

Repatriation may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 21, 1996

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-4319 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK

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 in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by Tulsa District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In May and June, 1977, the Mahaffey Site (34CH1) at Hugo Lake, Choctaw County, OK was excavated under COE contract number DACW56-77-C-0129 due to the immediate threat of shoreline erosion exposing the site. Cultural items from this site were curated at the Museum of the Red River, OK, and the human remains were curated at the University of Arkansas. In 1995, the Army Corps of Engineers reunited the human remains and associated funerary objects at the Tulsa Repatriation Facility.

The human remains from Mahaffey Site (34CH1) consist of a minimum of 62 individuals. No known individuals were identified. A total of 1,1787 objects are associated with these individuals, including stone (flakes, tools, implements, and ornaments), ceramic vessels, clay pipes, and animal bone tools.

The Mahaffey Site dates to 500 BC to 1450 AD, based on cultural items found with human remains. The ceramics indicate cultural continuity through this time period, and are consistent later Caddoan ceramics. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes indicates

this was a Caddoan cemetery area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least 62 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(A) and (B), the 1,787 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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 the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Robert W. Jobson, NAGPRA Coordinator, Planning Division, USACE, Tulsa District, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, OK 74121-0061, phone (918) 669-7193 before March 28, 1996. Repatriation may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 21, 1996

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Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects currently in the possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA.

A detailed inventory and assessment has been made by members of the Cheney Cowles Museum professional

staff in consultation with the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

In 1939-1940 during excavations of sites behind the Grand Coulee Dam, the human remains and associated funerary objects were collected from four sites on the north side of the Spokane River. The human remains from sites 8, 48, and 50 represent three individuals. No known individuals were identified. A total of 1,409 objects are associated with these remains including: stone pipe bowls; iron ax heads; bone (implements, elk teeth); shell (abalone, olivella, dentallia); copper (beads, buttons, pendants); glass beads; copper beads, discs, and ornaments; twined bag and basketry fragments; hide fragments; a stone pestle; and bark matting. A total of 320 objects were excavated from two burials at Site 51 including copper (button, pendant, beads), an iron ax head, and shell (dentallia). The condition of the excavation reports for site 51 has made it impossible to determine whether the human remains were removed, and no human remains from site 51 have been located in the collections. Sites 8, 48, 50, and 51 have been identified to recent pre-contact through the mid-nineteenth century by the cultural items found with the human remains.

The location of these sites, north of the Spokane River and east of the Columbia River, is well within the exclusive traditional occupation area of the Spokane Tribe during the pre-contact era and is now tribal land within the exterior boundaries of the Spokane Reservation. The basketry fragments have identical construction as historic and present-day Spokane basketry techniques. Representatives and elders of the Spokane Tribe have indicated the manner of the interments is consistent with Spokane traditional practice. Representatives and elders of the Spokane Tribe affirms that Spokane burials are known to have existed along this particular portion of the Spokane River.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Cheney Cowles Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Cheney Cowles Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A) and (B), the 1,409 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 Cheney Cowles Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C.