

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 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 these objects to 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 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.*

[FR Doc. 99-27125 Filed 10-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Kiska Island, AK in the Possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE**

**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 from Kiska Island, AK in the possession of the University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Nebraska-Lincoln professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tanadgusix (TDX) Corporation.

In 1943, human remains representing one individual were excavated from a village site on Kiska Island, AK by Lt. (J.G.) Paul Fuenning, U.S. Naval Reserve, who donated it to the University of Nebraska-Lincoln State Museum in 1947. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession information describes the Kiska Island site as an "old Aleut village". Based on the geographic location of the site, reported material culture of the site, and the condition of the human remains, this individual has been identified as Native American of the Aleut culture.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University

of Nebraska-Lincoln 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 University of Nebraska-Lincoln 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 Tanadgusix (TDX) Corporation, the Aleut Corporation, and the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tanadgusix (TDX) Corporation, the Aleut Corporation, and the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands. 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, NAGPRA Coordinator, 301 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0433; telephone: (402) 472-7854, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Tanadgusix (TDX) Corporation, the Aleut Corporation, and the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 23, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

[FR Doc. 99-27121 Filed 10-15-99; 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 the Prince William Sound Region, AK, in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA**

**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 the Prince William Sound Region, AK 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 Chugach Alaska Corporation.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 10, a large cave on the north shore of Boswell Bay, Hinchinbrook Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1930, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 20, Mummy Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are glass beads.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a midden at site 16, Tauxtvik, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, the sites listed above have been identified as historic period occupations (post-1780 AD).

In 1930, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were recovered from site 14, the East Point, Palugvik Village, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, the East Point site has been determined to date to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 1 and 2 (c. 200-750 AD). Palugvik is known to have been the principal village of one of eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Shallow Water People. Oral tradition and material culture of this site suggest that the Palugvik site is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach villages.

In 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a grave in Palu:tat Cave, site 44, on an island in Long Bay near the Columbia Glacier, AK during excavations

conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, site 44 has been determined to date to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 3 and 4 (c. 750-1500 AD). Palu:tat Cave is known to have been an important burial cave within the territory of one of eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Kiniklik. Oral tradition and material culture suggest that Palu:tat Cave is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach people.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a shell midden at site 2, Paingwashaq, at the entrance to Constantine Harbor, Hinchinbrook Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, this midden at site 2 has been dated to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 3 and 4 (c. 750-1500 AD). The western end of Hinchinbrook Island, where Paingwashaq is located, is known to have been the territory of one of the eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Nuchek. Oral tradition and material culture suggest that Paingwashaq is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach people.

In 1930 or 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown site in the Prince William Sound Region, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on original accession information, all the above individuals have been identified as Native American. Geographical locations, continuities of material culture, and historical evidence provided in consultation with the Chugach Alaska Corporation indicates cultural affiliation between these human remains and present-day Chugach peoples.

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 a minimum of 14 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 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 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 associated funerary objects and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. 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 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 1, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-27122 Filed 10-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA**

**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 from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the possession of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.