

completion of an inventory of human remains and an associated funerary object in the possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archeological Collections Facility (ACF), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by ASC and California Department of Parks and Recreation professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Yurok Tribe of California. These human remains represent additional individuals found in ASC collections following publication of a previous Notice of Inventory Completion for the California Department of Parks and Recreation dated September 24, 1999.

In 1976, human remains representing one individual were collected from site CA-HUM-129 in Stone Lagoon, Dry Lagoon State Park, CA during a salvage excavation conducted for bluff stabilization by Dr. David A. Fredrickson, Sonoma State University. These human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1978, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site CA-HUM-129 in Stone Lagoon, Dry Lagoon State Park, CA during salvage excavations conducted for bluff stabilization by Dr. David A. Fredrickson, Sonoma State University. These human remains were accessioned into the collections of the Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture and C14 dates, these human remains have been identified as Native American dating to between 1490 and 215 B.P. Geographical, ethnographical, linguistic, and historical evidence indicates that this archeological site is located within the traditional Coast Yurok territory. Based on archeological evidence, continuity of occupation, ethnographic accounts, and consultation with representatives of the Yurok Tribe of California, site CA-HUM-129 has been affiliated with the present-day Yurok Tribe of California.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Sonoma State University and the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 Sonoma State University and the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined also 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 Yurok Tribe of California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Yurok Tribe of California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Paulette Hennum, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416-9th Street, Room 1431, Sacramento, CA 95814; telephone: (916) 653-7976, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Yurok Tribe of California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 4, 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 in the Possession of the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

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 in the possession of the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by San Diego Museum of Man professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee on behalf of the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the

Viejas Reservation, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, and the Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation.

In 1952, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown location within San Diego County and donated by Mr. Page, Mr. William and Mrs. Eleanor Tulloch. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a pottery urn.

In 1971, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Carrizo Wash, Imperial County, CA during an excavation by San Diego State University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Borrego Desert area, San Diego County, CA during an excavation conducted by the California State Department of Transportation and donated by Mr. Ron May. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1974, human remains representing one individual were recovered in Jacumba, San Diego County, CA during an excavation by person(s) unknown and donated by Gregory McPartlin. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site C-14, East Blake Sea, eastern Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects consist of a stone knife and a projectile point.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site C-19, East Blake Sea, eastern Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 122 associated funerary objects include

bone, projectile points, shell beads, sherds, and shell fragments.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site C-104, Blake Sea, west-central Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individual was identified. The 142 associated funerary objects include shell beads and fragments, sherds, lithic flakes, and projectile points.

During the 1930s, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from site C-144, a general area at Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects consist of a glass bead necklace, a pot, projectile points, and arrowshaft straighteners.

During the 1930s, human remains representing 11 individuals were removed from site C-144 Cemetery A, at Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 4,747 associated funerary objects include shell beads, ceramic sherds, cook pots, jars, bowls, a shell disk, bridle ornaments, a spur, a hair net, manos, metates, pipes, pendants, acorns, mortar, obsidian flakes, lithic flakes, and a knife blade.

During the 1930s, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from site C-144 Cemetery C at Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 580 associated funerary objects include canteens, a mano, bowls, jars, arrow straighteners, a flaker, a hammer, awls, an anvil, shells, basket fragments, a red paint stone, marl chunks, glass beads, a scraper, projectile points, shell beads, sherds, unidentified material, and fibers.

In 1963, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from site C-144 (1963-27), Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Clark Brott. No known individuals were identified. The 437 associated funerary objects include pottery paddles, a metal knife, mesquite seeds, a pumice stone, bone, seeds, cloth, metal, shell, stone fragments, obsidian fragment, a metate, a clay lump, jars, a dipper, a shell pendant, metal buttons, beads, an awl, pottery rims, jars, and sherds.

During the 1930s, human remains representing ten individuals were recovered from site C-165, Vallecitos, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers. No known individuals were identified. The 173 associated funerary objects include ollas, an olla lid, shell beads, sherds, a canteen, shell, a mano, bowls, glass beads, and a projectile point.

Between 1929-1968, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site C-651, Earthquake Valley, San Diego County, CA by Carl Harkleroad. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a pottery jar.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unspecified site in the area of "W" sites, San Diego County, CA by Paul Ezell and brought to the San Diego Museum of Man by Dr. Spencer Rogers from San Diego State University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1930s, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site W-205, Cottonwood Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects include projectile points, ollas, a scraper, bowls, and an iron spur.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site W-206, Santa Maria Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 56 associated funerary objects include an urn, projectile point fragments, flaked stone, charcoal, shell fragments, quartz pieces, and animal bone.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site W-245, Dulzura, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are shells.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site W-254, West Laguna Mountains, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 34 associated funerary objects include

mother-of-pearl buttons, projectile points, shells, glass chandelier crystal, projectile points, a metal button, a brass button, and animal teeth.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site W-254, Cemetery A, Laguna Mountain, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects include an olla and bowls.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site W-254, Cemetery B, Laguna Mountain, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are ceramic urns.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site W-277, Horsethief Canyon, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1930s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site W-278 located at the headwaters of Hatfield Creek, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by F.S. Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The 25 associated funerary objects include pots, a pottery anvil, charred seed, point fragments, a fused bead, shell, a quartz drill, sherds, and a ceramic disk.

During 1950-1951, human remains representing one individual were removed from site W-316, Soledad Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by B.E. McCown of the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individual was identified. The 58 associated funerary objects include a scraper, shells, sherds, and pottery.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site W-448, Un Gallo Flat, San Diego County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Paul Ezell of San Diego State College. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ceramic material, types of projectile points, and types of shell beads, these human remains have been identified as Native American from the late prehistoric period, c. 750 A.D. to the 19th century. Continuities of

material culture and technologies provide a clear continuum for native cultures in this area from this late precontact period into the time of European contact. Historic documents from the Spanish expeditions document Diegueno and Kumeyaay peoples through this area. Consultation information provided by the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee supports the recognition of this area of San Diego County as an ancestral homeland.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the San Diego Museum of Man have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 68 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Diego Museum of Man have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 6,415 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 San Diego Museum of Man 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 Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, and the Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the

Barona Reservation, the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, and the Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ken Hedges, Curator of California Collections, San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, San Diego, CA 92101; telephone: (619) 239-2001 before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee on behalf of the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indian of the Campo Indian Reservation, the Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, the Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, the Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California, and the Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation may begin after

that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 4, 1999.

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Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

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 San Diego Museum of Man which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 60 cultural items consist of a plummet stone, pendants, projectile points, sherds, and beads.

During the 1930s, these cultural items were removed from burials at site C-16, East Blake Sea, eastern Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcom Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. The human remains interred with these cultural items were not collected.

The 311 cultural items consist of an awl, a necklace, a pendant, beads, and sherds.

During the 1930s, these cultural items were removed from burials at site C-19, East Blake Sea, eastern Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcom Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. The human remains interred with these cultural items were not collected.

The six cultural items consist of a bead and projectile points.

During the 1930s, these cultural items were removed from burials at site C-92, East Blake Sea, eastern Imperial County, CA during legally authorized excavations conducted by Malcom Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. The human remains interred with these cultural items were not collected.

The five cultural items consist of a medicine slab, conus tinklers, a pendant, and a doll's eye.

During the 1930s, these cultural items were removed from burials at site C-144, a general area at Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA during legally