Preservation Technology and Training Board, P.O. Box 1269, Flowery Branch, Georgia 30542.

Persons wishing more information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements, may do so by contacting Mr. E. Blaine Cliver, Chief, HABS/HAER, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, telephone: (202) 343–9573. Draft summary minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection about eight weeks after the meeting at the office of the Preservation Assistance Division, Suite 200, 800 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC.

Dated: April 20, 2000.

E. Blaine Cliver,

Chief, HABS/HAER, Designated Federal Official, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 00–10376 Filed 4–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Arkansas in the Possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

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 associated funerary objects from Arkansas in the possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arkansas Archeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

During 1991–1997, human remains representing 39 individuals were recovered from Parkin State Park during excavations conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in cooperation with the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma under a Memorandum of Agreement. No known individuals were identified. The 36 associated funerary objects include an Old Town red human head effigy vessel, Mississippian ceramics and sherds, mussel shells and fragments, unidentified animal bones and fragments, charred maize cobs, fossil and bone beads, a debitage flake, chert blade and scraper, marine shell fragments, a hemitite fragment, and a projectile point.

Based on French colonial records, the Quapaw were known to be the only tribe present in the St. Francis River valley area near the mouth of the Arkansas River c. 1700 A.D. Although no definite Quapaw villages have been identified in the St. Francis River valley where the Parkin site is located, the Quapaw tribe may have used that area as an important hunting territory. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma indicates a migration from the north to their location near the mouth of the Arkansas River.

The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma has maintained a strong interest in the Parkin site. The Quapaw Tribe entered into an agreement with the State of Arkansas when the site was acquired for an archeological park to help coordinate research and development at the park.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 39 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 36 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey 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 objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Paddy Murphy, Director, Historic Resources and Museum Services, Arkansas State Parks, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201; telephone: (501) 682–3603, before May 26, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 10, 2000.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 00–10316 Filed 4–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), San Francisco, 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 Native American human remains in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), San Francisco, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the FBI's Laboratory Division (Hair and Fiber Section) and San Francisco office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unitah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.

On July 19, 1996, human remains representing one individual were recovered by FBI Agents from Ripley's Entertainment, Orlando, FL. These human remains consist of a scalp with an eagle feather and have been identified as those of Chief Little Bear of the Unitah and Ouray Ute bands. No associated funerary objects are present.

In April 1995, these human remains and associated funerary object were part of The Custer collection being auctioned by Butterfield and Butterfield. The Custer collection belonged to a Mr. Acevedo from New York City, NY, and consisted mainly of antique firearms in addition to other Indian artifacts. On May 5, 1995, these human remains and associated funerary object were sold to Ripley's Entertainment, Orlando, FL.

On April 3, 1996, at the request of the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California, the FBI began an investigation into the trafficking of Native American scalps by Butterfield and Butterfield Auction House, San Francisco, CA. On July 19, 1996, Ripley's Entertainment released custody of the Native American scalp to FBI agents, and these human remains and associated funerary object were sent to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, DC

for examination. Based on morphological characteristics, FBI examiners have determined that the head hairs on the scalp exhibit mongoloid characteristics, a classification which encompasses Native American hair.

Butterfield and Butterfield's auction catalog for this collection states that this scalp was taken at the Battle of Ute, c. 1879, and a contemporary letter accompanying this scalp states: ''This scalp was taken near Rawlings, Indian territory, USA, September 26, 1879. It belonged to the Chief Little-Bear, a Ute Indian, who assisted at the massacre of U.S. Troops under Captain Tomlinson, near that place. The feather plaited into the hair, (sic) indicates that he was a chief of the first rank. Presented to (?) Cooke by Capt. A.N. Cheney, 7th U.S. Cavalry.''

Historic records provided by the National Park Service with the assistance of the U.S. Army Center of Military History supports this letter of provenance. According to historic documents, the U.S. Army and Ute bands did have military engagements near Rawlings, WY in September of 1879. Nothing in historic documents, analysis, or consultation indicates these human remains are those of any other individual than Little Bear.

Authorities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been contacted regarding applicability of Federal endangered species statutes to this transfer and have concurred in the conclusion that the object is not covered due to its age.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation 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 Ute Indian Tribe of the Unitah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.

The eagle feather present with these human remains is believed to have been the personal property of Little Bear. While the eagle feather does not appear to meet the statutory definition of ''associated funerary object'', officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have determined that, pursuant to standard practice regarding personal property, Manual of Administrative Operations and Procedures, Sect. 2–4.4.1(5), the one object listed above is subject to return to the next of kin, in this case the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unitah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unitah and Ouray Reservation, Utah. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Special Agent Brian J. Guy, FBI, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102; telephone: (415) 553–7400, before May 26, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unitah and Ouray Reservation, Utah 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: April 10, 2000.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 00–10317 Filed 4–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, and Unassociated Funerary Objects in the Control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC and in the Possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI

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, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects in the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC and in the possession of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Milwaukee Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In 1919, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were recovered from the Five Islands Mound Group (47–ME–11) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during non-legally authorize excavations conducted by Samuel A. Barrett, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI, and Alanson B. Skinner, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, NY. No known individuals were identified. The 198 associated funerary objects consist of grit-tempered, cordmarked sherds and a chert point fragment.

The Five Islands Mound Group site consists of eight mounds and a village occupation. Based on cultural material, this site has been dated to the Woodland period.

The 28 cultural items consist of grit-tempered, cordmarked sherds. In 1919, these cultural items were recovered from a mound at an unnamed site in Keshena, WI during non-legally authorized excavations within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation by Samuel A. Barrett, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI and Alanson B. Skinner, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, NY.

In 1921, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were recovered from an unnamed site near Five Islands (47–ME–12) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during non-legally authorized excavations conducted by Alanson B. Skinner, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, NY. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This unnamed site near Five Islands has not been completely described in excavation records.

In 1921, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals from the Kakwatch Mound Group (47–ME–6) within the exterior boundaries of the Menominee reservation during unauthorized excavations conducted by Samuel A. Barrett, MPM Curator of Anthropology, Milwaukee, WI, and Alanson B. Skinner, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, NY. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a bear jaw and sherds from a grit-tempered, cordmarked ceramic pot.

The 184 cultural items include 169 grit-tempered, cordmarked sherds, a reconstructed grit-tempered, cordmarked pot, charcoal, bear jaw fragments, faunal remains, a hammerstone, a sandstone abrader, a small pitted hammer, a small celt, two stone mortars, two lithic projectile points, charred walnut fragments, and lithic debitage. These cultural items were excavated from burials from which the human remains were not collected