

Museum. In the 1970s, these human remains were brought to the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Morphological evidence indicates these individuals are Native American based on dental patterns and cranial formation. Anthropological evidence, including continuities of technology and material culture, indicates continuous occupation by Salishan peoples over the last 2,000 years in the Puget Sound region of Washington State which includes the sites and vicinities listed above. Consultation evidence, including oral history, presented by representatives of the Puyallup Indian Tribe of Indians and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe further support this evidence of occupation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of ten individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University 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 Puyallup Indian Tribe of Indians and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Puyallup Indian Tribe of Indians and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Steven Hackenberger, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University, 400 E. 8th Ave., Ellensburg, WA 98926-7544; telephone: (509) 963-3201, fax (509) 963-3215, before July 11, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 3, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
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 Prince William Sound, AK in the Possession of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA

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 Prince William Sound, AK, in the possession of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

In 1902, human remains were recovered from Billy's Hole cave on an island in Prince William Sound, AK, by Edmond S. Meany. During the 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from this site were transferred to the Department of Anthropology at Central Washington University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological and ethnographic evidence from the islands of Prince William Sound, including manner of internment, continuity of technology, and cultural items indicate continuous occupation by the same communities from the precontact period to the present. Oral tradition presented by the representatives of the Chugach Alaska Corporation also supports Chugach occupation of this area throughout this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University 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 Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Steven Hackenberger, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Central Washington University, 400 E. 8th Ave., Ellensburg, WA 98926-7544; telephone: (509) 963-3201, fax (509) 963-3215, before July 11, 1997.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 3, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
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, Associated Funerary Objects, and an Unassociated Funerary Object from Hartstine Island, Mason County, WA in the Possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

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, associated funerary objects, and an unassociated funerary object from Hartstine Island, Mason County, WA, in the possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Squaxin Island Tribe.

In 1923, human remains representing two individuals were removed from graves on Hartstine Island, Mason County, WA by Mr. A.G. Colley and donated to the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include five wood fragments and one copper-stained stone.

Also in 1923, cultural items consisting of a whalebone club and soil from a grave on Hartstine were removed by Mr. A.G. Colley and donated to the Burke Museum. No human remains from this grave are present.