

Commission, Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325. Minutes of the meeting will be available for inspection four weeks after the meeting at the permanent headquarters of the Gettysburg National Military Park located at 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325.

Dated: March 19, 1997.

John A. Latschar,

Superintendent, Gettysburg NMP/Eisenhower NHS.

[FR Doc. 97-8243 Filed 3-31-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Maine Acadian Culture Preservation Commission; Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) that the Maine Acadian Culture Preservation Commission will meet on Friday, April 18, 1997. The meeting will convene at 7 p.m. in the student lounge, University of Maine, Fort Kent, Aroostook County, Maine.

The Maine Acadian Culture Preservation Commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Maine Acadian Culture Preservation Act (Pub. L. 101-543). The purpose of the Commission is to advise the National Park Service with respect to:

- The development and implementation of an interpretive program of Acadian culture in the state of Maine; and
- The selection of sites for interpretation and preservation by means of cooperative agreements.

The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Review and approval of the summary report of the meeting held February 21, 1997.
2. A talk by Dr. Jean-Claude Dupont, "Myth and symbol in Acadian and Quebec culture compared".
3. Report of the National Park Service project staff.
4. Upcoming commission meetings and speakers.
5. Opportunity for public comment.
6. Proposed agenda, place, and date of the next Commission meeting.

The meeting is open to the public. Further information concerning Commission meetings may be obtained from the Superintendent, Acadia National Park. Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Commission or file written statements. Such requests should be made at least seven days prior to the meeting to: Superintendent, Acadia National Park,

PO Box 177, Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177; telephone (207) 288-5472.

Dated: March 11, 1997.

Paul F. Haertel,

Superintendent, Acadia National Park.

[FR Doc. 97-8246 Filed 3-31-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before March 22, 1997. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Written comments should be submitted by April 16, 1997.

Carol D. Shull,

Keeper of the National Register.

Arizona

Apache County

Lyman Lake Rock Art Site, Address

Restricted, Saint Johns vicinity, 97000347

La Paz County

Harquahala Mountain Smithsonian Solar Observatory Archeological District, Address Restricted, Gladden vicinity, 97000346

California

San Francisco County

Grabhorn Press Building, 1335 Sutter St., San Francisco, 97000349

Hunter-Dulin Building, 111 Sutter St., San Francisco, 97000348

Florida

Bradford County

Woman's Club of Starke, 201 N. Walnut St., Starke, 97000350

Madison County

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, (Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches MPS), 108 NW. Horry St., Madison, 97000351

Georgia

Fulton County

Howell Station Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. Marietta, Rice, Baylor, and Herndon Sts., Niles Cir., and Longley Ave., Atlanta, 97000352

Rucker, Simeon and Jane, Log House, 755 Old Rucker Rd., Alpharetta vicinity, 97000353

Louisiana

Ouachita Parish

Robinson Business College, 604 Jack McEnery Ave., Monroe, 97000354

Montana

Missoula County

Studebaker Building, (Missoula MPS), 216 W. Main St., Missoula, 97000355

New York

Jefferson County

Newton, A., Farm, (Orleans MPS), NY 180, jct. with Co. Rd. 13, Hamlet of Omar, Orleans, 97000356

Orange County

Orange Mill Historic District, Powder Mill Rd., near jct. with NY 52, Newburgh, 97000357

Westchester County

Good Counsel Complex, 52 N. Broadway, White Plains, 97000358

South Carolina

Colleton County

Ravenwood Plantation, SC 64, .9 mi. E of SC 458, Neyles vicinity, 97000359

Texas

Brewster County

Nolte-Rooney House, 307 E. Sul Ross Ave., Alpine, 97000360

Comal County

Holz-Forshage-Krueger Building, 472 W. San Antonio St., New Braunfels, 97000362

Dallas County

Dallas Fire Station No. 16, 5501 Columbia Ave., Dallas, 97000363

Palo Pinto County

Palo Pinto County Courthouse, 520 Oak St., Palo Pinto, 97000365

Travis County

Brown Building, 708 Colorado St., Austin, 97000364

Nagel, Chester and Lorine, House, 3215 Churchill Dr., Austin, 97000361

Wisconsin

Marinette County

Chautauqua Grounds Site, Address Restricted, Marinette vicinity, 97000367

Winnebago County

Banta, George, Sr. and Ellen, House, 348 Naymut St., Menasha, 97000366

[FR Doc. 97-8228 Filed 3-31-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Unassociated Funerary Objects from South Dakota in the Possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

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 unassociated funerary objects from South Dakota in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

During 1950–1952, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Talking Crow site (39BF3), SD, by University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology staff during legally authorized excavations associated with a River Basin Survey. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. During these same excavations, 23 cultural items consisting of ceramic sherds and a bone awl were recovered from burials at the Talking Crow site (39BF3), SD.

The Talking Crow site has been identified as an Arikara village occupied between 1500–1600 AD and 1725–1750 AD based on continuities of ceramics, village arrangement, earthlodge construction, and manner of internment consistent with traditional Arikara practice.

During the early 1960s, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from sites 39ST216, 39CA4 (Anton Rygh site), and 39SL4 (Sully site) during legally authorized excavations by the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sites 39ST216, 39CA4 (Anton Rygh site), and 39SL4 (Sully site) have been identified as early 18th century Arikara based on village arrangement, earthlodge construction, manner of internment consistent with traditional Arikara practice, and geographic location.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 23 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 Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Adair, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; telephone: (913) 864–4245 before May 1, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and unassociated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 26, 1997.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Assistant Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 97–8214 Filed 3–31–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, which meet the definition of “sacred object” and “object of cultural patrimony” under Section 2 of the Act.

The eighteen cultural items consist of one drum, four drumlegs, two drumsticks, two silver brooches, one featherbelt, one featherbox, two pipes with stems, one pipe bag, two pouches, and one tobacco bowl. The drum is constructed from a wooden barrel covered with rawhide painted on the top side. The sides of the drum have an attached cloth skirt, fur trim, floral beaded belt, and four beaded tabs with designs of human hands, human figures, silver brooches, and tin jingles. The four drumlegs are carved wood with portions wrapped with beadwork. The two drumsticks are wood carved in a hoop

style with wrapped fur and beadwork. The featherbelt consists of a leather belt with beaded wool drops and attached rows of golden eagle and flicker feathers. The feather box is wood with bas relief designs carved on the lid. The first pipe has a round wooden stem wrapped with beadwork, and the pipebowl is red pipestone with lead inlay. The second pipe is a flat wooden stem with wrapped beadwork, and the pipebowl is black pipestone. The pipebag is leather with floral beadwork on one side. The two pouches are leather with partially beaded floral designs. The tobacco bowl is a carved walnut bowl.

Between 1914–1952, Mr. H. L. Mumm and later his heirs operated several trading posts at various locations in northern Wisconsin, including Minocqua, a town adjacent to the Lac Du Flambeau reservation. In 1954, the Banta Publishing Company purchased these cultural items from Mrs. Odie Mumm Abel and Mr. Edward F. Mumm, heirs of the original collector, Mr. H. L. Mumm and donated them to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa confirm that all cultural items listed above are used in the Big Drum ceremony. Representatives of the Chi-Dewei'igan, or Big Drum Society, have stated that these items are needed by traditional religious leaders for the practice of Native American religion by their present day adherents. Representatives of the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and the Chi-Dewei'igan Society also state that the Big Drum and all associated items are owned communally, and no individual had the right to sell or otherwise alienate these cultural items. Further, representatives of both the Lac du Flambeau Chi-Dewei'igan and the Forest County Potawatami Chi-Dewei'igan have stated that this particular drum and associated items was in use at Lac du Flambeau before their accession into the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), these eighteen cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), these eighteen cultural items have ongoing