be made of National Forest System lands, including disposition of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended.


By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714 (1994), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described National Forest System land is hereby withdrawn from location and entry under the United States mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2 (1994)), for the Spencer Glacier Material Site, to aid in making high quality rock and gravel available to nearby communities for private and public works projects:

Seward Meridian, Alaska
Chugach National Forest
T. 7 N., R. 2 E., unsurveyed,
Sec. 11, S¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 13, NW¼;
Sec. 14, NE¼, E¼NW¼, and N¼SE¼.

The area described contains approximately 600 acres.

2. The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of those public land laws governing the use of National Forest System lands under lease, license, or permit, or governing the disposal of their mineral or vegetative resources other than under the mining laws.

3. This withdrawal will expire 15 years from the effective date of this order unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f) (1994), the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be extended.


John Berry,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 99–13619 Filed 5–27–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–JA–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463, 86 Stat. 77 U.S.C. App 1, section 10), that a meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission will be held on Friday, June 18, 1999.

The Commission was reestablished pursuant to Pub. L. 87–126 as amended by Pub. L. 105–280. The purpose of the Commission is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Act establishing the Seashore. The Commission members will meet at 1:00 p.m. at Headquarters, Marconi Station, Wellfleet, Massachusetts for the regular business meeting to discuss the following:

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting—April 30, 1999
3. Report of Officers
4. Report of Nickerson Subcommittee
5. Superintendent’s Report:
   - Highlands Center
   - Hatches Harbor
   - Provincelands bicycle trail
   - Water EIS
   - Americorps
6. Old Business:
   - Head of Meadow gas station
   - Personal Watercraft Subcommittee
   - Off Road Vehicle Subcommittee
7. New Business
8. Agenda for the next meeting
9. Date for the next meeting
10. Public comment
11. Adjournment

The meeting is open to the public. It is expected that 15 persons will be able to attend the meeting in addition to Commission members.

Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Commission during the business meeting or file written statements. Such requests should be made to the park superintendent at least seven days prior to the meeting. Further information concerning the meeting may be obtained from the Superintendent, Cape Cod National Seashore, 99 Marconi Site Road, Wellfleet, MA 02667.

Michael B. Murray,
Deputy Superintendent.

[FR Doc. 99–13591 Filed 5–27–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, NY

The cultural item is a San Carlos Apache cap made of hide (buckskin), feathers, beads (glass), sinew, pigment, and thread.

In 1910, Pliny E. Goddard collected this cultural item on the San Carlos Apache Reservation on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History. The Museum accessioned the cap into its collection the same year (AMNH Accession Number 1910–22).

The cultural affiliation of this item is San Carlos Apache as indicated through Museum records and consultation with representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation indicates that this item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and no individual had the right to alienate it at the time of acquisition.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this item and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation.

Authorities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been contacted regarding applicability of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald Eagle Act, the Golden Eagle Act, and the Endangered Species Act to this transfer and have concurred in the conclusion that the object is not covered due to its age.

This notice has been sent to officials of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community of the San Carlos Apache Reservation, the Arizona Museum of Natural History, the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona State University.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History which meets the definition of “object of cultural patrimony” under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item is a San Carlos Apache cap made of hide (buckskin), feathers, beads (glass), sinew, pigment, and thread.
the Camp Verde Reservation, the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Indian Reservation, and the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Martha Graham, Registrar for Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5846, before June 28, 1999. Repatriation of this object to the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the contents of or determinations within this notice.


Francis P. McManamon,
Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99–13599 Filed 5–27–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

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), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unita and Ouray Reservation.

In 1897, human remains representing one individual from western Colorado were donated by Mrs. M.E. Crowley to the Colorado Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Examination indicated that this young Ute woman was slain in 1885; and it is probable that this happened during the Beaver Creek Massacre in June, 1885. According to historical documents and Ute oral tradition, two Weeminuche Ute families were camped on Beaver Creek north of Dolores, CO when they were attacked by white American settlers; resulting in the deaths of six or seven persons, including two women. Based on this information, this individual has been identified as Native American of Ute tribe affiliation.

During the 1940s, human remains representing one individual came into the possession of Arthur Sutton, the sheriff of Montrose County, CO. The circumstances surrounding the recovery of these human remains are not known. In 1956, Arthur Sutton donated these human remains to the Colorado Historical Society. No known individual was identified. The 14 associated funerary objects include fragments of a “Kentucky” or “Indian” rifle; textile fragments from a Navajo blanket and possible “uniform”; and a metal button. Based on physical examinations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1946 and associated funerary objects, these human remains have been identified as Native American from the historic period. The associated funerary objects are similar to items which have been excavated with other known Ute graves in Colorado. Montrose County, CO is part of the pre-1900 homeland of the present-day Ute Indian Tribe of the Unita and Ouray Reservation, specifically the Uncompahgre Band (Taveewach).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Colorado Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Colorado Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (2), the 14 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 Colorado Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unita and Ouray Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Unita and Ouray Reservation.

In 1965, human remains representing one individual were removed from a site near Robidoux Creek, Uncompahgre Valley, Delta County, CO by William Davis. In 1965, these human remains were donated to the Delta County Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a cradleboard of willow construction and a woven grass mat.