

**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 possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the control of the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), Sacramento, CA.

This notice is being published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2(c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

In 1974, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Suscol Site (CA-NAP-15/H) in Napa County, CA by Thomas F. King, during test excavations along Highway 29. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1978 and 1979, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the Suscol Site (CA-NAP-15/H) in Napa County, CA by Stradford and Schwaderer, during test excavations along Highway 29. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects found with individual one (accession number 79-14) are an obsidian biface and a groundstone fragment. The 31 associated funerary objects found with individuals two through four (accession number 79-28) are glass trade beads.

Based on archeological evidence, continuity of occupation, and ethnographic accounts, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The major occupation of CA-NAP-15/H occurred during the historic period, mainly during the early 19th Century. Based on point typologies and bead typologies uncovered during previous excavations of burial matrixes, the human remains have been dated to the historic period. Geographical,

ethnographic, linguistic, and historical evidence indicates that the Suscol site is located within the traditional Patwin territory.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University 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. Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 33 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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University 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 Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Tina Biorn, Environmental Program, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 942874 (M.S.27), Sacramento, CA 94274-0001, telephone (916) 653-0013, before December 13, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-29001 Filed 11-9-00; 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff, a contract physical anthropologist, and the New Mexico State Archaeologist in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Pueblo Blanco, Santa Fe County, NM, by Theodore Sowers. Mr. Sowers was a graduate of the University of Denver, and, in 1995, his daughters donated the remains to the University of Denver so that they could be repatriated. No known individuals were identified. The 14 associated funerary objects are 1 non-human bone, 9 ceramic sherds (black and red on white), and 4 chipped stone tools.

Pueblo Blanco (site LA 40), a large masonry pueblo in the Galisteo Basin, was occupied from A.D. 1400 to circa A.D. 1680 by Tanoan-speaking people. The Galisteo Basin was largely abandoned following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and subsequently the Tanos lived among other Rio Grande pueblos. Many of the Tanos moved to the Hopi

area around 1700, where they live in Tewa Village. The evidence presented during consultations with the Hopi, supported by the ethnohistoric record and archeological evidence, demonstrates a cultural affiliation between Pueblo Blanco and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology also have 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, email jbernste@du.edu, telephone (303) 871-2543, before December 13, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 31, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-28857 Filed 11-9-00; 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

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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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff and a contract physical anthropologist in consultation with representatives of the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

In 1949, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from near Fallon, Churchill County, NV. At an unknown date an unknown individual donated the remains to the museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The geographical location and physical anthropological characteristics indicate that these remains are Native American. The archeological, ethnological, and oral historical evidence demonstrates that the area around Fallon, NV, has been the ancestral territory of the Northern Paiute since at least A.D. 1000. Evidence

presented during consultations indicates that the Northern Paiute inhabitants of this area are presently represented by the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; and the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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. Also, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; and the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch, Nevada. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, email jbernste@du.edu, telephone (303) 871-2543, before December 13, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada; Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada; and the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.