

accommodations are the responsibility of the participating public.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Should you have any additional questions or concerns, contact Sherry Foot, Special Programs Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, at (801) 539-4195.

Dated: October 5, 1998.

**G. William Lamb,**

*State Director.*

[FR Doc. 98-27376 Filed 10-9-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[WY-989-1050-00-P]

#### Filing of Plats of Survey; Wyoming

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The plats of survey of the following described lands are scheduled to be officially filed in the Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming, thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this publication.

#### Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

T. 44 N., R. 75 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 45 N., R. 76 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 50 N., R. 66 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 50 N., R. 67 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 45 N., R. 74 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 46 N., R. 74 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 46 N., R. 75 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 47 N., R. 74 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 48 N., R. 74 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 52 N., R. 71 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 53 N., R. 71 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 52 N., R. 72 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 40 N., R. 81 W., accepted September 28, 1998

#### Sixth Principal Meridian, Nebraska

T. 9 N., R. 13 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 9 N., R. 14 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 8 N., R. 15 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 9 N., R. 15 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 8 N., R. 16 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 12 N., R. 12 W., accepted September 28, 1998

T. 24 N., R. 10 E., accepted September 28, 1998

If protests against a survey, as shown on any of the above plats, are received prior to the official filing, the filing will be stayed pending consideration of the protest(s) and/or appeal(s). A plat will not be officially filed until after disposition of protest(s) and/or appeal(s).

These plats will be placed in the open files of the Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and will be available to the public as a matter of information only. Copies of the plats will be made available upon request and prepayment of the reproduction fee of \$1.10 per copy.

A person or party who wishes to protest a survey must file with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming, a notice of protest prior to thirty (30) calendar days from the date of this publication. If the protest notice did not include a statement of reasons for the protest, the protestant shall file such a statement with the State Director within thirty (30) calendar days after the notice of protest was filed.

The above-listed plats represent dependent resurveys, subdivision of sections.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

Dated: September 30, 1998.

**John P. Lee,**

*Chief Cadastral Survey Group.*

[FR Doc. 98-27281 Filed 10-9-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-22-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Oregon in the Possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DOI.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from Oregon in the possession of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM which meet

the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are 96 glass trade beads.

Before 1937, these cultural items were removed from a Native American grave near Oregon City, OR by person(s) unknown. In 1937, these cultural items were donated to the Laboratory of Anthropology by an unknown donor. In 1947, the Laboratory of Anthropology became part of the Museum of New Mexico. The human remains from this burial were not donated to the Museum, and their disposition is unknown.

Based on the type and condition of these cultural items, the burial from which they were removed has been dated to first half of the nineteenth century. During the nineteenth century, the area surrounding Oregon City, OR was inhabited by the Santiam Calapooia, the Tualatin Calapooia, the Clowewlla of the Tumwater, and the Northern Molalla, or Clackamas Chinook. In 1855, these communities were confederated and relocated to Grand Ronde, OR, and are now identified as the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 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. Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico 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 these items and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Patricia House, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Cultures/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; telephone: (505) 827-6344 before November 12, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon may begin after

that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 1, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 98-27319 Filed 10-9-98; 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 from Pecos Valley, NM in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; and the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, DOI.

**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 from Pecos Valley, NM in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; and the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Hopi Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Kiowa Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Cochiti, the Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Between 1915-1929, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from Dick's Pueblo during excavations conducted under the auspices of Phillips Academy by Alfred Vincent Kidder. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel and bone tube.

Based on ceramic types recovered at the site, Dick's Pueblo was occupied during the late precontact period, 1300-1450 A.D.; and based on archeological evidence, including ceramic analysis and evidence of abandonment

concurrent with the emergence of Pecos Pueblo suggesting migration from Dick's Pueblo to the Pecos Pueblo as part of a pattern of coalescence of all Pecos Valley sites to the Pecos Pueblo; Dick's Pueblo is known to be ancestral to Pecos Pueblo. Continuities of material culture, historical evidence, ethnographic evidence, and oral tradition provided during consultation by representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez indicate that Pecos Pueblo is a continuing and distinct social, political, and religious division within the Pueblo of Jemez.

Between 1915-1929, human remains representing 115 individuals were recovered from the Forked Lightning Pueblo during excavations conducted under the auspices of Phillips Academy by Alfred Vincent Kidder. No known individuals were identified. The 27 associated funerary objects include bone awls, bone tubes, a bone whistle, stone axes, a medicine stone, a paint stone, a shrine stone, a ceramic olla, ceramic vessels, medicine outfits, projectile points, and modified faunal remains.

Based on the ceramic types recovered at the site, Forked Lightning Pueblo was occupied during the late precontact period, 1175-1400 A.D.; and, based on archeological evidence, including ceramic analysis and evidence of abandonment concurrent with the emergence of Pecos Pueblo suggesting migration from Forked Lightning Pueblo to the Pecos Pueblo as part of a pattern of coalescence of all Pecos Valley sites to the Pecos Pueblo; Forked Lightning Pueblo is known to be ancestral to Pecos Pueblo. Continuities of material culture, historical evidence, ethnographic evidence, and oral tradition provided during consultation by representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez indicate that Pecos Pueblo is a continuing and distinct social, political, and religious division within the Pueblo of Jemez. Additionally, collections from the Forked Lightning Pueblo are recognized and still used by religious leaders from the Pueblo of Jemez.

Between 1915-1929, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from Loma Lothrop during excavations conducted under the auspices of Phillips Academy by Alfred Vincent Kidder. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a bone awl and a ceramic vessel.

Based on the ceramic types recovered at the site, Loma Lothrop was occupied during the late precontact period, 1315-1450 A.D.; and, based on archeological evidence, including ceramic analysis and evidence of abandonment concurrent with the emergence of Pecos Pueblo suggesting migration from Loma Lothrop to the Pecos Pueblo as part of

a pattern of coalescence of all Pecos Valley sites to the Pecos Pueblo; Loma Lothrop is known to be ancestral to Pecos Pueblo. Continuities of material culture, historical evidence, ethnographic evidence, and oral tradition provided during consultation by representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez indicate that Pecos Pueblo is a continuing and distinct social, political, and religious division within the Pueblo of Jemez.

Between 1915-1929, human remains representing 11 individuals were recovered from Rowe Pueblo during excavations conducted under the auspices of Phillips Academy by Alfred Vincent Kidder. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels and a ceramic pipe.

Based on the ceramic types recovered at the site, Rowe Pueblo was occupied during the late precontact period, 1250-1450 A.D.; and, based on archeological evidence, including ceramic analysis and evidence of abandonment concurrent with the emergence of Pecos Pueblo suggesting migration from Rowe Pueblo to the Pecos Pueblo as part of a pattern of coalescence of all Pecos Valley sites to the Pecos Pueblo; Rowe Pueblo is known to be ancestral to Pecos Pueblo. Continuities of material culture, historical evidence, ethnographic evidence, and oral tradition provided during consultation by representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez indicate that Pecos Pueblo is a continuing and distinct social, political, and religious division within the Pueblo of Jemez.

Between 1915-1929, human remains representing 1,788 individuals were recovered from Pecos Pueblo and mission church sites during excavations conducted under the auspices of Phillips Academy by Alfred Vincent Kidder. No known individuals were identified. The 498 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, bone awls, bone beads, effigies, bone tubes, ceramic fragments, projectile points, stone scrapers, chipped stone implements, a red paint stone, stone pendants, shell pendants, ceramic ladles, ceramic pipes, wrappings, soil samples, antler tools, faunal bone implements, stone knives, stone drills, pieces of obsidian, lumps of paint, hammerstones, stone shaft straighteners, a stone palette, faunal remains, fossils, a piece of copper ore, polishing stones, and textiles.

Between 1915-1929, 19 cultural items were recovered from three caches in Pecos Pueblo during excavations conducted by Phillips Academy under the direction of Alfred Vincent Kidder.