

conducted in accordance with 43 CFR 2310.3-1(c)(2).

This application will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2310.

For a period of two years from the date of publication in the Federal Register, this land will be segregated from operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws, as specified above, unless the application is denied or cancelled or the withdrawal is approved prior to that date. During this period the Bureau of Land Management, in conjunction with the Department of Energy, will continue to manage this land.

Herbert Olson,

Acting Realty Officer.

[FR Doc. 96-25443 Filed 10-3-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JB-P

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Shaktoolik, AK, in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Bureau of Land Management professional staff and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Shaktoolik.

In 1945, human remains representing one individual were recovered without a federal permit from the vicinity of Shaktoolik, AK by Mr. Simon Newcomb. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1949, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Nukleet site during legally authorized excavations. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The current population of Shaktoolik appears to descend from earlier cultural groups who inhabited the general region for a thousand or more years before the present. The remains are believed to date within this time period. Oral history evidence presented during

consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Shaktoolik indicate the Nukleet site is traditionally associated with the Village of Shaktoolik.

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 2 individuals of Native American ancestry. Bureau of Land Management officials 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 Native Village of Shaktoolik.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Shaktoolik. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599; telephone: (907) 271-5510, before November 4, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Shaktoolik may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 96-25471 Filed 10-3-96; 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 Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Williston, ND

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior

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 National Park Service, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Williston, ND.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy Reservation, Crow Tribe,

Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Montana, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, and Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Between 1969 and 1986, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from locations within the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. One of the seven individuals was removed by a vandal in 1969. All bones except the skull were subsequently recovered by the FBI and returned to the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects include 2,098 ceramic, glass, metal, shell, and stone beads; 58 leather clothing fragments; 27 lead balls; 21 fragments of textile; 18 buttons; 12 iron projectile points, 11 animal and fish bones; six copper bracelets; four earrings; four iron knives; four iron nails, hand wrought and machine cut; four pebbles; two belts, in pieces; two bottles, one whole and one fragment; two iron awls; two fragments of an iron gun worm; two window glass fragments; one iron auger; one English-style gunflint; one iron axe blade; one wood fragment; one worked antler and iron hide scraper; one iron rod; one pigment stone; one pigment sample in a dirt matrix; one piece of sheet copper; one leather moccasin fragment; one tin cup, in fragments; one key; one shell pendant; one rectangular tin box, in fragments; one glass tack; and one brass thimble. Associated funerary objects date the time of death of these individuals between 1867 and 1880.

Anthropometric data demonstrate a relationship between these remains and Siouan-speaking populations of the Northern Plains, including Assiniboine and Hidatsa. Letters from military officers living in the area in 1868 state that both Assiniboine tribal members and Hidatsa tribal members were permanent residents at the Fort Union site after the facility was abandoned as a trading post in 1867. Historical documents refer to the deaths of Assiniboine women and children from Sioux raids during this time period. Between 1870 and 1884, a Hidatsa band led by Crow-Flies-High resided a few hundred meters east of the Fort Union site. They suffered from Sioux raids as well. During consultation, representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of Montana, and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation stated their history indicates an affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects recovered from the Fort Union Trading Post site.