identified. The 3,098 associated funerary objects are 3,057 ceramic fragments, 3 ground stone tools, 36 shell beads, and 2 lithics.

Based on mortuary treatment of the human remains, the style and date of the associated funerary objects, and radiocarbon dates from the Sowell Mound site, the human remains were determined to be Native American. The human remains and funerary objects from the Sowell Mound site might share a cultural relationship with any Muscogee-speaking people, because Muscogee-speaking people occupied the area during the time period to which the site is dated, approximately A.D. 100–1300. Modern descendants of Muscogee-speaking people are the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band