

the physical remains of a minimum of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAGPRA Review Committee following the April 2–4, 2000 meeting in Juneau, AK, officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is no relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between these Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe or group, and the disposition of these Native American human remains will be to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. This notice has been sent to officials of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood and Tampa Reservations. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rhonda Kimbrough, Heritage Program Manager, National Forests in Florida, 325 John Knox Road, Suite F-100, Tallahassee, FL 32303, telephone (850) 942-9373, before August 21, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 22, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00–18465 Filed 7–20–00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DoI.

**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 in the possession of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL. This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native

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

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Illinois State Museum professional staff in written consultation with representatives of Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Prior to 1962, human remains representing two individuals were collected by an unknown individual in Orange County, CA. The circumstances surrounding the recovery of the remains are unknown. At an unknown date, the remains were donated to the Quincy Museum in Quincy, IL by an unknown individual. In 1991, Dr. John Snow assisted in the transfer of the remains to the Illinois State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The transfer inventory, completed by Dr. Snow, lists one skull (catalog number 100-440) with an associated mandible (catalog number 100-440A) and notes an attached tag. This tag presumably was attached prior to donation to the Quincy Museum. The tag read, "Shumasha culture Orange Co. Calif." The inventory, also completed by Dr. Snow, lists a second skull (catalog number 100-443) with an associated mandible (catalog number 100-443A) and notes an attached tag. This tag also presumably was attached prior to its donation to the Quincy Museum.

The tag read, "Male Skull Shumash culture Orange, Co. CA." The tags are no longer attached to the remains, although one skull has writing on it in several places which reads, "ORANGE CO. CALIF. 1930." The 1930 date may imply the date of the collection.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Illinois State 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 Illinois State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. Warren, Associate Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum,

1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL, telephone (217) 524-7903, before August 21, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 13, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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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 Cass County, IN in the Possession of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, Indianapolis, IN**

**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 Cass County, IN in the possession of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, Indianapolis, IN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and/or associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.

Prior to 1932, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a burial near the town of Walton, Cass County, IN by Noah F. Surface, who donated these human remains to the Indiana State Museum. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects include a pewter pan and a suede leather hair bow with silver discs.

Based on associated funerary objects and skeletal morphology, this

individual has been identified as Native American from the historic period, most likely to the first half of the 19th century. Because the hair bow is typical of the style worn by Miami women during the first half of the 19th century and skeletal morphology, this individual has been identified as an adolescent Miami woman. The burial location, five miles south of the Wabash River, is in an area intensively occupied by the Miami between A.D. 1795-1840.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites 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 Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites 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 Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Miami 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 Bill Wepler, Curator of Anthropology, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204, telephone (317) 232-8178, before August 21, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 15, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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**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 in the Control of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DoI.

**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 control of the Arizona State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, AZ. This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff, Museum of Northern Arizona professional staff, and Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah; the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona; the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak-Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California and Nevada; and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California.

In 1966, human remains representing 14 individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations of site AZ A:1:11(MNA) near Littlefield, AZ. No known individuals were identified. The 73 associated funerary objects include ceramics, projectile points, knives, scrapers, a palette, a

piece of limonite, and several pieces of worked turquoise, stone, and bone.

Based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization, site AZ A:1:11(MNA) has been identified as a Puebloan habitation occupied during A.D. 1000-1200.

In 1968-1969, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations of site AZ A:1:12(MNA) near Littlefield, AZ. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on its ceramics, site AZ A:1:12(MNA) has been identified as a Puebloan rock shelter occupied during A.D. 400-1150.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of sites AZ A:1:11(MNA) and AZ A:1:12(MNA) with the present-day Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona support affiliation with Puebloan sites in this area of northwestern Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 73 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 Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

In 1977-1978, human remains representing 15 individuals were recovered during legally authorized salvage excavations of sites AZ Q:7:105(MNA) and AZ Q:2:11(MNA) near St. Johns, AZ. No known individuals were identified. The 345 associated funerary objects consist of bone beads and 2 pottery jars.

Based on ceramics, radiocarbon dating, and architecture, these sites have been identified as Puebloan habitations occupied during A.D. 925-1175.

In 1988, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized testing and stabilization project at site AZ Q:3:97(ASM), known as Long H Ruin, near St. Johns, AZ. No known