

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the State of Minnesota 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 Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the State of Minnesota in the possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of Prairie Island Community Council, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee, Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee, Nett Lake Reservation (Bois Forte) Tribal Council, Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa, Leech Lake Tribal Council, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Red Lake Nation, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Assinaboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community and the Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad Chippewa).

In 1934, human remains representing 26 individuals were recovered from site 21-PL-6, Warner Mounds 1 and 2, also known as the Peter Lee Mound (21-PL-13) near Fertile, Polk County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by A.E. Jenks and L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 15 associated funerary objects include an arrowshaft "polisher", projectile points, a shell bead necklace,

bone bracelet fragments, shell rings, bone beads, beaver teeth fragments, red ochre, and a soil sample.

Site 21-PL-6/13 has been identified as Arvilla Complex, an archeological culture which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1941, human remains representing 37 individuals were recovered from site 21-MU-3, Lake Shetek Mounds, Murray County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a ceramic vessel and an end scraper.

Site 21-MU-3 has been identified only as Woodland, a broad archeological tradition that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1954, human remains representing 27 individuals were recovered from site 21-BW-2, Sievert Mound site, Brown County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-BW-2 has been identified only as Woodland, a broad archeological tradition that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1978, human remains representing 58 individuals were recovered from site 21-PO-14, Noyes site, Pope County, MN during a rescue excavation conducted by S. Anfinson of the Minnesota Historical Society after construction had removed a burial mound. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site 21-PO-14 has been identified only as Woodland, possibly Onamia, a broad archeological tradition that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1970, human remains representing 27 individuals were recovered from site 21-SN-11, Syl Sand site, Stearns County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by D. Birk and C. Tiling of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. The 15 associated funerary objects include two antelope antlers with pierced holes, two bird-bone flutes, beaver incisors, a quartz flake, a black stone with modified grooves, a clay pipe bowl, four modified turtle shell squares, numerous flakes, and two lithics.

Site 21-SN-11 has been identified as a Middle to Late Woodland site, a broad archeological tradition that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing 13 individuals were most likely removed from site 21-PO-3, the

Pelican Lake Gravel Pit site, Pope County, MN by unknown person(s) and donated to the University of Minnesota Geology Laboratory. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-PO-3 is associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of 36 individuals were recovered from site 21-DK-41, River Hills Housing Development site, Dakota County, MN by V. Helmen of the Science Museum of Minnesota when they were encountered during construction. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-DK-41 has been identified as possibly an Archaic site, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1964, human remains representing 33 individuals were recovered from site 21-HE-98, the Macmillan site, Hennepin County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by K. Day of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-HE-98 is associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1934, human remains representing 19 individuals were recovered from a destroyed mound in Freeborn County, MN by person(s) unknown. These human remains were turned over to the County sheriff who donated them to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a copper ring-pendant, pieces of turtle shell, and a chert knife.

Based on the associated funerary objects, the human remains from Freeborn County are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing 26 individuals were recovered from site 21-RL-1, Red Lake River Mounds, Red Lake County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 41 associated funerary objects include clam shells, worked and unmodified flakes, projectile points, worked bone, broken bifaces, scrapers, a hafted antler-beaver tooth tool, shell beads, black quartz, a

spiral shell pendant, a small core, worked shell, a moose metapodial tool, elk antler tool, three blades, a hammerstone, a slate tool, a knife, and a maul.

Site 21-RL-1 has been identified as Arvilla Complex, an archeological culture which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1932, human remains representing ten individuals were recovered from site 21-CW-1, Pine River Mounds site, Crow Wing County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site 21-CW-1 has been identified as part of the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1961, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from site 21-WN-15, Vaigt or Voight site, Winona County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by T. Fiske and D. Hume of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects include clamshells, animal bone and antler, a beaver tooth, and a point fragment.

Site 21-WN-15 has been identified as part of the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual identified as being from Kandiyohi County, MN were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society from an unknown person. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These remains from Kandiyohi County have no archeological associations and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual identified as having come from site 21DL9, Douglas County, MN were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These remains from Douglas County have no archeological associations and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual identified as having come from site 21-AN-16, Anoka County, MN were donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council's

laboratory at Hamline University by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-AN-16 has been identified as part of the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from 21-OT-78, Clitheral site, Otter Tail County, MN by unknown person(s) and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council's laboratory at Hamline University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-OT-78 has been identified as part of the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing four individuals from site 21-DL-72, Burkey Farm, Douglas County, MN were removed following their disturbance during construction. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site 21-DL-72 has no archeological identification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1977, human remains representing one individual were recovered from 21-CA-22, Pine River Resort, Cass County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by D. Birk, who donated these remains to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. The associated funerary objects were not included in the donation.

Site 21-CA-22 has been identified as Woodland, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1985, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from Long Lake (Union) Cemetery, Hennepin County, MN. These human remains were recovered by representatives of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council from two spoil piles where recent graves had been dug. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These Hennepin County human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1985, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from site 21-BK-37, the Hildebrand site, Becker County, MN by representatives

of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council following their disturbance during construction. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Site 21-BK-37 has no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from Traverse County, MN by W. Jensen and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by J. Presley. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Traverse County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1940s, human remains representing one individual were removed from a WPA road construction site near Sauk Centre, Stearns County, MN and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1987, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the Longville area of Cass County, MN during housing construction by unknown person(s) and turned over to the Minnesota State Archeologist acting on behalf of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1989, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Crow Wing County, MN and turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by the Crow Wing County sheriff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Crow Wing County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1991, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Minnetonka Regional Park, Hennepin County, MN during an archeological survey conducted by R. Thompson. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological

classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1991, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from private land in Kanabec County, MN during housing construction and were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by the Kanabec County sheriff. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 21-KC-25, Hannaford, Koochiching County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by C. Caine, State Archeologist. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These human remains from site 21-KC-25 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by S. Simon of Winona, MN. The skull had been in the possession of his grandfather, a physician, who received it from someone who reported that it came from a mound, possibly in Freeborn County, MN. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from Freeborn County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1993, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-PO-13, Pope County, MN by person(s) unknown. These human remains were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by the Science Museum of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-PO-13 may be associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the east shore of Otter Tail Lake, Otter Tail County, MN by R. Clouse of the Minnesota Historical Society acting on behalf of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from Otter Tail County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1989-1990, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-WR-176, Wright County, MN by R. Andrews and sent to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council through M. Galvin. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from site 21-WR-176 have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1993, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-BE-135, Malvin site, Blue Earth County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by R. Strachan and K. Roetzel of Mankato State University and transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These human remains from site 21-BE-135 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1993, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-NL-47, Minnemishinona Falls, Nicollet County, MN by C.L. Smith and turned over to the Nicollet County Sheriff's department. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-NL-47 has been identified as Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1989, human remains representing one individual were recovered from near Pickeral Lake, Freeborn County, MN and turned over to the Science Museum of Minnesota by E.R. Feikema. In 1994, the Science Museum of Minnesota transferred these remains to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Freeborn County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a cave on Grey Cloud Island, Washington County, MN and transferred to the Ramsey County

Medical Examiner's Office. In 1994, these human remains were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Washington County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1994, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 21-MU-10, Lake Shetek State Park, Murray County, MN during an archeological survey conducted by D. Radford, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-MU-10 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-RA-7, Big Mound, White Bear Lake, Ramsey County, MN by unknown individuals and turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on skeletal morphology, these human remains (H319.2- Female, 18-20 years old) have been identified as Native American. These human remains from site 21-RA-7 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site in Wabasha County, MN by J.V. Brower. In the 1970s, these human remains were catalogued into the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Wabasha County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-MA-3, Marshall County, MN during excavations conducted by A.J. Hill. In 1905, these human remains were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society as part of the Mitchell collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-MA-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-WN-14, Winona County, MN during excavations conducted by T.H. Lewis. In 1905, these human remains were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society as part of the Mitchell collection. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-WN-14 may be associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing four individuals from an unknown site in Clearwater County, MN were removed by J.V. Brower and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Clearwater County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing five individuals were removed from site 21-RA-5, Mounds Park, Ramsey County, MN during excavations by T.H. Lewis and cataloged into the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-RA-5 are associated with the Middle Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-BL-30, Beltrami County, MN during excavations by T.H. Lewis and cataloged into the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BL-30 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unidentified location in Traverse County, MN by

T.H. Lewis and later cataloged into the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Traverse County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1938, human remains representing 22 individuals were removed from an undesignated site in Anoka County, MN by R. Golden who donated them to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Anoka County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1952, human remains representing 48 individuals were removed from site 21-BW-1, Synstebly Mound and Village site, Brown County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a clam shell and a broken chert knife.

These human remains from site 21-BW-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1950, human remains representing 16 individuals were removed from site 21-AN-1, the Howard Lake site, Anoka County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These human remains from site 21-AN-1 are associated with the Middle Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1946, human remains representing 42 individuals were removed from site 21-BS-3, Lindholm Mounds site, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects include one shell bead, a bone pin, a ceramic vessel, and worked bone.

These human remains from site 21-BS-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1952, human remains representing 16 individuals were removed from site 21-KH-2, Nest Lake Mound site, Kandiyohi County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

These human remains from site 21-KH-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1970s, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from a location in the vicinity of Cambria, Blue Earth County, MN by an unknown donor who gave them to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Blue Earth County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing 69 individuals were removed from site 21-WW-4, Alton Anderson site, Watonwan County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.G. Lothson of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from 21-WW-4 are probably associated with the Besant and Avonlea Phases, archeological classifications for certain Plains-oriented groups which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing one individual were removed from 21-RA-7, the Big Mound site at White Bear Lake, Ramsey County, MN by person(s) unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains (H319.19) from 21-RA-7 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1970s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown location in Hennepin County, MN by an unknown person who donated these remains to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated

with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1974, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location in Koochiching County, MN by J. Oothoudt of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Koochiching County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the late 19th century, human remains representing four individuals were removed from an unknown location in Mille Lacs County, MN by J.V. Brower and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Mille Lacs County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from a site at Sandy Lake, Aitkin County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Science Museum of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains (SMMA 6662) from Aitkin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing three individuals were removed from an unknown location in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1970, human remains representing one individual were removed from 21-YM-19, Yellow Medicine County, MN during a survey conducted by D. Nystuen of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-YM-19 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were

removed from an unknown location in Hennepin County, MN and donated by unknown persons to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 21-TR-5, Brown's Valley Man site, Traverse County, MN by W. Jensen and later donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council by E. Weeks, and J.J. Presley. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects were not donated.

These human remains from site 21-TR-5 are associated with the Paleoindian Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-BK-5, Becker County, MN and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society by a survey crew. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BK-5 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual (SMMA 6665) were removed from an unknown location near Sandy Lake, Aitkin County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Science Museum of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Aitkin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location, possibly a mound near Rice Lake, Mille Lacs County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society where they were registered in 1976. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Mille Lacs County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1976, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-MA-10, Marshall County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by the University of North Dakota and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society by K. Lund. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-MA-10 are associated with the Late Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-RA-5, Mound Park, Ramsey County, MN by unknown person(s) and became part of the Mitchell collection which was donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-RA-5 are associated with the Middle Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1971, human remains representing five individuals were removed from site 21-OT-31, Otter Tail County, MN during an archeological survey conducted by D. Nystuen of the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-OT-31 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1931, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from an undesignated site at Gray's Bay, Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin County, MN by H. Fuhs and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1970, human remains representing 12 individuals were removed from a gravel pit at Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin County, MN and donated to the Minnesota Historical Society by L. Studlareck. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated

with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown site in Koochiching County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Koochiching County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location in Beltrami County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Beltrami County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location in Blue Earth County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Blue Earth County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location near Sandy Lake in Aitkin County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the Science Museum of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains (SMMA 6666) from Aitkin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-BK-14, Becker County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BK-14 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-ME-3, Clear Lake, Meeker County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-ME-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location near Litchfield, Meeker County, MN by unknown persons and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Meeker County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1933, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-OT-3, Minnesota Woman site (formerly Minnesota Man site), Otter Tail County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects include one pendant, one "dagger" and soil samples.

These human remains and associated funerary objects are associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1933, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-ML-1 the Brower/Anderson/Vanderbloom/Kern site, Mille Lacs County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object are samples of ochorous clay.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-ML-1 are associated with the Malmo Culture of the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1930, human remains representing four individuals were removed from an undesignated site in Otter Tail County on the property of O.M. Carr, who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Otter Tail County are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1931, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from an undesignated site along the north bank of the Minnesota River in Hennepin County, MN by D.H. Nordenson and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1934, human remains representing 33 individuals were removed from site 21-TR-1, Round Mound site, Traverse County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-TR-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1934, human remains representing five individuals were removed from site 21-TR-2, Wilson Mound site, Traverse County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects include shell pendants, a scraper, columnella beads, four bone bracelets, seven bone beads, and a shell.

These human remains from site 21-TR-2 are associated with the Arvilla Complex, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-TR-3, K Group Mound site, Traverse County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a projectile point.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-TR-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1935, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site

21-BS-2, Schoen Mound site, Mound 11, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BS-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1935, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from site 21-BS-1, Schoen Mound site, Mound 12, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a bison bone.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-BS-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1946, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-BS-4, Lou Miller Mounds site, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are a scraper and a ceramic vessel.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-BS-4 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1935, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from site 21-BS-5, Holtz Mound site, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BS-5 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing four individuals were removed from an unknown location in Polk County, MN and donated to the University of Minnesota by M. Nelson. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Polk County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated

with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing three individuals were removed from an undesignated site on Big Split Hand Lake near Grand Rapids, Itasca County, MN by H.P. Hulin who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 44 associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from the site on Big Split Hand Lake are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing ten individuals were removed from site 21-KT-1, Lake Bronson site, Kittson County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a ceramic vessel and a necklace of canine teeth.

These human remains from site 21-KT-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-MA-1, Snake River Mounds site, Marshall County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include bear claws, a flat rock, bone pins, stone tools, two pieces of flat bone, flakes, a projectile point, a clay pipe, and a perforated antler handle.

These human remains from site 21-MA-1 are associated with the Arvilla Complex, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing 27 individuals were removed from site 21-AK-1, Malmo Mounds site, Aitkin County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by G. Ekholm of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include red ochre, clay pieces, and fragments of logs surrounding the burials.

These human remains from site 21-AK-1 are associated with the Middle Woodland Malmo Culture, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1933, human remains representing three individuals were removed from an unknown location near Hugo,

Washington County, MN by P.F. Flaskerd who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site Washington County are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1936, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-BK-14, Shell Lake, near Ponsford, Becker County, MN by J.W. Nunn who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a shell pendant.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-BK-14 have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-OT-1, Peterson Mound Group site, Otter Tail County, MN by unknown person(s) and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-OT-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1937, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-OT-1, Peterson Mound Group site, Otter Tail County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-OT-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location near Verndale, Wadena County, MN by a road crew and donated to the University of Minnesota by H.G. Bosland. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a stemmed projectile point.

These human remains and associated funerary object from Wadena County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1938, human remains representing 13 individuals were removed from site

21-BE-2, Cambria site and Mounds, Blue Earth County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects include flakes, pottery sherds, unfired clay pellets, a scraper, two notched arrowheads, and red ochre.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-BE-2 are associated with the Woodland or Mississippian Traditions, broad archeological classifications which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1938, human remains representing four individuals were removed from an unknown location near Perham, Otter Tail County, MN and collected by E. Weber who donated these human remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Otter Tail County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1940, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from site 21-SL-1, Pike Bay Mound, St. Louis County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include a ceramic vessel and bone harpoons.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-SL-1 are associated with the Late Woodland Blackduck Culture, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1941, human remains representing five individuals were removed from site 21-BS-2, Schoen Mound site, Mound 11, Big Stone County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by G.H. Smith of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include dog skulls, animal bones, pottery sherds, clamshells, a chert core and limestone fossil, groundstone hammer, and worked bone.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-BS-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1941, human remains representing five individuals were removed from 21-BE-2, Cambria, Blue Earth County, MN during archeological excavations

conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BE-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1942, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown location along Lake Vermillion, St. Louis County, MN by J. Peil and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from St. Louis County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location, possibly a burial mound in Aitkin County, MN and collected by F. Swain who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Aitkin County have been tentatively associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1944, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-TO-1, Sauk Valley Man site, Todd County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by H. Retzek and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-TO-1 have been tentatively associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1947, human remains representing four individuals were removed from an unnumbered site, the Prairie Lake Mound site, near Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, MN by O. Kopperud and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Otter Tail County are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1947, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-WA-2, Michaud Mounds/Grey Cloud Island Mounds, Washington County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-WA-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1947, human remains representing 13 individuals were removed from site 21-HE-3, Halpin Mounds, Hennepin County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are projectile points.

These human remains from site 21-HE-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1947, human remains representing five individuals were removed from an unnumbered site at the Crow Lake gravel pit, Belgrade, Stearns County, MN by H. Retzek who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Stearns County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1947, human remains representing three individuals were removed from the Mankato gravel pit, Mankato, Blue Earth County, MN by F. Hicks who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Blue Earth County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1948, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unnumbered site at the Davidson Farm, Beardsley, Big Stone County, MN by J. Davidson and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Big Stone County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated

with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1949, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the property of Lamphrey Gun Club, Forest Lake, Washington County, MN by J.A. Houle who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Washington County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1949, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-ME-3 on Clear Lake, Meeker County, MN by H.E. Wilmot who donated these human remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Meeker County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1903, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-WL-1, Femco Mound site, Wilkin County, MN and donated in 1949 by SE. Mathews to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a partial ceramic vessel.

In 1940, human remains representing 38 individuals were removed from 21-WL-1, Femco Mound site, Wilkin County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object includes a shell bead.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-WL-1 are associated with the Arvilla Complex, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1949, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-OT-5, Graham Lake site, Otter Tail County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include flakes, scrapers, stone knives, projectile points, and a ceramic vessel.

The human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-OT-5 are associated with the Middle Woodland Malmo Culture, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1951, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from site 21-BE-6, Lewis Mounds, Blue Earth County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include pottery sherds, a biface base, a knife/blade, and a ceramic vessel.

The human remains and associated funerary objects from 21-BE-6 are associated with the Mississippian Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1952, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-ML-1, Brower/Anderson/Vanderbloom/Kern site, Mille Lacs County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include potsherds, flakes, and burned red clay.

The human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-ML-1 are associated with the Middle Woodland, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1953, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-WN-2, Volkart Mound site, Winona County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-WN-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1954, human remains representing six individuals were removed from site 21-PO-3, Pelican Lake Gravel Pit site, Pope County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects include a side-notched point, copper objects, shell beads, shell ornament, tubular pipe, a knife, an antler with beaver tooth, and red ochre.

The human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-PO-3 are associated with the Archaic Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1955, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-WB-1, Brostrom site, Wabasha County, Mn during archeological

excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-WB-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1956, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-CW-207, Tip-Top Resort site, Crow Wing County, MN by A. Schwantes who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a partial ceramic vessel.

These human remains from site 21-CW-207 are associated with the Late Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1957, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 21-CW-3, McAloon Mound site, Crow Wing County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object are ceramic sherds.

These human remains and associated funerary object from site 21-CW-3 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1957, human remains representing six individuals were removed from site 21-SH-2, Moorhouse Mound site, Sherburne County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include worked bone, a sherd, a hammerstone, bone, an end scraper, a pottery pipe, a rasp or stamp, and a knife.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-SH-2 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1937, human remains representing 21 individuals were removed from the Morrison Mound site (21-OT-2), Otter Tail County, MN during excavations conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an end scraper.

The Morrison Mound site is associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1987, human remains representing three individuals from unspecified public lands in Beltrami County, MN were donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council from the Bemidji Chamber of Commerce. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Beltrami County date from the Archaic period, an archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unnumbered site near Porter, Yellow Medicine County, MN by E. Prenevast who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a projectile point.

The human remains from Yellow Medicine County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1960, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location at Big Stone Lake, Big Stone County, MN by unknown person(s) and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from Big Stone County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-MA-6, Haarstad Mound site, Marshall County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by O.E. Johnson of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include miscellaneous material, three claws, bone and bone fragments, bird bones, limestone rock, antler, beaver incisors, clay elbow pipe, carbon and material from pipe, snail shell beads, tubular shell beads, quartz pebbles, red and yellow ochre, scrapers, flakes, clamshell, bone awls, soil sample, small vertebra and tooth.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-MA-6 are associated with the Arvilla Complex, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from a highway construction site and deposited at Central Jr. High School, Alexandria, Douglas County, MN. During the 1990s, these human remains were turned over to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Douglas County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1963, human remains representing 32 individuals were removed from site 21-DL-1, Hoffman Mound site, Douglas County, MN during an archeological excavation conducted by O.E. Johnson of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a projectile point, shell, flakes, a sherd, and birch bark grave lining.

These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-DL-1 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1966, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-AK-9, Battle Island site, Aitkin County, MN by Mr. and Mrs. E.T. Grolla who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-AK-9 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1966, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-BE-2, Cambria site, Blue Earth County, MN by W. Jones who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from site 21-BE-2 are associated with the Mississippian Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1967, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site 21-BS-16 in Big Stone State Park, Big Stone County, MN by K. Sanders who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from site 21-BS-16 have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-SL-12, Cemetery Island, St. Louis County, MN by H.W. McClusky who donated these remains to the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from site 21-SL-12 are tentatively associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1992, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from a gravel pit in Otter Tail County, MN by G. Goltz and J. Harrison acting on behalf of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Otter Tail County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1992, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from a bank of the Minnesota River across from Murphy's Landing, Hennepin County, MN by T. Hein, B. O'Connell, and S. Myster on behalf of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Hennepin County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing 12 individuals were recovered from site 21-CA-3, Pillager Mounds, Cass County, MN by an unidentified person. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-CA-3 has been identified only as Woodland, a broad archeological tradition that cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 21-DL-2, Lake Carlos Beach, Douglas County, MN during excavations conducted by Elden Johnson of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-DL-2 has been identified as Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1946, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-NR-2, the Habben Mound site, Norman County, MN during excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-NR-2 has been identified as Arvilla Complex, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1946, human remains representing 15 individuals were removed from site 21-NR-1, the Slininger Mound site, Norman County, MN during excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-NR-1 has been identified as Arvilla Complex, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

During the 1950s, human remains representing one individual were removed from private property in Eden Prairie, Carver County, MN during capping of a well. In 1992, Mrs. Fowler, the property owner, transferred these human remains to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains from Carver County have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from 21-SL-9, Esquagama, St. Louis County, MN by W.D. Wright and donated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (H135). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 21-SL-9 has been identified as a Woodland Tradition site, a broad archeological tradition which cannot be identified with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

In 1935, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site 21-BS-16, Big Stone State Park, Big Stone County, MN by M. Matthews and M. Finberg and donated to the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The minimum of five associated funerary objects include bear skulls, a pottery sherd, and carnivore skulls.

These human remains from site 21-BS-16 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be

associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were donated by an unknown person to the Traverse County Historical Society, MN for a display. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains have no further documentation, but are most likely to have come from a site in Traverse County, MN.

In 1948, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from site 21-SH-01, Christensen Mound, Sherburne County, MN during archeological excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include a lithic tool, flakes, a projectile point, a pottery pipe, bear skulls, and a projectile point tip.

In 1995, these human remains were reburied under Minnesota statute 307.08. The associated funerary objects were transferred to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council in 1997-1998 for reburial with their human remains. These human remains and associated funerary objects from site 21-SH-01 are associated with the Woodland Tradition, an archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe or group.

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 a minimum of 1,059 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 306 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, and in accordance with the recommendations of the NAGPRA Review Committee, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is no relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe or group; and the disposition of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects will follow Minnesota Statute 307.08.

This notice has been sent to officials of Prairie Island Community Council,

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee, Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee, Nett Lake Reservation (Bois Forte) Tribal Council, Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa, Leech Lake Tribal Council, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Red Lake Nation, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Assinaboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community and the Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad Chippewa). 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 September 8, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Prairie Island Community Council, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee, Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee, Nett Lake Reservation (Bois Forte) Tribal Council, Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa, Leech Lake Tribal Council, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Red Lake Nation, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Assinaboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and the non-Federally recognized Indian groups the Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community and the Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad

Chippewa) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 2, 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 from North Carolina in the Possession of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

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 North Carolina in the possession of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

In 1880, human remains representing two individuals from the Peachtree Mound site (31Ce1), Cherokee County, NC were excavated by B.D. McCombs for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Peachtree Mound site are attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1964, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Townson site (31Ce15), Cherokee County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individual

was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on historical documents and archeological evidence, the Townson site has been tentatively identified as a Cherokee village burned by the Rutherford expedition in 1776. These human remains were found within the remains of a burned house at the site. Artifacts recovered at the Townson site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

During the early 1880s, human remains representing seven individuals from the Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2), Jackson County, NC were excavated by G.G. Valentine and E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1966, human remains representing at least one individual from the Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2), Jackson County, NC were recovered by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists while conducting salvage excavations during a building construction project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Cullowhee Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual from the Nikwasi Mound (31Ma2), Macon County, NC were given to UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. These remains had been found in a previously dug drainage ditch near the mound. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Nikwasi Mound site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

Between 1965 and 1971, human remains representing 87 individuals from the Coweeta Creek site (31Ma34), Macon County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 391 associated funerary objects include shell ornaments, shell and glass beads, stone

and clay pipes, stone disks and celts, objects of worked animal bone, and a clay pot.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Coweeta Creek site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1882, human remains representing five individuals from the Nununyi Mound (31Sw3) in Swain County, NC were excavated by E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Nununyi Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1883, human remains representing one individual from the Birdtown Mound (31Sw7), Swain County, NC were excavated by E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Birdtown Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

Between 1966 and 1985, human remains representing 58 individuals from the Warren Wilson site (31Br29), Buncombe County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists and Warren Wilson College students. No known individuals were identified. The 1,034 associated funerary objects include shell ornaments, shell beads, cut mica ornaments, and objects of worked animal bone.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Warren Wilson site have been attributed