

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 the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were removed from Osufen Mound (21-IC-02), MN, a site within the exterior boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation, by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The associated funerary object is a metal axe.

Based on the associated funerary object, this burial has been identified as Native American from the historic period. The Osufen Mound site is located within the exterior boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

The cultural item is a ceramic vessel.

In 1944, this ceramic vessel was donated to the University of Minnesota by George Kremer. University of Minnesota indicates this vessel was removed from an eroding burial on Lake Winnibigoshish, MN. Lake Winnibigoshish is located within the exterior boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the one object 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. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), the one cultural item 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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, associated funerary object, and the unassociated funerary object and the

Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Specialist, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 1819 Bemidji Ave. Bemidji, MN 56601; telephone: (218) 755-3825, before May 14, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary object, and unassociated funerary object to the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe 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.*

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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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Hopi Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Kiowa Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1929, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from Pecos Pueblo by William Claflin, Jr.

while visiting excavations conducted by Vincent Kidder under the auspices of Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. In 1985, William Claflin, Jr. donated these human remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the ceramic types recovered from this site, Pecos Pueblo was occupied into the historic period 1300-1838. Historic records document occupation at the site until 1838 when the last inhabitants left the Pueblo and went to the Pueblo of Jemez. In 1936, an Act of Congress recognized the Pueblo of Jemez as a "consolidation" and "merger" of the Pueblo of Pecos and the Pueblo of Jemez; this Act further recognizes that all property, rights, titles, interests, and claims of both Pueblos were consolidated under the Pueblo of Jemez.

Further evidence supporting a shared group identity between the Pecos and Jemez pueblos emerges in numerous aspects of present-day Jemez life. The 1992-1993 Pecos Ethnographic Project (unrelated to NAGPRA) states: "[T]he cultural evidence of Pecos living traditions are 1) the official tribal government position of a Second Lieutenant/Pecos Governor; 2) the possession of the Pecos Pueblo cane of office; 3) the statue and annual feast day of Porcingula (Nuestra Senora de los Angeles) on August 2; 4) the Eagle Watchers' Society; 5) the migration of Pecos people in the early nineteenth century; 6) the knowledge of the Pecos language by a few select elders." (Levine 1994:2-3)

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Pueblo of Jemez.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Hopi Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Kiowa Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains

should contact Barbara Issac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 022138; telephone (617) 495-2254, before May 14, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pueblo of Jemez 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.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA which meets the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The eleven cultural items are ceramic vessels and ceramic fragments.

In 1929, nine of these cultural items were recovered from Pecos Pueblo by William Claflin under the auspices of Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. In 1985, William Claflin donated these nine cultural items to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Between 1915-1929, two of these cultural items were recovered from Pecos Pueblo by Alfred Vincent Kidder under the auspices of Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. In 1936, Phillips Academy donated these two cultural items to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Excavations records indicate that the human remains with whom these eleven cultural items were associated were not collected. Based on the ceramic types recovered from this site, Pecos Pueblo was occupied into the historic period (1300-1838). Historic records document occupation at the site until 1838 when the last inhabitants left the Pueblo and went to the Pueblo of Jemez. In 1936, an Act of Congress recognized the Pueblo

of Jemez as a "consolidation" and "merger" of the Pueblo of Pecos and the Pueblo of Jemez; this Act further recognizes that all property, rights, titles, interests, and claims of both Pueblos were consolidated under the Pueblo of Jemez.

Further evidence supporting a shared group identity between the Pecos and Jemez pueblos emerges in numerous aspects of present-day Jemez life. The 1992-1993 Pecos Ethnographic Project (unrelated to NAGPRA) states: "[T]he cultural evidence of Pecos living traditions are 1) the official tribal government position of a Second Lieutenant/Pecos Governor; 2) the possession of the Pecos Pueblo cane of office; 3) the statue and annual feast day of Porcingula (Nuestra Senora de los Angeles) on August 2; 4) the Eagle Watchers' Society; 5) the migration of Pecos people in the early nineteenth century; 6) the knowledge of the Pecos language by a few select elders." (Levine 1994:2-3)

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these eleven 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Pueblo of Jemez.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Hopi Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Kiowa Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Barbara Issac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 022138; telephone (617) 495-2254, before May 14, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Pueblo of Jemez 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.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Bay-Delta Advisory Council's Ecosystem Roundtable Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Bay-Delta Advisory Council's (BDAC) Ecosystem Roundtable will meet on April 22, 1999, to discuss several issues including: an overview of the proposals received under the February 99 proposal solicitation package, a Battle Creek project update, an implementation and tracking system update, and other issues. This meeting is open to the public. Interested persons may make oral statements to the Ecosystem Roundtable or may file written statements for consideration.

DATES: The Bay-Delta Advisory Council's Ecosystem Roundtable meeting will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The Ecosystem Roundtable will meet at the Resources Building, Room 1131, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Halverson Martin, CALFED Bay-Delta Program, at (916) 657-2666. If reasonable accommodation is needed due to a disability, please contact the Equal Employment Opportunity Office at (916) 653-6752 or TDD (916) 653-6934 at least one week prior to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta system) is a critically important part of California's natural environment and economy. In recognition of the serious problems facing the region and complex resource management decisions that must be made, the state of California and the Federal government are working together to stabilize, protect, restore, and enhance the Bay-Delta system. The State and Federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the Bay-Delta system