

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Official Trail Marker for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail****AGENCY:** National Park Service, DOI.**ACTION:** Official insignia, designation.

SUMMARY: This notice issues the official trail marker insignia of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The original graphic image was developed by the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission and became property of the Department of the Interior in 1969. The National Park Service has officially used

this insignia—and earlier variations—since completion of planning documents for the Trail in 1982. It has been slightly redesigned since then so that lettering and framing match other National Trail System markers. The earlier designs which are still in use along the Trail are also protected from unauthorized uses by this notice. This publication accomplishes the official designation of the insignia now in use by the National Park Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Elkinton, Program Leader for National Trails System Programming, NPS, Room 3606, U.S. Department of

the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, 202-565-1177.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The primary author of this document is Steven Elkinton, Program Leader for National Trails System Programming, National Center for Recreation and Conservation.

The insignia depicted below is prescribed as the official trail marker logo for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, administered by the National Park Service, Midwest Region. Authorization for use of this trail marker is controlled by the administrator of the Trail.



In making this prescription, notice is hereby given that whoever manufactures, sells, or possesses this insignia, or any colorable imitation thereof, or photographs or prints or in any other manner makes or executes any engraving, photograph or print, or impression in the likeness of this insignia, or any colorable imitation thereof, without written authorization from the United States Department of the Interior is subject to the penalty provisions of section 701 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Authority: National Trails System Act, 16 U.S.C. 1241(a) and 1246c and Protection of Official Badges, Insignia, etc. in 18 U.S.C. 701.

Dated: April 30, 1999.

Chris Andress,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 99-9230 Filed 4-13-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Fresno County, CA in the Possession of California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA****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 Fresno County, CA in the possession of the University of California-Fresno, Fresno, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of California-Fresno professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1966 and 1972, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from the Burrel Barn site (CA-FRE-386), Fresno County, CA during excavations conducted by the Fresno State College Archaeological Field Class under the supervision of Dr. William Beatty. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological investigations, the Burrel Barn site has been identified as a large village site along the Fresno Slough, about 20 miles southwest of Fresno, CA. Based on cultural material and burial locations within the village, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on the degree of preservation and the cultural material at the Burrel Barn site, the human remains have been determined to date from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence in this area indicates continuity of material culture and occupation from precontact times into the historic period. Early Yokuts

people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and used of this area Since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now known as and represented by the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site CA-FRE-495, Fresno County, CA during excavations conducted by Fresno State College Archaeological Field Class under the supervision of Dr. William Beatty. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological investigations, site CA-FRE-495 has been identified as a recently leveled habitation mound along the Fresno Slough, about 19 miles southwest of Fresno, CA. Based on cultural material and burial locations withing the village, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on the degree of preservation and the cultural material at site CA-FRE-495, the human remains have been determined to date from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence in this area indicates continuity of material culture and occupation from precontact times into the historic period. Early Yokuts people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and used of this area Since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now known as and represented by the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site CA-FRE-528, Fresno County, CA during a field survey by Fresno State College staff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological investigations, site CA-FRE-528 has been identified as a low mound within a recently plowed agricultural field along Fresno Slough about 16 miles southwest of Fresno, CA. Based on degree of preservation and cultural material recovered at site CA-FRE-528, these human remains have been identified as Native American and have been determined to date from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence in this area indicates continuity of material culture and occupation from precontact times

into the historic period. Early Yokuts people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and used of this area Since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now known as and represented by the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of California-Fresno have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of approximately ten individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of California-Fresno 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 the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Professor Roger LaJeunesse, Department of Anthropology, California State University-Fresno, 5245 North Backer Avenue, Fresno, CA 93740-0016; telephone: (209) 278-4900, before May 14, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 8, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 99-9328 Filed 4-13-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service.

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 a cultural item in

the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ which meets the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item consists of a natural stone formation known as *Pokonghoya* (Deity of Protection).

During the early 1900s, this cultural item was collected from an unknown location by Henry Voth. In 1978, this cultural item was donated to the Heard Museum by the Fred Harvey Corporation.

During consultation, representatives of the Hopi Tribe identified this cultural item as central to the continuance of the Soyalang (Winter Solstice) ceremony.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Heard 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 this item and the Hopi Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480; telephone: (602) 252-8840 before May 14, 1999. Repatriation of this object to the Hopi Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 5, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 99-9326 Filed 4-13-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Object, and Unassociated Funerary Object in the Possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American