

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.

**Francis P. McManamon,**  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
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 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

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1965, human remains representing five individuals were excavated from Pot Creek Pueblo site during Southern Methodist University field school. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1967, human remains representing three individuals were excavated at Pot Creek Pueblo during Southern Methodist field school excavations. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1967, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site TA-26 by Stephanie Holschlag. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Site TA-26 has been identified as a small unit pueblo occupied between 1200-1300 AD based on ceramics and cultural material recovered during excavations of this site.

In 1968, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Sagebrush Pueblo site (TA-500) by Dr. James Sciscenti. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present. The Sagebrush Pueblo site (TA-500) has been identified as a small unit pueblo occupied between 1150-1225 AD based on ceramics and cultural material recovered during excavations of this site.

During 1969-1976, human remains representing 60 individuals were recovered at Pot Creek Pueblo (TA-1, LA 260) during archeological field schools conducted by Southern Methodist University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During 1979-1982, human remains representing fourteen individuals were recovered during excavations of the Cerrita pithouse site on the Fort Burgwin campus conducted by Dr. Anne Woosley. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on cultural materials and construction, this pithouse site was probably occupied during 1100-1200 AD.

During 1981-1984, human remains representing 21 individuals were recovered during field school excavations at the Pot Creek Pueblo (TA-1, LA 260) conducted by Dr. Anne Woosley and Dr. David Meltzer of Southern Methodist University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At unknown dates, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from precontact sites in the Taos area by Ms. Helen Blumenschein

and donated to the Fort Burgwin Research Center sometime after 1970. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although these individuals have poor provenience information due to the lack of field records from the archeological work, the appearance and apparent age of the human remains is similar to documented precontact human remains in the Taos area.

At an unknown date, human remains representing three individuals were excavated under unknown circumstances from site TA-18, a pithouse village located in the Taos area. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. TA-18 has been identified as a pithouse village site occupied between 1100-1200 A.D. based on cultural material.

Since the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were part of the collections at the Fort Burgwin Research Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although unprovenanced, this individual is known to have been recovered during excavations in the Pot Creek area, and shows similar characteristics to other human remains recovered in the Pot Creek area. There are no indications that this individual could have been recovered from any other sites.

The human remains listed above are all from sites within the Fort Burgwin campus or surrounding area. All were recovered prior to the establishment of Carson National Forest. Based on oral traditions, continuities of material culture, religious and cultural ties, and anthropological and ethnographic documentation, Northern Tiwa-speaking peoples, represented by the present-day Pueblo of Taos and Pueblo of Picuris, have occupied this area since approximately 1100 A.D.

At some time between 1961-1965, human remains representing one individual was removed from Picuris Pueblo during excavations conducted by Dr. Herbert Dick. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Picuris Pueblo is a continuously occupied village site dating from 1100 AD until the present day. Continuities of technology and material culture indicate this site has been occupied by Northern Tiwa people for this time period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Southern Methodist University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least 195

individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Southern Methodist University 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 the Pueblo of Picuris and the Pueblo of Taos.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Picuris and the Pueblo of Taos. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Michael A. Adler, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275; telephone: (214) 768-2940, before September 29, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pueblo of Picuris and the Pueblo of Taos may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 25, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Zion National Park, Utah; Proposed Exchange of Federally-Owned Land for Privately-Owned Land, Both Within Washington County, Utah**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of realty action.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of November 12, 1996 (Pub. L. 104-333, 110 Stat. 4105), the Secretary of the Interior has been authorized to acquire certain lands by exchange, and is authorized, upon completion of said exchange, to revise the boundaries of Zion National Park accordingly.

**DATES:** The effective date for this notice is August 29, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Realty Officer, Land Resources Program Center, Intermountain Region, P.O. Box 25287, Denver Colorado 80225-0287, (303) 969-2611.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The above-cited Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain privately-owned lands adjacent to Zion National Park for Federally-owned lands within the park boundary. The lands to be exchanged are of approximately equal size. Upon completion of this exchange, the boundaries of Zion