

stone arrow shaft straightener, obsidian nodules, quartz nodule, and ochre.

In 1932, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site M-5 along the shoreline of Cronise Basin, San Bernardino County, CA during legally authorized excavations by Malcolm Rogers, San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include shell beads, a clam shell fragment, and burnt faunal material.

In 1932, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site M-10 along the shoreline of Cronise Basin, San Bernardino County, CA during legally authorized excavations by Malcolm Rogers, San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include shell beads, a biconically drilled stone tube, ochre, and a projectile point.

The eighteen cultural items include ceramic vessels, sherds, a bone tube, shell beads, projectile points, an olivella bead, limpet shell bead, and a chipped stone knife. Between 1928 and 1932, these cultural items were recovered from disturbed cremations at Cronise Basin sites M-1, M-10, M-13, and M-14 during legally authorized excavations by Malcomb Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. The human remains with these items were not collected.

Based on the common occurrence of brown and buff ware ceramics, type of projectile points, and presence of shell beads from the southern coastal California area, these human remains may be dated to the Shoshonean Period of this area, c. 1550-1650 A.D. Archeological evidence indicates a clear continuity between the cultures present in this area during this period and the Serrano and Vanyume peoples present in the area at the time of European contact as noted in Spanish exploration documents. Oral tradition evidence presented by representatives of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicates this area is recognized as the ancestral homeland.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of twelve individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 255 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 Bureau of Land Management have determined

that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these eighteen 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 Bureau of Land Management 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, and unassociated funerary objects and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects should contact Russell Kaldenberg, Cultural Program Lead, Division of Ecosystems Sciences and Lands, California State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 2135 Butano Drive, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone: (916) 979-2840, before September 29, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 25, 1997.

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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in consultation with representatives of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Kialigee Tribal Town, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

Between 1988 and July, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of twelve individuals were exposed by shoreline erosion at site 34MI121, Eufaula Lake, McIntosh County, OK and removed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District personnel. No known individuals were identified. The 361 associated funerary objects include a shell fragment, corroded nails, blue glass faceted cut beads; green, white, and black glass beads; old glass, a coarse piece of wood, a metal button, and a corroded piece of metal.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these burials are estimated to date from immediately after Removal to before the Civil War (1832-1861). These individuals have been determined to be Native American based on the age and types of associated funerary objects. Site 34MI121 is located within the boundaries of the Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole Nations who jointly occupied this area between 1833 and 1855.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were exposed by shoreline erosion at site 34MI139, Eufaula Lake, McIntosh County, OK and removed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District personnel. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Morphological evidence, including post-bregmatic depression, oval external auditory meatus, frontal bossing, and a high-rounded skull, shows this individual exhibits Native American, African American, and European American features. Oral history information received by the Corps in the early 1960s indicates that a post-Civil War Freedman Creek cemetery is located at site 34MI139. Muscogee (Creek) Nation records show that site 34MI139 was originally allotted to Mr. Alexander Brown (Enrollment no. 2570) in 1902. Mr. Brown resided in the Arkansas Colored Tribal Town, one of three Muscogee (Creek) Freedmen Tribal Towns. The Muscogee (Creek) Freedmen Roll is an internal record of Muscogee citizens who were slaves or decedents of slaves held by Muscogee prior to and during the Civil War. Following the Civil War, the Freedmen

became full Muscogee (Creek) citizens. (Prior to the Civil War, any person whose mother was Muscogee and whose father was African or of African descent was a full Muscogee citizen.) This historical context establishes the cultural affiliation of the enrollees of the Muscogee Freedmen Roll to the present-day Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were exposed by shoreline erosion at site 34MI144, Eufuala Lake, McIntosh County, OK and removed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District personnel. No known individual was identified. The 53 associated funerary objects include blue shell, edged plates, transfer-printed ceramics, undecorated whiteware, ironstone ceramics, mold-decorated whiteware, porcelain, stoneware ceramics, old glass fragments, rusted machine-cut nails, a wire nail, garden-type iron hoe, iron buckles, metal fragments, a quartzite hammer stone, metal and ceramic buttons, a boar tusk, and a piece of turtle carapace.

This individual has been determined to be Native American based on the associated funerary objects. The burial has been dated to between 1866 and 1890, also based on the associated funerary objects. These dates fall within the time of exclusive Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole Nations' occupation of this area, 1832 to 1890.

Between 1988 and June 1990, human remains representing three individuals were exposed by shoreline erosion at site 34MI313, Eufuala Lake, McIntosh County, OK and removed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District personnel. No known individual was identified. The 241 associated funerary objects include a stoneware glazed elbow pipe, a brass belt buckle, a metal planter's hoe, glass beads and bead fragments, a small piece of lead shot, old green glass fragments, a metal finger ring, a piece of red cotton cloth, stone flakes, animal bone fragments, silver ear bobs with loops and pendent, a silver finger ring, pottery sherds, and one small piece of coal.

Based on the types of associated funerary objects, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. The associated funerary objects place the dates of the burials to the post-1832—pre-1861 period. During this time period, site 34MI313 and the surrounding area were exclusively used and occupied by the Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole Nations.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above

represent the physical remains of at least seventeen individuals of Native American ancestry. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District officials has also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 655 cultural items 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, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District officials 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 human remains and associated funerary objects and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Kialigee Tribal Town, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Kialigee Tribal Town, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Robert W. Jobson, NAGPRA Coordinator, Planning Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa district, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, OK 74121-0061, telephone (918) 669-7193 before September 29, 1997. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Kialigee Tribal Town, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 25, 1997.

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Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from New Mexico in the Possession of the Fort Burgwin Research Center, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX**

**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 from New Mexico in the possession of the Fort Burgwin Research Center, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Southern Methodist University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Picuris and the Pueblo of Taos.

In 1957, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site TA-8 during legally authorized excavations by the Fort Burgwin Research Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site TA-8 has been identified as a pithouse occupation site likely dating to ca. 1000-1200 AD, based on construction and material culture.

During 1957-1959, human remains representing 42 individuals were excavated from Pot Creek Pueblo site (TA-1, LA 260) during archeological excavations supervised by G. Willis and R. Wetherington. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the late 1950s through 1984, human remains representing fifteen individuals were excavated from Pot Creek Pueblo. In 1995, these remains were returned to Southern Methodist University from the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1961, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from Pot Creek Pueblo site (TA-1, LA 260) during archeological excavations supervised by E. Green. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1962, human remains representing 18 individuals were excavated from site TA-47 during Southern Methodist University archeological field school excavations supervised by E. Green. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site TA-47 has been identified as a pithouse occupation site likely dating to ca. 1100-1300 AD, based on construction and material culture.

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a burial washing out of an arroyo bank near Pot Creek Pueblo site (TA-1, LA 260) and curated at the Fort Burgwin facility. No known individual was