

that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
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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,
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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

State College (now California State University-Fresno) by Mr. Charles M. Chapman, who uncovered the human remains during construction of a patio on his house in Oakhurst, CA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

This individual has been identified as Native American based on the cultural material recovered during Mr. Chapman's patio construction. The cultural material, a small arrow point and several steatite bowl sherds, has been identified as being from the late precontact period based on appearance and construction. 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 shared use of this area since the late precontact period by both Yokuts and Mono peoples.

In 1970, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an eroding road cut at site CA-MAD-250 by Fresno State College staff. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This individual has been identified as Native American from the late precontact period based on cultural material recovered from the site. Archeological evidence based on material culture of this area indicates continuity of occupation since precontact times into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts and oral histories further document Yokuts and Mono occupation of this area.

In 1970 and 1971, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site CA-FRE-515 during archeological field classes conducted by Fresno State College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the degree of preservation and material culture from the midden component of the site, these human remains have been determined to be Native American dating from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence based on material culture of this area indicates continuity of occupation since precontact times into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts and oral histories further document Yokuts and Mono occupation of this area.

In 1974, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site CA-FRE-645 by Fresno State College staff during legally authorized test excavations. No known individuals

were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

CA-FRE-645 has been identified as a large habitation site with two components, one dating earlier than 1000 A.D. and the other after 1000 A.D. based on artifact assemblages. This individual has been identified as Native American based on cultural material and the location of the remains in the midden site. Based on the degree of preservation and the cultural material, these human remains are presumed to be from the late precontact period (post-1500 A.D.). Archeological evidence indicates a continuity of material culture from precontact times into the historic period. Historic documents, ethnographic accounts and oral histories further indicate occupation and shared use of this area since the late precontact period by both Yokuts and Mono peoples.

In 1975, human remains representing approximately two individuals were recovered from site CA-FRE-644 during excavations conducted by California State University-Fresno staff. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

CA-FRE-644 has been identified as a habitation site with two components; traces of an early occupation, and a proto- to early historic period component based on cultural material of the site. The human remains appear to be associated with the principal proto- to early historic component of this site. Archeological evidence, based on material culture, indicates Yokuts and Mono affiliation. Ethnographic evidence and oral tradition presented by tribal representatives further indicate Yokuts and Mono affiliation to occupation sites in this area in the proto- and early historic periods.

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 approximately seven 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 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.

This notice has been sent to officials 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. 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 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 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 7, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

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 Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM which meets the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The nine cultural items consist of a shell ornament, a shell pendant, a group of worked ceramic disks, a quartz crystal, a calcite crystal, and a portion of a broken ceramic jar.

Between 1915-1925, the R.S. Peabody Foundation of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA carried out legally authorized excavations at Pecos Pueblo (site LA 625). At an unknown