

The five cultural items are glass beads, a slate blade, one slate awl, a boulder chip, and one whetstone.

In 1933, these cultural items were recovered from a large burial cave at site 16, Tauxtvik, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna.

The one cultural item consists of two strands of blue beads.

In 1933, this cultural item was recovered with a burial from a rock shelter, site 43, Glacier Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with this cultural item have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum.

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

The one cultural item is a dugout canoe.

In 1933, this cultural item was recovered at 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.

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.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these seven 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 a Native American individual. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania 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 these items 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 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 these 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR

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 Willamette University, Salem, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Willamette University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe.

In 1998, human remains representing one individual were found in Willamette University's archeological collections. The human remains are most likely those of Scarface Charlie, a Modoc man. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are a lock of hair tied to a "ladies' calling card" imprinted with "Miss Maria (?) Parrish". Handwritten on the card is "Scarface Charlie, Modoc (? illegible) June 24, 1875" Miss Parrish may have been a relative of Rev. Josiah Parrish, a member of the Jason Lee missionary party, founders of Willamette University (c. 1840). However, Parrish is also a Modoc family name. There are no records or information as to how or when this material came to be in the university's possession, however, it is most likely that this lock of hair is that of Scarface Charlie. Scarface Charlie (c.

1837-1896) was the chief advisor, interpreter, and battlefield tactician of Modoc leader Captain Jack and fought during the Modoc War of 1872-1873.

Modoc descendants and descendants of Scarface Charlie presently reside on the Klamath Reservation. Scarface Charlie's family has been contacted by representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe and the family has authorized Rayson Tupper to take possession of this lock of hair. Mr. Tupper is the great-great-great grandson of Scarface Charlie.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Willamette University 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 Willamette University have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b)(1), Mr. Rayson Tupper can trace his ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Modoc people to the remains of Scarface Charlie.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John Olbrantz, Director, Hallie Ford Museum of Art, Willamette University, 900 State St., Salem, OR 97301-3931; telephone: (503) 370-6855, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to Mr. Rayson Tupper 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.

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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 Possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR

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 Willamette University, Salem, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Willamette University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, the Klamath Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation.

During 1930-1970, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were recovered from poorly-identified burial mounds in the mid-Willamette Valley, OR near the cities of Mt. Angel, Shedd, Halsey, and Harrisburg during excavations conducted by Willamette University students, either independently or under the direction of a professor. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a necklace fragment of unstrung dentalia shells.

Based on skeletal morphology, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on ethnographic sources, the Willamette Valley is recognized as the traditional territory of the Kalapooyan tribes. University of Maryland Anthropology Professor Emeritus Dr. William Laughlin (one of the student excavators during the 1930s) confirmed the regions excavations and the Kalapooyan affiliation of those sites and human remains. Kalapooyan descendants presently reside among the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Willamette University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Willamette University have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the one object listed above is 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 Willamette University 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 object and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, the Klamath Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact John Olbrantz, Director, Hallie Ford Museum of Art, 900 State St., Salem, OR 97301-3931; telephone: (503) 370-6855, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community 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.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from the Willamette Valley, OR in the Possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR

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 Willamette University which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 405 cultural items include bagged specimens of rock, charcoal, and soil, flaked and groundstone tools, carved stone bowl fragments and figurines, animal teeth and bone fragments (probably bovid), and an antler.

During 1930-1970, these cultural items were recovered from Kalapooyan burial mounds (Weather, Miller, (Miller's Farm), and Wendling) in the Willamette Valley near the Oregon towns of Harrisburg, Halsey, and Shedd during excavations conducted by Willamette University students, operating either independently or with a professor. The cultural items have

been identified from the handwritten labels noting these locations.

Based on historic documents and ethnographic evidence, the Willamette Valley is recognized as the traditional territory of the Kalapooyan tribes. Based on ethnographic sources and archeological reports, the Weather, Miller, and Wendling sites in the Willamette Valley have been identified as Kalapooyan burial mounds. Present-day Kalapooyan people are represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Willamette University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 405 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 Willamette University 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 items and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, and the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact John Olbrantz, Director, Hallie Ford Museum of Art, Willamette University, 900 State St., Salem, OR 97301-3931; telephone: (503) 370-6855 before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: October 1, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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