Tribe, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe have been received. No objecting comments have been recieved. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians and a joint review of available ethno-historic and geographical evidence indicate the most likely culturally affiliated Indian tribe is the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

Based on the above mentioned information, Washington State Historical Society officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Washington State Historical Society officials 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 associated funerary objects and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of AHTNA, Inc., the Aleut Corporation, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, the Bering Straits Native Corporation, the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, the Calista Corporation, the Chehalis Tribe, the Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Confederated Tribe of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Cow Creek Band of Upmquah Indians, Doyon, Ltd., the Elwha Klallam Tribe, the Hoh Tribe, the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Koniag, Inc., the Lummi Nation, the Makah Tribe, the Muckleshoot Tribe, the NANA Corporation, the Nisqually Tribe, the Nooksack Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, the Quinalut Nation, the Quileute Tribe, the Samish Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, the Skokomish Tribe, the Squaxin Island Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, Sealaska Corporation, the Siletz Tribe, the Suquamish Tribe, the Swinomish Tribe, the Thirteenth Regional Corporation, the Tulalip Tribes, the Upper Skagit Tribe, and the Wahkiakum Band of the Chinook Tribe, a non-Federally recognized Native American group. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Lynn D. Anderson, Washington State Historical Society/ 315 N. Stadium Way, Tacoma, WA 98403; telephone (206) 798–5911, before November 27, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Puyallup Tribe of Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 21, 1996.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96–27550 Filed 10–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Oklahoma in the Control of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK

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 control of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oklahoma Musum of Natural History and Oklahoma State Archeologist's Office professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site Wd–47 by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and donated to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History the same year by Mr. Ronald Corbyn. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 750 associated funerary objects include glass bead fragments, conchos, hairpipe beads, one button, one earring, shell ornaments, metal points, red paint, hair, and backrest fragments.

In 1972, 135 glass seed beads were recovered from site Cn–34 and donated to the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Accession records indicate these beads were discovered with human remains at site Cn–34, which had been destroyed by pot hunters. The human remains were not recovered.

Sites Wd–47 and Cn–34 have been identified as isolated burials dating from 1860 to the early 1900s based on funerary objects, and the presence and types of of trade goods. The associated funerary objects are consistent with known historic Cheyenne burials. Historic documents and oral history evidence presented during consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma indicate these tribes occupied this region during the nineteenth century.

Based on the above mentioned information, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains from site Wd–47 listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the approximately 750 objects from site Wd–47 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. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History officials have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 135 objects from site Cn–34 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed form a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 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 Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Michael A. Mares, Director, Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 1335 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019, telephone (405) 325–4712, before November 27, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 21, 1996

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96–27549 Filed 10–25–96; 8:45 am]

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