

Wichita and Affiliated Tribes; the Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the human remains and associated funerary objects from site 34NW2 are culturally affiliated with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were excavated from site 34PW54 located at Keystone Lake, Pawnee County, OK during legally authorized excavations by the University of Oklahoma. No known individuals were identified. The approximately nine associated funerary objects include a projectile point, stone flakes, a ceramic sherd, tabular sandstone, and animal bones.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these burials have been determined to be Native American and are estimated to date between 1200-1500 A.D. Based on ceramics; stone tools, site organization and dating; associated funerary objects; 16th, 17th, and 18th century historic accounts of the aboriginal occupants of the general area; and oral history presented during consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes; the Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the human remains and associated funerary objects from site 34PW54 are culturally affiliated with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Around 1985, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the surface of site 34PW86 located at Keystone Lake, Pawnee County, OK, probably by Tulsa District Corps personnel. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on a projectile point from site 34PW86, these human remains are estimated to date between 500-1500 A.D. Based on the projectile point; scrapers, ceramics, site organization; associated funerary objects; 16th, 17th, and 18th century historic accounts of the aboriginal occupants of the general area; and oral history presented during consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes; the Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the human remains from site 34PW186 are culturally affiliated with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Around 1988, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from site 34PW186, Keystone Lake, Pawnee County, OK probably by Tulsa District Corps personnel. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Known archeological sites at Pawnee Cove are identified as Late Archaic through Plains Village habitation sites based on cultural material and

occupation evidence dating from 100-1600 A.D. Based on projectile point, scrapers, ceramics; other stone tools, site organization; 16th, 17th, and 18th century historic accounts of the aboriginal occupants of the general area; and oral history presented during consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes; the Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the human remains originating at Pawnee Cove, Keystone Lake, Pawnee County, OK are culturally affiliated with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least 37 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 1,472 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kaw Nation, the Kiowa Nation of Oklahoma, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, and the Fort Sill Apache 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 Mr. Robert W. Jobson, NAGPRA Coordinator, Planning Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, OK 74121-0061, telephone (918) 669-7193, before November 1, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 28, 1998.

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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 from Puget Sound, WA in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA**

**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 Puget Sound, WA in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, and the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from Puget Sound, WA by Dr. David U. Egbert. In 1870, these human remains were donated to the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA. In 1915, these human remains were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on original accession information, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Based on the original accession information from the Wistar Institute, this individual has been determined to be S'Klallam. The northwestern region of Puget Sound, which extends to the Dungeness River mouth, incorporates the traditional territory of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation. Geographical and historical evidence provided by representatives of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe indicates cultural affiliation between these human remains and the present-day Port Gamble S'Klallam Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation.

In 1856, human remains representing one individual were removed from Puget Sound, WA by person(s) unknown and donated to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA. In 1997, the control of these human

remains were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on accession information, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Based on the original accession information from the Academy of Natural Sciences, this individual has been determined to be S'Klallam. The northwestern region of Puget Sound, which extends to the Dungeness River mouth, incorporates the traditional territory of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Reservation. Geographical and historical evidence provided by representatives of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe indicates cultural affiliation between these human remains and the present-day Port Gamble S'Klallam Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum 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 the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, and the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, and the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; telephone: (215) 898-4051, fax: (215) 898-0657, before [thirty days after publication in the **Federal Register**]. Repatriation of the human remains to the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, and the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha

Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 25, 1998.

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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 Munnsville, NY in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA**

**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 Munnsville, NY in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

In 1944, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the Ellenwood site, Munnsville, NY by Mr. (Elton?) Lake. In 1944, these human remains were donated to the University of Pennsylvania Museum by George Roberts of Sharon Hill, PA. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects include three iron fragments and mirror glass.

Based on accession information and associated funerary objects, these individuals have been determined to be Native American from the early historic period. Based on historic documents, the Ellenwood site has been identified as an Oneida village and cemetery occupied during the 17th century. Representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York have presented geographical and historical evidence during consultation indicating cultural affiliation with the Ellenwood site.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the four 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. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania 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 associated funerary objects and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians 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 Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; telephone: (215) 898-4051, fax: (215) 898-0657 before November 2, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Oneida Indian Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 25, 1998.

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-25 (Review)]

### **Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate From France; Institution of a Five-Year Review Concerning the Antidumping Duty Order on Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate From France**

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice that it has instituted a review pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff