

were removed from locations near the entrance to Carlsbad Cavern in Eddy County, NM.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003. The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Carlsbad Caverns National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1928, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by National Park Service staff under unknown circumstances and without scientific documentation from an unspecified location near the entrance to Carlsbad Cavern in Eddy County, NM. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1949 and 1951, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered by National Park Service staff under unknown circumstances and without scientific documentation from another unspecified location near the entrance to Carlsbad Cavern in Eddy County, NM. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to Carlsbad Cavern has been limited. Several ring middens are located within 250 meters of the two sites. One of the ring middens was tested in 1994 and yielded brownware sherds, triangular-type projectile points, and radiocarbon dates of A.D. 960–1410. Pictographs near the discovery site have been attributed to several time periods, including the Archaic, and to several cultural groups, including Jumano and Apache.

Officials of Carlsbad Caverns National Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of

Native American ancestry. Officials of Carlsbad Caverns National Park also have determined that the human remains described in this notice cannot be affiliated with an Indian tribe according to the definition of cultural affiliation at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), and are considered culturally unidentifiable.

According to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee's charter, the Review Committee is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In December 1998, Carlsbad Caverns National Park requested that the Review Committee recommend repatriation of the three culturally unidentifiable human remains to a group of 12 Indian tribes that had requested the human remains and that demonstrated a cultural relationship to the region. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its December 1998 meeting in Santa Fe, NM, and recommended repatriation of the human remains to the 12 Indian tribes. A May 25, 1999, letter from the Departmental Consulting Archeologist on behalf of the chair of the Review Committee to the superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns National Park summarized the Review Committee's consideration of the park's request and transmitted the Review Committee's recommendation that the park repatriate the human remains to the group of 12 Indian tribes.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Mary Gibson Scott, Superintendent, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 3225 National Parks Highway, Carlsbad, NM 88220, telephone (505) 785–3020, before February 5, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona;

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 27, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate: Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA

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 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA, that meet the definition of “unassociated funerary objects” under 25 U.S.C. 3001. The unassociated funerary objects were removed from the Alston Place site (22LE014), Lee County, MS.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

In 1937, 12,510 unassociated funerary objects were removed during excavations at the Alston Place site (22LE014), Lee County, MS, by Moreau B. Chambers. Mr. Chambers donated the unassociated funerary objects to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science the same year. The unassociated funerary objects are European glass beads.

The Alston Place site is a fortified habitation site and cemetery. Archeological evidence dates the latest occupation of the settlement to the 18th century. The Alston Place site has been

identified both as a Chickasaw village, and as the Natchez village of Falatchao that was occupied after the Natchez fled their lands following defeat by the French in 1729.

The Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma is descended from the earlier, historically recognized Chickasaw Tribe. The Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is the only federally recognized tribe that shares cultural attributes with the late prehistoric Delta-Natchezan cultural complex from which both the historically known Natchez and Chitimacha tribes are descended. On the basis of linguistic and sociocultural evidence, the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is considered to be the most closely related of the federally recognized Native American groups to the historic Natchez.

Officials of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(B), the 12,510 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana should contact Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Assistant Curator of Anthropology, Louisiana State Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, telephone (225) 578-6562, before February 5, 2004. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science is responsible for notifying the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 13, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites in Cass and Beltrami Counties, MN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; and Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed by T.H. Lewis from site 21-BL-18, Beltrami County, MN. The human remains were subsequently acquired by a Reverend Mitchell and

donated to the Minnesota Historical Society in 1905. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1934, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed by L.A. Wilford from the Mud Lake Mounds site (21-CA-2), Cass County, MN. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are two Blackduck Culture pottery sherds and one animal bone.

Before 1938, human remains representing one individual were removed by Louis Kruschle from the shore of Leech Lake, Cass County, MN. The human remains were subsequently acquired by William Schlecht and donated to the University of Minnesota in 1938. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were recovered by T.V. Grandy at the Episcopal Mission site (21-BL-8/9), Beltrami County, MN. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987, the human remains and associated funerary objects described above were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council pursuant to provisions of Minnesota statute 307.08.

Archeological evidence indicates that the human remains and associated funerary objects are representative of the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification that in northern Minnesota is related to present-day Siouan tribes. The Mud Lake Mound site (21-CA-2), sites 21-BL-8/9 and 21-BL-18, and the shores of Leech Lake are all located on land held in trust by the United States for the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Officials of the Minnesota Indians Affairs Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three objects described 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native