

Chippewa) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 2, 1999.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from North Carolina in the Possession of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

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 from North Carolina in the possession of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

In 1880, human remains representing two individuals from the Peachtree Mound site (31Ce1), Cherokee County, NC were excavated by B.D. McCombs for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Peachtree Mound site are attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1964, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Townson site (31Ce15), Cherokee County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individual

was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on historical documents and archeological evidence, the Townson site has been tentatively identified as a Cherokee village burned by the Rutherford expedition in 1776. These human remains were found within the remains of a burned house at the site. Artifacts recovered at the Townson site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

During the early 1880s, human remains representing seven individuals from the Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2), Jackson County, NC were excavated by G.G. Valentine and E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1966, human remains representing at least one individual from the Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2), Jackson County, NC were recovered by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists while conducting salvage excavations during a building construction project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Cullowhee Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual from the Nikwasi Mound (31Ma2), Macon County, NC were given to UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. These remains had been found in a previously dug drainage ditch near the mound. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Nikwasi Mound site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

Between 1965 and 1971, human remains representing 87 individuals from the Coweeta Creek site (31Ma34), Macon County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 391 associated funerary objects include shell ornaments, shell and glass beads, stone

and clay pipes, stone disks and celts, objects of worked animal bone, and a clay pot.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Coweeta Creek site have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1882, human remains representing five individuals from the Nununyi Mound (31Sw3) in Swain County, NC were excavated by E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Nununyi Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

In 1883, human remains representing one individual from the Birdtown Mound (31Sw7), Swain County, NC were excavated by E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Birdtown Mound have been attributed to the Qualla phase which has been identified with both the protohistoric and historic Cherokee in western North Carolina.

Between 1966 and 1985, human remains representing 58 individuals from the Warren Wilson site (31Bn29), Buncombe County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists and Warren Wilson College students. No known individuals were identified. The 1,034 associated funerary objects include shell ornaments, shell beads, cut mica ornaments, and objects of worked animal bone.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at the Warren Wilson site have been attributed

to the Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000-1450), which has been identified as likely ancestral to the Qualla phase and protohistoric and historic Cherokee.

In 1964, human remains representing one individual from site 31Cy42 in Clay County, NC were recovered in a test excavation during a county-wide archeological survey conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individual was identified. The 475 associated funerary objects include shell beads, nine fragments of a shell dipper, and a shell ornament.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, this individual has been identified as Native American. Artifacts recovered at site 31Cy42 have been attributed to the early Qualla phase which has been identified as likely ancestral to protohistoric and historic Cherokee.

In 1965 and 1966, human remains representing nine individuals from the Garden Creek Mound No. 2 (31Hw2) were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 50 associated funerary objects include a shell ornament, shell beads, and two pieces of copper.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Associated artifacts indicate that the Garden Creek Mound No. 2 was a burial location dating to the Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000-1450), which has been identified as likely ancestral to the Qualla phase and to protohistoric and historic Cherokee.

Between 1879 and 1883, human remains representing ten individuals from unknown site(s) in Haywood County or Swain County, NC were excavated by A.J. Osborne or E.P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, VA. While the exact locations of these burials are unknown, they probably came from one or more of the following sites: Garden Creek Mound No. 2 (31Hw2), Kituwah Mound (31Sw2), or Karr Mound. In 1969, these human remains were transferred from the Valentine Museum, Richmond, VA to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the condition of the remains and their probable burial locations, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The preponderance of the evidence indicates these remains are attributable to either the Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000-1450) or the Qualla phase (after A.D. 1450), both earlier cultural groups which have been

identified as likely ancestral to the historic Cherokee.

Between 1965 and 1967, human remains representing 26 individuals from the Garden Creek Mound No. 1 (31Hw1) in Haywood County, NC were recovered during excavations conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 738 associated funerary objects include shell ornaments, shell beads, shell dipper fragments, stone disks, and stone celts.

Based on the archeological context and funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Associated artifacts indicate that the Garden Creek Mound No. 1 was a burial location dating to the Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000-1450), which has been identified as likely ancestral to the Qualla phase and to protohistoric and historic Cherokee.

In 1964, human remains representing two individuals from the Men's Dormitory site (31Jk129) in Jackson County, NC were donated to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill by officials at Western Carolina University following their recovery during a construction project on the WCU campus. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a clay pot.

Based on the archeological context and funerary object, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The associated artifact indicates that these burials date to the Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000-1450), which has been identified as ancestral to the Qualla phase and to protohistoric and historic Cherokee.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 211 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 2,689 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 North Carolina at Chapel Hill 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 Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Vincas P. Steponaitis, Director, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120; telephone: (919) 962-6574, before September 8, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 3, 1999.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

CALFED Bay-Delta Program, California

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public hearings for the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (as amended) and the California Environmental Quality Act, the Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and the California Resources Agency, as co-lead agencies, have prepared a Draft EIS/EIR for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. A notice of availability appeared in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 34677-34678, June 28, 1999). This notice stated that additional information would be provided on the specific locations and times for public hearings. All hearings will start at 6 p.m., with a 1-hour question and answer period, and the formal hearing will start at 7 p.m.

DATES: See Supplementary Information section for hearing dates.