

National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW.,
Room NC400, Washington, DC 20240.

Carol D. Shull,

*Keeper of the National Register of Historic
Places, National Register, History and
Education.*

[FR Doc. 98-21882 Filed 8-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ which meet the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The seven cultural items consist of five *gaan* masks of painted wood and cloth, and two wands of painted wood.

In 1932, the Arizona State Museum purchased the five *gaan* masks from Grenville Goodwin who was carrying out field studies among the Western Apache at the time.

In 1936, the two wands were placed on loan with the Arizona State Museum from Grenville Goodwin, and donated to the museum in 1968 by Goodwin's widow.

According to museum records, the five *gaan* masks were made by John Robertson of the San Carlos Apache and subsequently used. Documentation is unclear whether these *gaan* were sold to Grenville Goodwin by John Robertson (Sr.) or his son, John Robertson, Jr. with his father's knowledge. In 1930, Mike Kirk, owner of Kirk's Trading Post, purchased the two wands from Tom Dosnos. Tom Dosnos acquired the wand at San Carlos at an unknown date from person(s) unknown. At a later date, Grenville Goodwin purchased these wands from the Kirk Trading Post, Manuelito, NM. Museum documentation and consultation with representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation indicates these cultural items are San Carlos Apache. Representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation state that the seven cultural

items have ongoing traditional and cultural importance to the tribe itself and could not have been alienated by any individual.

Officials of the Arizona State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these seven cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the Arizona State Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, the Tonto Apache Tribe, and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Gwinn Vivian, Acting Repatriation Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; telephone: (520) 621094500 before September 14, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 4, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 21833 Filed 8-13-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Stanislaus County, CA in the Possession of the California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human

remains in the possession of the California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by California State University-Fresno professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

In 1969, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from site CA-STA-141 (Fresno State Catalog 69-17) during excavations conducted by Fresno State College (now California State University-Fresno) staff. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Catalog records prepared in 1972 indicate these human remains were excavated from the upper levels of the cultural deposit at or near the surface. Based on location and degree of preservation, these human remains have been determined to be Native American from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence from this area indicates a continuity of material culture from precontact times into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history further indicate occupation and use of this area since the late precontact period by Central Sierra Me-Wuk peoples.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the California State University-Fresno 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 California State University-Fresno have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Professor Roger LaJeunesse, Department of Anthropology, California State University-Fresno, 5245 North Backer Avenue, Fresno, CA 93740-0016; telephone: (209) 278-4900, before September 14, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California may begin after

that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Fresno and King Counties, CA in the Possession of California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Fresno and King Counties, CA in the possession of California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by California State University-Fresno professional staff in consultation with representatives of Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1950 and 1963, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from sites CA-FRE-511 and CA-FRE-531, Fresno County, CA during excavations by the Fresno State College Archaeological Field Class under the supervision of Dr. William Beatty. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the material culture recovered, sites CA-FRE-511 and CA-FRE-531 have been identified as village locations atop low mounds in the Fresno Slough dating to the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Based on cultural material and burial locations within the villages, these human remains have been determined to be Native American. Based on the degree of preservation and cultural material at the site, these human remains have been determined to be from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence in this area indicates continuity of material culture from precontact times into the historic period. Early Yokuts people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley and Central Sierran Foothills between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents,

ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and use of this area since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now represented by Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site CA-FRE-745, Fresno County, CA during a field survey by Fresno State College staff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the material culture recovered at this site, CA-FRE-745 has been identified as a middle to late precontact site (1500 B.C.-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence from this area indicates a continuity of material culture from the middle through late precontact times and into the historic period. Early Yokuts people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley and Central Sierran Foothills between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and use of this area since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now represented by Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

In 1975, human remains representing nine individuals were recovered from site CA-KIN-43 King County, CA during salvage excavations conducted by California State University-Fresno staff. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture of this site, CA-KIN-43 has been determined to be a mound occupation site dating to the middle and possibly late precontact period (1500 B.C.-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence from this area indicates a continuity of material culture from the middle through late precontact times and into the historic period. Early Yokuts people are presumed to have occupied the San Joaquin Valley and Central Sierran Foothills between 1000-500 B.C., with continued occupation into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts, and oral history indicate occupation and use of this area since the late precontact period by Tachi Yokuts peoples, now represented by Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the California State University-Fresno have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seventeen individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the

California State University-Fresno have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Professor Roger LaJeunesse, Department of Anthropology, California State University-Fresno, 5245 North Backer Avenue, Fresno, CA 93740-0016; telephone: (209) 278-4900, before September 14, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Fresno and Madera Counties, CA in the Possession of the California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the California State University-Fresno, Fresno, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by California State University-Fresno professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Central Valley and Mountain Reinterment Association on behalf of Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians, and Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians.

In 1969, human remains representing one individual were donated to Fresno