

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and an Associated Funerary Object from Arizona in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

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 an associated funerary object from Arizona in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the museums professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Gila River Indian Community.

Both of the items described below were collected in 1906 at Sacaton, Arizona by Frank and Clara Churchill. Frank Churchill was a Special Federal Inspector of Indian Schools who bequeathed his collection to Dartmouth College in 1946. Both items were further identified as having been "found six inches beneath the surface, Sacaton, Arizona".

The human remains include about 200 "human bone fragments from a burial jar" based on Hood Museum records. Information from the professional staff indicate that these remains are from at least three individuals and that some of the fragments appear to be from fetal bones. Due to the very fragmentary nature of the remains no further information was available.

The burial jar is an Olla (water jar) decorated with red on white floral designs. The jar is 5 3/4 in. high by 7 1/2 in. in diameter at the belly. The neck has a 4 1/4 in. diameter. In 1979 this vessel was mistakenly identified as stylistically similar to those produced by the Tarahumara of Chihuahua, Mexico. Officials of the Gila River Indian Community have, based on their evaluation of photographic materials, confirmed that this jar is consistent with the pottery of the Gila River Indian Community.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Hood Museum of Art have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Hood Museum of Art have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the

object listed above is 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 Hood Museum of Art 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 object and the Gila River Indian Community.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Gila River Indian Community. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Kellen G. Haak, Registrar and repatriation Coordinator, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755; telephone: (603) 646-3109, before June 3, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Gila River Indian Community may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 26, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program*
[FR Doc. 96-10957 Filed 5-1-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Florida in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

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 from Florida in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the museums professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. The Seminole Tribe of Florida declined to participate in consultation. However, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma was consulted, and an official for the Nation confirmed that the Seminole of Oklahoma are very interested in repatriation and firmly believe that Seminole remains removed from Oklahoma should be returned to Oklahoma, and that remains removed from Florida should be returned to Florida.

This set of human remains include 17 bones. Hood Museum records indicate that these remains entered the collection prior to 1913 from an unknown source. The remains are further identified as coming from a "Seminole Burial Ground" in "Oak Lodge, Florida".

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Hood Museum of Art have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Hood Museum of Art 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 Seminole Tribe of Florida.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Kellen G. Haak, Registrar and repatriation Coordinator, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755; telephone: (603) 646-3109, before June 3, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Seminole Tribe of Florida may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 26, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*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 from Alaska in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

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 Alaska in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the museums professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tetlin Native Corporation.

The human remains and associated funerary objects include three bone fragments and thirty five beads. Hood Museum records indicate that these items were collected from "an old grave" on the edge of Tetlin Village by Robert A. McKennan. No known individuals were identified.

All of the items described above were collected by the anthropologist Robert A. McKennan in 1929-30 from Tetlin Village, Alaska. McKennan describes the excavation of these remains and funerary objects on page 146 of his 1959 monograph *The Upper Tanana Indians* (Yale University Publications in Anthropology, #55). He attributes the burial to the post 1870 period based on the position of the body and the artifacts associated with the burial and the location of the grave site.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Hood Museum of Art have determined, in consultation with representatives of the Tetlin Native Corporation, that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Hood Museum of Art have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the thirty five 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 Hood Museum of Art 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 Tanana of Tetlin Village, Alaska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tetlin Native Corporation and the Tanana Chiefs Conference. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Kellen G. Haak, Registrar and repatriation Coordinator, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755; telephone: (603) 646-3109, before June 3, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tetlin Native Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 26, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program*
[FR Doc. 96-10959 Filed 5-1-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the possession of the Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, 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 currently in the possession of the Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA.

A detailed inventory and assessment has been made by the Washington State Historical Society staff and representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians of Washington.

The human remain consists of one isolated skull from a male, 20 to 30 years of age which was recovered near Rodondo, Washington. The skull was donated to the museum in 1930 by Dr. W. T. Thomas of Tacoma, Washington. A second skull from a male, 35 to 45 years, was recovered in 1908 on the Puyallup Indian Reservation. This skull was donated to museum's possession in 1915 by C. Arthur Foss of Tacoma, Washington. No known individuals were identified.

Redondo, WA is within the boundaries of the original Puyallup reservation as defined in the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. Robert Hunt in "Tacoma, Its History and its Builders, A Half a century of Activity", 1916, identifies the Puyallup as occupying of the area for " * * * unnumbered centuries, * * * ". Archeological evidence is consistent with long uninterrupted occupation of the area.

Based on the available records as well as ethno-historical and geographical evidence reviewed by the Tribe during consultation, officials of the Washington State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Washington State Historical Society 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 the Puyallup Tribe of Indians of Washington.

This notice has been sent to Puyallup Tribe of Indians of Washington. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Lynn D. Anderson, Head of Collections, Washington State Historical Society, 315 N. Stadium Way,

Tacoma, WA 98403, telephone (206) 597-4232, before June 3, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 26, 1996

Francis P. McManamon

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program*
[FR Doc. 96-10960 Filed 5-1-96; 8:45 am]

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Bureau of Reclamation

Notice of Availability; Animas-La Plata Project, Colorado and New Mexico

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation (Interior).

ACTION: Notice of availability of Final Supplement to the 1980 Final Environmental Statement (FSFES): FSFES 96-23.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has prepared a FSFES for the Animas-LaPlata Project in Colorado and New Mexico. The FSFES addresses additional information concerning environmental effects of the Project initially described in the 1980 Final Environmental Statement.

ADDRESSES: Single copies of the FSFES may be obtained on request to the addresses below. Western Colorado Area Office—Southern Division, Bureau of Reclamation, Resource Management Division, P.O. Box 640, Durango, Colorado 81302

Copies of the FSFES are available for inspection at the following locations:

Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Room 7455, 18th & C Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20240

Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Office Library, Denver Federal Center, Building 67, Room 167, Denver, Colorado 80225

Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, 125 South State Street, Room 6107, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

Bureau of Reclamation, Western Colorado Area Office—Southern Division, 835 East 2nd Avenue, Durango, Colorado 81302

Bureau of Reclamation, Western Colorado Area Office—Northern Division, 2764 Compass Drive, Grand Junction, Colorado 81506

Libraries

Colorado
Colorado State University Library, Ft. Collins