

authorized under Title VIII, Section 808, of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96-487, and operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committees Act.

**Paul R. Anderson,**

*Acting Regional Director.*

[FR Doc. 97-7799 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Colorado in the Possession of the Anasazi Heritage Center, Bureau of Land Management, Dolores, CO**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Colorado in the possession of the Anasazi Heritage Center, Bureau of Land Management, Dolores, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Northern Ute Tribe of Colorado, the Southern Ute Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 5MT5380, Montezuma County during legally authorized excavations. No known individual was identified. The 2,249 associated funerary objects include glass beads, metal objects, leather objects, and a fabric fragment.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 5MT5399, Montezuma County during legally authorized excavations. No known individual was identified. The 756 associated funerary objects include glass beads, wood and metal pieces, and bone pendants.

These individuals have been identified as Native American based on dental characteristics. Sites 5MT5380 and 5MT5399 have been identified as burial sites from the mid- to late nineteenth century based on associated funerary objects and crevice burial. Archeological and ethnohistoric evidence indicates these are Ute burials based on manner of internment, location of the burials, and associated funerary objects. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Northern Ute Tribe of Colorado, the Southern Ute Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

indicates these are Ute burials based on historic band locations, traditional burial practices, and bead manufacture.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 3,005 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 Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), 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 Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Northern Ute Tribe of Colorado, the Southern Ute Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact LouAnn Jacobson, Director, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323; telephone: (970) 882-4811, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 19, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 97-7796 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains, Associated Funerary Objects, and an Unassociated Funerary Object From Washington State in the Possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects

from Washington State in the possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribal Community, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

In 1923, human remains representing one individual were removed from a grave site on the Hartley Goodwin property during excavations conducted by Professor C.J. Albrecht of the University of Washington and donated to the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 33 associated funerary objects include two shell ornaments, a copper bracelet, a leather pouch, fourteen brass buttons, and fifteen brass thimbles.

In 1923, 1,426 cultural items consisting of glass beads were removed from a grave site on the Hartley Goodwin property in Clallam County, WA, during excavations conducted by Professor C.J. Albrecht of the University of Washington and donated to the Burke Museum. The human remains from this grave are not in the possession of the Burke Museum.

Ethnographic and historic evidence indicates the Hartley Goodwin property in Clallam County, WA, is located within traditional S'Klallam territory based on archeological evidence of long term occupation and continuity of cultural materials, detailed historical records, oral history, and map data provided by tribal representatives during consultation.

In 1926, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Dungeness, Clallam County, WA, during a University of Washington expedition by A.G. Colley and donated to the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered at Sequim Bay near Dungeness, Clallam County, WA by R.L. Watson. In 1916, Mr. Watson donated these human remains to the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Ethnographic and historic evidence indicates Dungeness, Clallam County, is located within traditional S'Klallam territory based on archeological evidence of long term occupation and continuity of cultural materials, detailed historical records, oral history, and map data provided by tribal representatives during consultation.

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Scow Bay, Marrowstone Island, Jefferson County, WA, by L. Burns Lindsey. In 1976, these human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum by the Museum of History and Industry, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on anthropological and historical records, Marrowstone Island has been identified as the traditional territory of the Chemakum. By the 1850s, the Chemakum were living with the S'Klallam, and were associated with the S'Klallam in the records of the period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 33 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. Officials of the Burke Museum have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 1,426 cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, the unassociated funerary object and the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human

remains, associated funerary objects, and the unassociated funerary object to the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians 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: March 19, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 97-7797 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Heard Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

In 1991, human remains representing two individuals were discovered during inventory of the Heard Museum's collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. One individual has a note stating the human remains came from the Midwest.

During 1994-1996, consultation with tribal representatives and traditional religious leaders was conducted for these two individuals. During these consultations, a traditional religious leader determined through ceremony that these remains were Cheyenne.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Heard Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native

American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480; telephone: (602) 252-8840, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma 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: March 19, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 97-7795 Filed 3-26-97; 8:45 am]

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#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the Possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Virginia Department of Historic Resources professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Pamunkey, United Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, all non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

Between the late 1970s and mid 1980s, human remains representing 52 individuals were excavated by Floyd Painter, a local avocational archeologist,