

Operational Update on Park Activities, and Citizens Open Forum.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:**

John A. Latschar, Superintendent,  
Gettysburg National Military Park, 97  
Taneytown Road, Gettysburg,  
Pennsylvania 17325.

Dated: March 18, 1999.

**David H. Dreier,**

*Acting Superintendent.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

## 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 of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 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 in the possession of University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Nebraska professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1959, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from site 25BD1 overlooking Ponca Creek, Boyd County, NE during excavations conducted under the direction of T. Witty. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, site 25BD1 has been identified as an Initial Coalescent occupation dated to circa 1400 A.D.

In 1931, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Cache 3 of site 25BF1 near Sweetwater, NE during excavations conducted by W.R. Wedel under the direction of W.D. Strong. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, site 25BF1 has been identified as a Loup River Phase (Itskari Phase) occupation dating to between 1250-1450 A.D.

In 1940, human remains representing 20 individuals from site 25BO7, Boone

County, NE were recovered by John Champe during University of Nebraska salvage archeology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on burial location and skeletal morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. The location of this site is close to a Central Plains Tradition village site, these individuals are believed to be associated with the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Linwood site (25BU1), Butler County, NE by W.R. Wedel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on recorded associated funerary objects and manner of interment, this individual has been determined to be Native American. W.R. Wedel described an excavation by the Nebraska Archeological Survey in which a "flexed child burial" was found, along with trade material including iron hoes, axes, fragments of copper kettles, and bits of brass and glass. The University of Nebraska has determined that these human remains are most likely from the described child's burial. Wedel's report concludes that the Linwood site (25BU1) is a Pawnee village "very probably inhabited about the year 1800, and may date, in part, from a much earlier period."

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Ashland site (25CC1), Cass County, NE under unknown circumstances. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the condition of the human remains, museum records, and site information, this individual has been determined to be Native American, most likely from the Central Plains Tradition period. Based on material culture and site organization, the Ashland site (25CC1) has been identified as a multi-component site, including a Central Plains Tradition component.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Rock Bluff site (25CC31[25CC0]) overlooking the Missouri River in southern Cass County, NE. No information is available as to how or when these remains came into University of Nebraska State Museum collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1914 and 1968, the University conducted excavations at the nearby Walker Glimore site, during which these human remains were most

likely collected. Archeological evidence from these excavations indicates the site is attributable to the Nebraska Culture of the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1913, human remains representing 53 individuals from an ossuary (25CC9001) in Plattsmouth, NE were excavated by R.F. Gilder and others in an uncontrolled excavation following the discovery of the ossuary during a work project. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are 11 shell pendants or pendant fragments.

Based on burial location and manner of interment, this ossuary has been attributed to the Nebraska Culture within the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1934, human remains representing three individuals were excavated from Wiseman Village (25CD3) on the south bank of the Missouri River, Cedar County, NE under the direction of E.H. Bell of the University of Nebraska. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics and stone tool assemblages, the Wiseman Village site has been identified as probable St. Helena Phase occupation. The St. Helena Phase is a component of the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1934, human remains representing 137 individuals were recovered from Wiseman Mounds site (25CD4) under the direction of E.H. Bell of the University of Nebraska. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are stone beads.

Based on probable association with the Wiseman village site, the Wiseman Mounds have been identified as having a Central Plains Tradition component. Based on the apparent age of the remains, these individuals have been determined to be Native American dating to the Central Plains Tradition period.

In 1941, human remains representing 200 individuals were recovered from Wynot Ossuary (25CD7), Cedar County, NE during excavations conducted by R.B. Cuming for the Nebraska State Archeological Survey. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are shell beads.

Based on ceramics and stone tool assemblages present in the fill, the Wynot Ossuary has been identified as in use during the St. Helena Phase [1425-1500 A.D.] of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American.

In 1978, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 25CD13, Cedar County, NE by J.

Ludwickson of the University of Nebraska Department of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on artifacts collected from the site, site 25CD13 has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition occupation. Based on archeological context and condition of the remains, this individual has been identified as Native American.

In 1931, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Wolfe site (25CX2) near the mouth of Shell Creek, Colfax County, NE during excavations conducted by W.D. Strong and Waldo Wedel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, the Wolfe site has been identified as a Lower Loup period (1450-1550 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for this site, this individual has been determined to be Native American.

In 1939, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Bobier site (25DK1A), Dakota County, NE during University of Nebraska/W.P.A. excavations conducted by S. Bartos, Jr. under the supervision of H. Angelino. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1939, human remains representing one individual were recovered from another part of the Bobier site (25DK1B), Dakota County, NE during excavations conducted by S. Bartos, Jr. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture of the sites, the Bobier sites have been identified as a Nebraska Phase (1050-1425 A.D.) of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for these sites, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1940, human remains representing 130 individuals were recovered from the Murphy Ossuary (25DK9), Dakota County, NE during excavations conducted by J. Champe. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics, stone tools, and burial pattern, the Murphy Ossuary has been identified as a St. Helena Phase (1425-1500 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1941, human remains representing 292 individuals were recovered from the Maxwell site (25DK13) near Homer, NE during University of Nebraska/W.P.A. excavations conducted by L. Bartos, Jr.

under the direction of John L. Champe and Paul Cooper. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on bone preservation and ceramic sherds in fill, the Maxwell site has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition occupation (1050-1500 A.D.). Based on archeological context and dates for this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1941, human remains representing 16 individuals were recovered from an ossuary at the Hancock site (25DK14), Dakota County, NE during excavations conducted by S. Bartos, Jr. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblage, the Hancock site has been identified as a St. Helena Phase (1425-1500 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

Before 1909, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from the "Watson House" site (25DOO), Omaha, NE during excavations conducted by R.F. Gilder. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, the "Watson House" site has been identified as a Nebraska Phase (1050-1425 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1913, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 25DOO (11-25-5-13) in Omaha, NE during house construction and donated to the University of Nebraska State Museum by R.H. Gilder. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the condition of the remains and known archeological sites in this area, site 25DOO (11-25-5-13) has been identified as a Nebraska Culture (1050-1425 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the probable dates for this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1913, human remains representing one individual was excavated at 13th and Missouri Streets (25DO?2), Omaha, NE by R.F. Gilder. These human remains became part of the Wallace collection and were donated to the University of Nebraska State Museum in 1913. No known individual was

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the condition of the remains and the cultural material from this site, this burial has been determined to be Native American from the Nebraska Phase (1050-1425 A.D.) of the Central Plains Tradition.

In 1906, human remains representing 42 individuals were collected from site 25DO26, Gilder's Mound, Long's Hill, NE by R.F. Gilder. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This site is also known and the "Loess Man" site, due to the human remains being found in loess soil. Material culture collected from this site resemble Central Plains Tradition/Woodland materials on the basis of the poor to fair preservation. Based on the condition of the human remains and material culture from this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American from the Nebraska Phase (1050-1425 A.D.) of the Central Plains Tradition.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were collected at site 25FR0, four miles north of the Riverton highlands, Franklin County, NE by an unknown individual. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are coils of brass wire.

Based on the coils of brass wire and location of site 25FR0, this burial has been attributed to the historic Pawnee c.1750-1850 A.D.

In 1983, human remains representing one individual were recovered in the Upper Republican midden layer of site 25FT145, Frontier County, NE during excavations in a habitation area directed by T. Myers. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the ceramics recovered in the midden, site 25FT145 has been identified as an Upper Republican Culture occupation (950-1250 A.D.) of the Central Plains Tradition.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Goodrich site (25GY21), Greeley County, NE by W.J. Hunt of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, the Goodrich site has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition (950-1450 A.D.) occupation. Based on the material culture of this site, this individual has been determined to be Native American.

In 1930, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Graham Ossuary site (25HN5),

Harlan County, NE during excavations conducted by W. Wedel under the direction of W.D. Strong. No known individuals were identified. The minimum of 100 associated funerary objects include ceramic fragments, shell beads, bone beads, bracelets, copper ornaments, ceramics, and stone tools.

Based on the material culture, the Graham site has been identified as a Upper Republican Phase occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1978, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Schmidt site (25HW301), Howard County, NE by S. Holen and C. Roberts. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramic and stone tool assemblages, the Schmidt site has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition occupation. Based on the archeological context, this individual has been determined to be Native American.

During 1936-1938, human remains representing 15 individuals were recovered from the Ponca Fort site (25KX1), Knox County, NE during excavations conducted by the Nebraska State Archeological Survey under the direction of Perry Newell and S. Wimberly as part of WPA Official Project 165-81-8095, Work Project 13140. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramics and stone tool assemblages, this portion of the Ponca Fort site has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition (950-1250 A.D.) occupation. Based on archeological context, poor preservation of the remains, poor dental health, and evidence of severe arthritis in one individual, these individuals have been determined to be Native American from the pre-contact period.

In 1961, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from site 25KX20, a small area of land extending into Lewis and Clark Lake near Crofton, NE during a survey conducted by P. Holder and R. Krause for the University of Nebraska Department of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on ceramics and stone tools, site 25KX20 has been identified as a Central Plains Tradition occupation dating to between (1050-1500 A.D.).

In 1913, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from a small house ruin (25SY0/7-12-13) on a ridge near Mill Hollow in Sarpy County,

NE by R.F. Gilder. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, site 25SY0 has been identified as a Nebraska Culture (1050-1425 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates for this site, these individuals have been identified as Native American.

In 1914, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from the Childs Point site (25SY0) overlooking the Missouri River in Sarpy County, NE under the direction of R.F. Gilder and were accessioned into the University of Nebraska State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture, the Childs Point site has been identified as a Nebraska Phase (1050-1425 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the dates of this site, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

During 1908-1917, human remains representing 46 individuals from the Wallace Mound site (25SY67) were excavated under the direction of R.F. Gilder and accessioned into the University of Nebraska State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1913, human remains representing six individuals were removed from the Swoboda site (25SY67/31-8-14), part of the Wallace Mounds site, Sarpy County, NE and were secured by Miss Edith Dennett who donated these remains to the University of Nebraska State Museum in 1914. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the association with the Child's Point site, the Wallace Mound site has been identified as a Nebraska Culture (1050-1425 A.D.) occupation of the Central Plains Tradition. Based on the condition of the skeletal material, these individuals have been determined to be Native American.

In 1938 and 1939, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Cache Pit B of the Redbird site (25HT3), Holt County, NE during legally authorized excavations conducted by E. Bell for the W.P.A. Work Project 14841. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture and geographical location, the Redbird site has been identified as an Extended Coalescent Tradition site. Based on the archeological context, material culture, and manner of interment this individual

has been identified as Native American. Based on ceramic evidence and development, the Extended Coalescent Tradition has been identified as ancestral to the present-day Pawnee.

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 and Arikara. Pawnee and Arikara oral traditions also indicate cultural affiliation between the earlier Central Plains Tradition and these present-day tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Nebraska have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 1,014 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Nebraska have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 121 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 of Nebraska 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 Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Priscilla Grew, University of Nebraska, 302 Canfield Administration Building, Lincoln, NE 68588-0433; telephone: (402) 472-3123, before April 26, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma notified the University of Nebraska-Lincoln by letter dated December 14, 1998 that the Tribe claims the human remains and associated funerary objects listed in this notice from the following sites: 25BD1; 25CD3; 25CD4; 25CD7; 25CD13; 25DK1A; 25DK1B; 25DK9; 25DK14; 25HT3; 25KX1; 25KX20; 25SY0(7-12-

13); 25SY0; 25SY67; and 25SY67(31-8-14).

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: March 17, 1999.

**Veletta Canouts,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-7500 Filed 3-25-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Webster County, NE, in the Possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 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 from Webster County, NE, in the possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The eleven cultural items include fragments of a cradle board, glass beads, metal rings, and a wooden bowl.

In 1930, these eleven cultural items were excavated from three burials at site 25WT1, Webster County, NE by the Nebraska Archeological Survey under the direction of A.T. Hill. The human remains are not in the collections of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Based on material culture and geographic location, site 25WT1 has been identified as a late-18th century Republican Band occupation. The Republican Band is one of the component bands of the present-day Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma has affirmed this affiliation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Nebraska have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these eleven 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 University of Nebraska 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 items and the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Priscilla Grew, University of Nebraska, 302 Canfield Administration Building, Lincoln, NE 68588-0433; telephone: (402) 472-3123, before April 26, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: March 17, 1999.

**Veletta Canouts,**

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Deputy 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 LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Museum Division), 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 Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

During 1989-1991, human remains representing 46 individuals were recovered from the Gunderson Clinic site (47-Lc-0394) by field crews of the Mississippi Valley Archeological Center during parking lot expansion of the Gunderson Clinic, LaCrosse, WI. No known individuals were identified. The 38 associated funerary objects include ceramics, sherds, projectile point, scrapers, and flakes, shell, copper fragments, mammal bone, and wood fragments.

Based on ceramic typology, the Gunderson Clinic site has been identified as an Oneota occupation dating between 1300-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribes of Oklahoma and Kansas, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

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 46 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 38 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 Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and 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 David Wooley, Curator of Anthropology, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488; telephone: (608) 264-6574, before April 26, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin may begin after