

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Scow Bay, Marrowstone Island, Jefferson County, WA, by L. Burns Lindsey. In 1976, these human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum by the Museum of History and Industry, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on anthropological and historical records, Marrowstone Island has been identified as the traditional territory of the Chemakum. By the 1850s, the Chemakum were living with the S'Klallam, and were associated with the S'Klallam in the records of the period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), 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. Officials of the Burke Museum have further determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 1,426 cultural items 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 from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum 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, associated funerary objects, the unassociated funerary object and the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human

remains, associated funerary objects, and the unassociated funerary object to the Jamestown Band of S'Klallam Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

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 in the possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Heard Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota.

In 1991, human remains representing two individuals were discovered during inventory of the Heard Museum's collections. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. One individual has a note stating the human remains came from the Midwest.

During 1994-1996, consultation with tribal representatives and traditional religious leaders was conducted for these two individuals. During these consultations, a traditional religious leader determined through ceremony that these remains were Cheyenne.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum 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 Heard Museum 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 Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Devil's Lake Sioux Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and the Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480; telephone: (602) 252-8840, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the Possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

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 and associated funerary objects from the Great Neck Site, Virginia Beach, VA, in the possession of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Virginia Department of Historic Resources professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Pamunkey, United Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, all non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

Between the late 1970s and mid 1980s, human remains representing 52 individuals were excavated by Floyd Painter, a local avocational archeologist,

and turned over to the Department of Historic Resources in 1985. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present in the Department of Historic Resources' collections.

During 1981–1982, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a ceramic pipe with tobacco residue, three copper pendants, and one copper bead.

During 1981–1982, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from another component of the Great Neck site during legally authorized excavations by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. No known individuals were identified. These individuals are represented by one infant burial and the previously disturbed remains of a minimum four individuals. The approximately 100 associated funerary objects with the infant burial are shell disc beads.

The Great Neck site has been identified as a Chesapeake village site, possibly the village known as "Chesepiooc", based on historical documents dating back to the 15th century. The presence of shell-tempered Townsend and Roanoke ceramics indicate this village site was continuously occupied by the same culture from the Late Woodland period through protohistoric times (900–late 1500s AD). All these burials appear to date to this time, and the site appears to have been abandoned until settlement by English colonists in 1635.

By 1607, historical documents indicate Chesapeake people were attached and suffered heavy losses from the Powhatan Confederacy. The last mention of the Chesapeake in historical document was in 1627 concerning a proposed attack by the English on the Chesapeake and other coastal Virginia tribes. There are no known descendants of the Chesapeake tribe, however, historical documents and consultation evidence indicates the Nansemond tribe was allied with the Chesapeake during the 16th and early 17th century. The Nansemond Tribal Association is a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

On October 28, 1994, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources requested a finding from the NAGPRA Review Committee concerning the Nansemond request for repatriation for these 64 individuals listed as "culturally unidentifiable" on the Department's NAGPRA inventory. At its October, 1994 meeting, the NAGPRA Review Committee recommended that

the Department consult with the seven other non-Federally recognized Indian groups recognized by the State of Virginia to identify any other possibly culturally affiliated Indian tribes or non-Federally recognized Indian groups. This recommendation was provided to the Department by the National Park Service in a letter of March 22, 1995. Representatives of Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Pamunkey, United Rappahannock, and Upper Mattaponi have all stated unanimous support of the Nansemond Tribal Association request for repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 64 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 105 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 Virginia Department of Historic Resources have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), no relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and a Federally recognized Indian tribe. However, officials of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources have determined that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Nansemond Tribal Association, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi Tribal Association, Monacan, Nansemond Indian Tribal Association, Pamunkey, United Rappahannock, Upper Mattaponi, all non-Federally recognized Indian groups. Representatives of any Federally recognized Indian tribe or other valid claimant under NAGPRA that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact M. Catherine Slusser, State Archeologist, Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219; telephone: (804) 225-3556, before April 28, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated

funerary objects to the Nansemond Tribal Association may begin after that date if no Federally recognized Indian tribes or other valid claimant under NAGPRA makes a claim.

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

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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Bureau of Reclamation

Bay-Delta Advisory Council Meeting

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: The Bay-Delta Advisory Council (BDAC) will meet to discuss several issues including: an update on the development of the Levee System Integrity component, the Water Use Efficiency component, the Ecosystem Restoration component, and the Storage and Conveyance component; an overview of the activities of the Ecosystem Roundtable; a description of two draft Alternative configurations; and other issues. The Ecosystem Roundtable (a subcommittee of the BDAC) will meet to discuss the following issues: proposal evaluation criteria, progress on the Workplan, the proposal solicitation package, emerging issues, needs assessment, and updates on other items. Interested persons may make oral statements to the BDAC or to the Ecosystem Roundtable or may file written statements for consideration.

DATES: The Bay-Delta Advisory Council meeting will be held from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm on Thursday, April 10, 1997. The Ecosystem Roundtable will meet from 9:30 am to 12:30 pm on Friday, April 11, 1997.

ADDRESSES: The Bay-Delta Advisory Council will meet at the Sacramento Convention Center, 1400 J Street, Room 204, Sacramento, CA. The Ecosystem Roundtable will meet in Room 1131, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: For the BDAC meeting, contact Sharon Gross, CALFED Bay-Delta Program, at (916) 657-2666. For the Ecosystem Roundtable meeting contact Cindy Darling, CALFED Bay-Delta Program, at (916) 657-2666. If reasonable accommodation is needed due to a disability, please contact the Equal