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John Benjamin,
Superintendent.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before September 4, 1999. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW, NC400, Washington, DC 20240. Written comments should be submitted by September 28, 1999.

Carol D. Shull,
Keeper of the National Register.

FLORIDA

Charlotte County

El Jobean Hotel, 4381 Garden Rd., El Jobean, 99001203

Putnam County

Bostwick School, 125 Tillman St., Bostwick, 99001204

IOWA

Appanoose County

Second Baptist Church (Centerville MPS), 422 S. 18th St., Centerville, 99001223

Dubuque County

Basilica of St. Francis Xavier, Church and Rectory, 114 2nd St. SW, Dyersville, 99001205
St. Boniface of New Vienna Historic District, 7401 Columbus St., New Vienna, 99001207

Keokuk County

Irwin, John N. and Mary L. (Rankin), House, 633 Grand Ave., Keokuk, 99001206

MISSOURI

Lafayette County

Stramcke, Thomas Talbot and Rebecca Walton Smithers, House, 15834 Highway O, Lexington vicinity, 99001208

NEW YORK

Dutchess County

Mumford, Lewis, House, 187 Leedsville Rd., Amenia, 99001209

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clay County

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 14-120-222 (Historic Bridges in

South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over Ash Creek, Wakonda vicinity, 99001218

Deuel County

Kliegle Garage, Lots 1 and 2 of the Original Townsite of Goodwin, Goodwin, 99001213

Turner County

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-197-130 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over E Fork of Vermillion R., Davis vicinity, 99001210

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-177-160 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over Turkey Ridge Creek, Hurley vicinity, 99001211

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-198-181 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over East Fork of Vermillion R., Davis vicinity, 99001212

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-186-020 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over Long Creek, Parker vicinity, 99001214

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-132-040 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over unnamed stream, Parker vicinity, 99001215

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-210-282 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over east Fork of Vermillion R., Centerville vicinity, 99001216

South Dakota Department of Transportation Bridge No. 63-052-030 (Historic Bridges in South Dakota MPS), Local Rd. over West Fork of Vermillion R., Marion vicinity, 99001217

WASHINGTON

Mason County

Big Creek Archeological Site—45MS100, Address Restricted, Hoodspout vicinity, 99001219

WISCONSIN

Ozaukee County

Port Washington Light Station, 311 E. Johnson St., Port Washington, 99001222

Walworth County

Horticultural Hall, 330 Broad St., Lake Geneva, 99001220

WYOMING

Carbon County

Downtown Rawlins Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly along 5th St., from W. Spruce to W. Cedar, Rawlins, 99001221

A request for Removal has been made for the following resource:

KANSAS

Reno County

Plevna General Store, 3rd and Main, Plevna, 88002968

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Custer County, SD 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 and associated funerary objects from Custer County, SD 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 (SARC) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation and the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Between 1935 and 1950, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the Phelps site (39CU206) located on the left bank of Battle Creek, Custer County, SD by Mrs. Phelps, the private landowner of the site. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects include one unidentifiable mammal rib, two cedar fragments, one limestone bead, charcoal, one stone biface, and one stone uniface.

Based on the associated funerary objects and the manner of interment, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The associated funerary objects, manner of interment, and the remainder of the artifact assemblage from the site, including side-notched projectile points, freshwater shells, large bifaces, and ceramics, indicate the burials date to the Upper Republican Aspect of the Central Plains Tradition (1000-1500 A.D.).

Based on continuities of material culture, architecture, skeletal morphology, oral tradition, and historical evidence, the cultural affiliation of the Phelps site and the individuals listed above can be affiliated with the Arikara. In 1870, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes were moved to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota and are now known as the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

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