

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 from the Prince William Sound Region, Alaska in the control of the Chugach National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage, AK and in possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The two cultural items consist of two bone needles.

In 1933, these two cultural items were recovered with a burial at the Palugvik Village site on Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with these cultural items have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum. Based on archeological evidence, the Palugvik Village site has been dated to c. 1500 A.D.

The three cultural items consist of a string of glass beads and two shell pendants.

In 1933, these three cultural items were recovered with a burial at Glacier Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with these cultural items have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum. Based on archeological evidence, this Glacier Island burial has been dated to the post-contact period, post-1780 A.D.

In 1953, the cultural items mentioned above were sent to the University of Alaska Museum from the University of Pennsylvania Museum as part of an exchange collection.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these five 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 U.S. Forest Service 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 Linda Yarborough, Acting Forest Archaeologist, Chugach National Forest, 3301 C Street, Suite 300, Anchorage, AK 99503; telephone: (907) 271-2511, fax: (907) 271-2725 before May 1, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 23, 2000.

**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 and Unassociated Funerary Objects from the Battle Point Site, Ottawa County, MI in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI**

**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 unassociated funerary objects from the Battle Point site, Ottawa County, MI in the possession of Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.

In 1955, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from the Battle Point site (200T4), Ottawa County, MI. The 1955 excavations were conducted by Mr. George Davis and Mr. Edward Gillis of Grand Rapids, MI following their observation that human remains were eroding into the Grand River; and these human remains were donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology in 1962. No known individuals were identified. The funerary objects recovered with the human remains were not donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were recovered during surface collections from the Battle Point site (200T4), Ottawa County, MI

conducted by Richard Flanders of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects can be identified.

The 18 cultural items consist of small iron fragments, a sample of wood, one iron nail, three silver fragments, one fish bone, and unidentified pieces of unmodified animal bone.

In 1962, these cultural items were recovered during surface collections conducted by Richard Flanders of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Based on age, types of cultural material, presence with human remains, and location at the Battle Point site, these cultural items have been determined to be unassociated funerary objects.

Based on historic documents, reports of associated funerary objects, and cultural material, the Battle Point site has been identified as an Ottawa settlement and cemetery dating to c. 1810-1830 A.D. Additionally, consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians includes an *Abstract of Title* for the land parcel containing the Battle Point cemetery and specific mentions of this cemetery continue in a series of transactions. Further, the original 1864 abstract involved a member of the Little River Band of Ottawa.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 18 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. Lastly, officials of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians, and a

non-Federally recognized Indian group, the Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Karen O'Brien, Collections Manager, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; telephone: (734) 764-6299, before May 1, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and unassociated funerary objects to the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 22, 2000.

**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 Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of Pipestone National Monument, National Park Service, Pipestone, MN**

**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 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of Pipestone National Monument, National Park Service, Pipestone, MN which meets the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item is a pipestone pipe fashioned in a generalized "T" shape with a long prow. The pipe stem is wood and fashioned in a flattened diamond shape with three notches cut into the stem, and attached to the bowl with a leather cord. Written on the shank of the pipe bowl in India ink are the words "Chief Roan Horse, Osage."

Catalog information in the possession of the National Park Service states that the item is an Osage Indian pipe and belonged to Chief Roan Horse in Oklahoma. Further information in the possession of the National Park Service indicates that the claimant, Mr. Raymond A. Lasley, Sr. is the oldest living grandchild of Chief Roan Horse (Kah-wah-ho-tsa). Mr. Lasley, Sr., recognized by the Osage Tribe as a traditional religious leader, identified this specific pipestone pipe as a sacred

object, which he needs to perform various traditional ceremonies, including naming ceremonies.

Prior to 1964, the pipe was acquired by the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. In April of 1964, the National Park Service purchased the pipe from the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. The circumstances surrounding the original acquisition of this pipe are not clear. Whether the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association acquired the pipe from an individual or group possessing the authority to alienate such an object is unknown. According to members of the Lasley family, this pipestone pipe can not be transferred outside their family. These individuals further indicated that this pipe should only be passed down to family members who have taken up various ceremonial duties. The lineal descendant, Mr. Lasley, Sr., has designated that his son, Mr. Raymond Lasley, Jr., is to be the next family member to whom the pipe would be passed.

The National Park Service possesses no knowledge of the pipe's original acquisition by the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. On the basis of information supplied by the Lasley family regarding the nature of the pipe's transferability, as well as a lack of any evidence to the contrary, it is unclear whether the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association obtained a right of possession to the pipe through its initial acquisition. Accordingly, whether a right of possession to this pipe was assumed by the National Park Service when it was purchased from the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association in 1964 is uncertain. The National Park Service can not produce evidence to demonstrate that it holds a right of possession over the pipe, which could operate to overcome the claim Mr. Lasley Sr. brought to obtain this cultural item.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), this one cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religion by their present-day adherents. Officials of the National Park Service, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.10 (a) (2), have also determined that the National Park Service is unable to demonstrate that it holds a right of possession over this cultural item. Finally, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant 43 CFR 10.2 (b) (1), Mr. Raymond A. Lasley, Sr. can trace his ancestry directly and without

interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Osage Tribe and the common law system of descent to a known Native American individual who controlled this cultural item.

This notice has been sent to Mr. Raymond A. Lasley, Sr. and officials of the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this cultural item should contact Jim LaRock, Superintendent, Pipestone National Monument, P.O. Box 727, 36 Reservation Avenue, Pipestone, MN 56164-0727; telephone: (507) 825-5464 before May 1, 2000. Repatriation of this cultural item to Mr. Raymond A. Lasley, Sr. may begin after the above date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 16, 2000.

**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 Santee, CA in the Possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA**

**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 cultural items from Santee, CA in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA which meet the definition of "sacred objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 41 cultural items consist of pipe fragments and crystals.

In 1973, these cultural items were recovered from site CA SDi 5699, known as "Santee Greens" during excavations conducted by Archaeological Consulting Technology, Inc. (ACT) for Time for Living, Inc., a residential development in the City of Santee, San Diego County, CA. ACT stored this collection until 1998, when the collection was donated to the San Diego Archaeological Center for curation.

Geographical location and site evidence indicate that site CA SDi 5699 was a Kumeyaay village site with two Late Archaic occupations (c. 760-1030 A.D.). Archaeological literature confirms