

that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: December 17, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, 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 from Oregon in the Possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI

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 from Oregon in the possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Milwaukee Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were collected from an unknown location in Oregon by an unknown person who transferred these human remains to Thomas M.N. Lewis. In 1946, Mr. Lewis donated these human remains to the Milwaukee Public Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial morphology and dentition, this individual has been identified as Native American. The reported geographic location of this individual is consistent with the pre-contact and historic Northern Paiute people. Evidence of metal knife marks on the cranium indicate an historic date which is consistent with a Northern Paiute affiliation. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation indicate that the Oregon Plains are part of the Paiute's traditional and historic occupation area and that descendants of the Paiute from this part of Paiute territory now are included in the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian

Colony of Oregon; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Milwaukee Public Museum 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 Milwaukee Public Museum have also 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 the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California; the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Reservation, Nevada and Oregon; and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Ann McMullen, Ph.D., Curator of North American Ethnology, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233; telephone: (414) 278-2786; fax: (414) 278-6100, before February 14, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 3, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Nebraska in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

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 Nebraska State Historical Society which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 71 cultural items consist of tanned hide fragments, metal fragments, sole of shoe, glass bottle, mussel shell, fragmented metal can or kettle, two paint pans with animal bone "brushes," leather fragments, and decorated leather.

In 1960 and 1970, these cultural items were removed from burials at the Genoa site (25NC20) during archaeological excavation by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Based on oral tradition, archeological evidence, and ethnohistorical documents, the Genoa site has been identified as a Pawnee village dating to post-1800.

The two cultural items consist of a rusted mass of gun parts and a clay pipestem.

In 1940, these cultural items were removed from burials at the Clarks site (25PK1) during archaeological excavation by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Based on oral tradition, archeological evidence, and ethnohistorical documents, the Clarks site has been identified as a Pawnee village dating to post-1800.

Since 1995, all cultural items listed above have been located within the collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 73 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be

reasonably traced between these cultural items and the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, before February 14, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: December 15, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Valley, Lancaster, and Nance Counties, NE in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

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 from Valley, Lancaster, and Nance Counties, NE in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

In 1993, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from private lands in Howard County, NE during construction associated with a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Canal project. In 1995, these human remains were transferred to the Nebraska State Historical Society. No known individuals were identified.

No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture, and site features, as well as proximity to other known Pawnee village and burial areas, these human remains have been identified as Native American, specifically of Pawnee affiliation.

In 1997, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 25VY42, Valley County, NE during a legally authorized archeological investigation conducted by the Nebraska State Historical Society Staff as a result of highway construction. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a stone pipe and a stone knife.

Based on associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on location and associated funerary objects, site 25VY42 has been identified as a habitation associated with the Central Plains tradition (A.D. 1000-1400).

In 1998, human remains representing one individual were received by the Nebraska Historical Society from the Lancaster County Sheriff's Office. These human remains had been confiscated during a criminal investigation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial morphology and the condition of the crania, this individual has been identified as Native American, dating to c. 1000-1400 A.D. Based on craniometrics, this individual has been affiliated with the Central Plains tradition.

Based on continuities of ceramic decoration, stone tool form and function, architecture, chronology, mortuary custom, subsistence pattern, settlement pattern, and geographic location, the Central Plains Tradition is recognized by many anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Pawnee, Arikara, and Wichita. Pawnee and Arikara oral traditions also indicate cultural affiliation between the earlier Central Plains Tradition and these present-day tribes. The Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma, and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, (representing the Arikara) have agreed to allow the Pawnee to claim the human remains listed above.

In 1998, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals from the Wright site (25NC3), near Genoa, Nance County, NE were anonymously delivered to the Nebraska State Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on the note written on the box these human remains were in, these have been determined to be from the Wright site. The Wright Site is a well documented Pawnee village dating to the late 1600s or early 1700s. Based on the presumed location of these remains and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been identified as Native American of Pawnee affiliation.

During the 1930s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Burkett site (25NC1), Nance County, NE and placed in the collections of the Nebraska Historical Society. In 1998, these remains were found in a mislabeled container in the collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on location, historical documents, and material culture, the Burkett site has been identified as a historic Pawnee village dating to the late 1600s or early 1700s.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of eleven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the two 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 Nebraska State Historical Society have also 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 Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, before