

Wyoming, Group No. 646, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the Fort McKinney Military Reservation, T. 50 N., R. 82 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 650, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the south boundary and the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Section 35, T. 40 N., R. 93 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 648, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The plat representing the dependent resurvey of portions of the north boundary and subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of Sections 3 and 4, T. 57 N., R. 75 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, Group No. 656, was accepted August 17, 1999.

The supplemental plat showing the corrected area of previous Lot 8, now shown as Lot 19, Section 31, Tp. 48 N., R. 76 W., Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming, is based on the plat accepted August 22, 1990, was accepted August 17, 1999.

All inquiries concerning the survey of the above described lands should be sent to John P. Lee, (307) 775-6216, Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003.

Dated: August 20, 1999.

John P. Lee,

Chief Cadastral Survey Group.

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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 Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
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 in the possession of the National Park Service, Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, CO.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with

representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas were unable to attend the Native American consultation meetings, but they requested and received the minutes of these proceedings.

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Site 16 (5MV16), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (post and adobe village with kiva, single coursed masonry pueblo with kiva, double coursed masonry pueblo with three towers and one kiva), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, bone, and lithic) analysis, this site (5MV16) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo II (A.D. 500-1100).

Between 1947 and 1948, human remains representing 23 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by Gila Pueblo Survey archeologist Deric O'Bryan at Soda Canyon Pueblo (5MV34), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include 10 bowls and bowl fragments, seven mugs, five jars, two cylinders, one canteen, one scraper, one pitcher, one point, one geologic specimen, one abrader, one awl, and one ladle. Two mugs are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These two associated funerary objects have not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (45 rooms, 5 kivas, and a tower),

dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (bone, lithic, ceramic, and organics) analysis, this site (5MV34), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at One Clan House (5MV51), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (burned stone), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV51) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo I-Pueblo II (A.D. 700-1100).

In 1965, human remains representing six individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Cal Jennings at Big Pit Structure (5MV60), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a circular pit structure), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV60) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1952, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV80, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 112 associated funerary objects are all sherds.

Based on architectural features (midden, burned stone, and a rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV80), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Twin Trees Village (5MV106), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 80 associated funerary objects include one faunal bone, one jar, three ladle bowls, and 75 sherds.

Based on architectural features (a pithouse), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV106), these human remains, and the associated

funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1947, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by Gila Pueblo Survey archeologist Deric O'Bryan at Deric's Pithouse (5MV145), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include one shell bead, one pestle, and one stone artifact.

Based on architectural features (2 pithouses), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV145), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1952, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Gila Pueblo 143 (5MV200), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 392 associated funerary objects include four bone awls and awl fragments, one basket, five blades and blade fragments, one core, one drill, one effigy vessel, 26 flakes, 37 geologic specimens (azurite, hematite, limonite, and malachite), one gizzard stone, one jar, one mano, four unfinished pendants, one pitcher, two points, 300 sherds, one battered stone artifact, four ground stone artifacts, and one polished stone artifact. One wood artifact, one mineral specimen, and one squash seed are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These three associated funerary objects have not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (a kiva depression, midden, and rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV200), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1952, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV201, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 260 associated funerary objects include one bowl fragment, one geologic specimen (sandstone), one ladle bowl, one miniature pitcher, and 256 sherds. One point is missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. This associated funerary object has not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (a kiva depression, rubble mound, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and

ceramic analysis, this site (5MV201), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1953, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV299, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include one jar fragment and one ladle bowl.

Based on architectural features (20-30 rooms, a tower, 2 kiva depressions, and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV299), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1953, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at Tent Area Salvage (5MV364), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are bowls.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV364), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1953, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV475, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV475) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1953, human remains representing 44 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Robert Lister at Lister Site No.2 (5MV499), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects include one bone awl, eight bowls and bowl fragments, three faunal bones, two jars, one mano, one mug, and one pitcher.

Based on architectural features (Pueblo II component: 5 rooms and a kiva; Pueblo III component: 15-18 rooms, 2 kivas, a tower, and a milling room), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology

examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV499), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1954, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at Burial Cave (5MV503), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 40 associated funerary objects include 38 corn-cobs, one rush matting fragment, and one wood artifact. Human remains representing one individual are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These human remains have not been included in the total count.

Based on artifact (sandal and ceramic) analysis, archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV503), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV509, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (7 rooms, a kiva, 3 storage rooms, 2 retaining walls, an axe polishing groove, and a petroglyph), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV509) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1942 and 1977, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered during multiple legally authorized National Park Service excavations conducted at Oak Tree House (5MV523), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The six individuals recovered in 1977 had no associated funerary objects. The one individual recovered in 1942 had eight associated funerary objects consisting of seven pieces of sinew and one calcium carbonate sample (35 grams).

Based on architectural features (55 rooms, 6 kivas, and 8 storage rooms), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV523), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Prior to 1921, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized collection and excavation projects conducted by Smithsonian Institution archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes at

Mummy House (5MV524), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include one ladle, one splint matting fragment, and one feather and fur textile fragment.

Based on architectural features (12 rooms, 2 kivas, a storage room, 2 grinding bins, 12 hearths, and a retaining wall), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV524), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1977, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an unauthorized field collection conducted by a park visitor at Tree House (5MV528), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (4 rooms, a storage room, retaining wall, and 4 fire pits), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV528) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1932, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during an unauthorized field collection conducted by park visitors at Alcove House (5MV529), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects include one bowl, four faunal bones, one mug, and one sherd.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, midden, 2 kivas, 12-14 rooms, walls, toe holds, and pictographs), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV529), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV536, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include one drill and two sherds.

Based on architectural features (4 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV536), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1909 and 1990 (before November 16, 1990), human remains representing five individuals were recovered during legally authorized National Park Service excavations, field

collections, and site stabilization projects conducted at Cliff Palace (5MV625), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (217 rooms, 23 kivas, 14 storage rooms, 2 towers, and 4 terrace levels), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV625) and the human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1915 and 1986, human remains representing eleven individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavation and field collection projects conducted at Spruce Tree House (5MV640), a site within park boundaries. From 1915 to 1922, human remains representing one individual were recovered during field collection activities undertaken by Smithsonian Institution archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes. In 1924, 1962, and 1986, National Park Service excavation and field collection projects recovered human remains representing a total of 10 individuals. No known individuals were identified. The individual recovered between 1915 and 1922 had no associated funerary objects. The human remains recovered between 1924 and 1986 had nine associated funerary objects consisting of four faunal bones and five pieces of reed matting.

Based on architectural features (114 rooms and 8 kivas), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV640), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service stabilization project conducted at Square Tower House (5MV650), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (80 rooms and 7 kivas), dendrochronology, archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV650) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1934, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV656, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include pieces of willow matting.

Based on architectural features (a room), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and analysis of the willow matting, this site (5MV656), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1986, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service site stabilization project conducted at 5MV693, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (12 rooms and a square kiva), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV693) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1956, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV744, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 33 associated funerary objects include 32 sherds and one pecked and ground stone artifact.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV744), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1934 and 1976, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavation and site stabilization projects conducted at Far View House (5MV808), a site within park boundaries. In 1934, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during National Park Service site stabilization and excavation projects. In 1976, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an excavation undertaken by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz. No known individuals were identified. The individual recovered in 1976 had no associated funerary objects. The two individuals recovered in 1934 had one associated funerary object consisting of a bone artifact.

Based on architectural features (40 rooms, 5 kivas, and a courtyard), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV808), these human remains, and the associated funerary object are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1926, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park

Service excavation conducted at Far View Tower (5MV810), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include one point and one worked sherd.

Based on architectural features (16 rooms, 3 kivas, and a tower), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV810), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

Between 1968 and 1977, human remains representing 147 individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavation and field collection projects conducted at Coyote Village (5MV820), a site within park boundaries. In 1968 and 1969, human remains representing 143 individuals were recovered during excavations undertaken by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz. During field collection activities, the National Park Service recovered human remains representing three individuals in 1974 and one individual in 1977. No known individuals were identified. The individual recovered in 1977 had no associated funerary objects. The three individuals recovered in 1974 had 82 associated funerary objects, which included two bone awls, one axe, three bowls and bowl fragments, 27 clay objects, one concretion, two cores, 12 faunal bones, 11 flakes, two geologic specimens (hematite), one mug fragment, three sherds, 11 slabs, one chipped and ground stone artifact, four ground stone artifacts, and one worked sherd. The 143 individuals recovered in 1968 and 1969 had 469 associated funerary objects, which included six bone awls, one axe, 36 beads, one blade fragment, one bone artifact, 17 bowls and bowl fragments, three cores, 63 faunal bones, 18 flakes, two geologic specimens (porphyry), two hammerstones, three jars, five ladles, one mano, one miniature bowl, five mugs, two necklaces, four pitchers, two points, one scraper, 290 sherds, three slabs and slab fragments, and two ground stone artifacts. One mano is missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. This associated funerary object has not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (30-40 rooms, 5 kivas, and a tower), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV820), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1950, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during

a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at Gila Pueblo 150 (5MV828), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 265 associated funerary objects include 260 sherds, one bowl, three geologic specimens, and one pitcher.

Based on architectural features (10-15 rooms, 2 kivas, and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact analysis, this site (5MV828), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

Prior to 1921, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized field collection project conducted by Smithsonian Institution archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes at Mummy Lake (5MV833), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a lined circular depression and ditches), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV833) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1954, human remains representing 22 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologists Breternitz and Lister at 5MV866, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were recovered. The 12 associated funerary objects include two bowls, one effigy vessel, six faunal bones, one ladle, one ladle fragment, and one olla fragment.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, kiva depression, midden, and 4 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, dendrochronology, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV866), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1955 and 1956, human remains representing 17 individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Robert Lister at Lister Site No.1 (5MV875), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 31 associated funerary objects include 10 bowls and bowl fragments, five faunal bones, five jars and jar fragments, one ladle bowl fragment, three ladles, six pitchers, and one worked sherd.

Based on architectural features (17 rooms, 3 kivas, and a midden), dendrochronology, archeological

context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic and lithic analysis, this site (5MV875), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1933, an Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) road crew recovered human remains representing three individuals during a legally authorized salvage excavation project conducted at 5MV947, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include one axe and seven faunal bones.

Based on architectural features (13 terraces), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV947), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1958, human remains representing six individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1025, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include one bone awl, one faunal bone, one jar, one ladle bowl, one pitcher, one pitcher fragment, and 18 sherds.

Based on architectural features (walls, a rubble mound, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1025), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1965 and 1966, human remains representing 44 individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Colorado archeologists Breternitz and Lister at Morefield Great Kiva (5MV1067), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 187 associated funerary objects include three bone awls, one bone artifact, five bowl fragments, two cores, two ladle fragments, one doughnut jar, 45 faunal bones, 17 flakes, 12 jars and jar fragments, one miniature jar, 20 olla fragments, one pendant, one pitcher, 72 sherds, and four worked sherds.

Based on architectural features (a kiva), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1067), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1942 and 1965, human remains representing 18 individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted at Gila Pueblo 181 (5MV1088), a site within park

boundaries. In 1942, the National Park Service recovered one individual during a salvage excavation project. In 1965, the University of Colorado recovered 17 individuals during an excavation. No known individuals were identified. The one individual recovered in 1942 had six associated funerary objects consisting of one bowl, one faunal bone, two jars, one needle, and one scraper. The 17 individuals recovered in 1965 had six associated funerary objects consisting of three bowls and bowl fragments, one ladle, one miniature jar, and one miniature bowl. Human remains representing one individual are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These human remains have not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (10 or more rooms and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV1088), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1965 and 1966, human remains representing 33 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologists Lister and Breternitz at 5MV1104, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 121 associated funerary objects include 107 sherds, 10 faunal bones, one core, one flake, one jar, and one chipped and battered stone artifact.

Based on architectural features (12 rooms, a kiva, midden, and a possible tower), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic and lithic analysis, this site (5MV1104), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1149, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (10-20 rooms and walls), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1149) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1958, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1191, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals

were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (outlines of 2-3 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1191) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

Between 1937 and 1989, human remains representing 211 individuals were recovered during multiple episodes from Long House (5MV1200), a site within park boundaries. In 1937, a park visitor recovered human remains representing two individuals during an unauthorized excavation. From 1958 to 1962, human remains representing 208 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation. In 1989, human remains representing one individual were located in the collection by park curatorial staff. No known individuals were identified. The two individuals recovered in 1937 and the one individual found in 1989 had no associated funerary objects. The 208 individuals recovered from 1958 to 1962 had 539 associated funerary objects consisting of four bone awls, two axes, one bead, one bone artifact, 277 botanical specimens (juniper and yucca), 10 bowls and bowl fragments, one concretion, one cone, one feather/yucca cordage fragment, two cores, five corn cobs, three corn kernels, three cylinders, one disk fragment, 93 faunal specimens (bone, hide, claw, and eggshell), 13 flakes, three geologic specimens (barite, quartz, and shale), five gizzard stones, seven hammerstones, six jars and jar fragments, one ladle cup, one ladle, two manos, one miniature ladle, 12 mugs and mug fragments, four pendants, three points, 72 sherds, one drilled stone artifact, one pecked and grooved stone artifact, one wood artifact, and one worked sherd. Human remains representing two individuals and three cores are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These human remains and associated funerary objects have not been included in the total counts.

Based on architectural features (Basketmaker III component: a pithouse; Pueblo III component: 150 rooms, 21 kivas, and a plaza), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, bone, antler, and organics) analysis, this site (5MV1200), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700) and Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1958, human remains representing 36 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1205, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects include two bowls, three faunal bones, one flake, and six sherds.

Based on architectural features (cave with smoke blackened walls and roof, retaining wall, a room, 2 storage pits, 4 firepits, and six feet of fill), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV1205), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo III (A.D. 500-1300).

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Burnt House (5MV1207), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (15-20 rooms), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1207) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1221, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (35 rooms, a midden, kiva, and storage room), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1221) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1935 and 1963, human remains representing 16 individuals were recovered during legally authorized National Park Service field collection, excavation, and site stabilization projects conducted at Adobe Cave (5MV1228), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The one individual recovered in 1958 had no associated funerary objects. The five individuals recovered in 1935 had 12 associated funerary objects consisting of seven matting splints, two mugs, two textile fragments, and one wood artifact. The 10 individuals recovered in 1963 had 16 associated funerary objects consisting of four botanical specimens (pinon nut), one concretion, three faunal specimens

(bone, shell), one geologic specimen, one gizzard stone, one jar, one mug, and four wood artifacts.

Based on architectural features (3 rooms and 2 kivas), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1228), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1960-1961, human remains representing 138 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Mug House (5MV1229), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 153 associated funerary objects include seven bone awls, two axes, two bone beads, one bone artifact, eight bowls and bowl fragments, two cylinders, 11 faunal bones, one flake, eleven geologic specimens, one hammerstone, four jars, one mano, 36 matting splints, two miniature bowls, three mugs, one bone needle fragment, five points, three polishing stones, two scrapers, 48 sherds, and two ground stone artifacts. One faunal bone is missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. This associated funerary object has not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (91 rooms, 3 towers, and 8 kivas), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (organics, ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV1229), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1963, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1230, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 38 associated funerary objects include two bone awls, one bowl, 10 faunal bones, one jar, and 24 sherds.

Based on architectural features (a kiva depression, rubble mound, walls, and terraces), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1230), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Nordenskiöld's Ruin No.16 (5MV1241), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (50 rooms, 5 kivas, a tower, and walls), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1241) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1249, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include one bone awl, two bowl fragments, and two sherds.

Based on architectural features (9 rooms, 2 kivas, a petroglyph, and a pictograph), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1249), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1963, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1253, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a tower, room, and kiva), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1253) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1274, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (walls), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1274) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1935 and 1962, human remains representing 37 individuals were recovered during multiple legally authorized National Park Service excavations conducted at Step House (5MV1285), a site within park boundaries. In 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered. In 1962, human remains representing 36 individuals were recovered. No known individuals were identified. The one individual recovered in 1935 had no associated funerary objects. The 36 individuals recovered in

1962 had 64 associated funerary objects consisting of one botanical specimen (wood), 15 sherds, one stone slab, 46 squash rind fragments, and one yucca textile fragment.

Based on architectural features (4 pithouses, 14 rooms, petroglyphs, kivas, and steps), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, bone, and organics) analysis, this site (5MV1285), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo III (A.D. 500-1300).

In 1963, human remains representing 10 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1291, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include one bowl, one faunal bone, two pitchers, and two sherds.

Based on architectural features (7 cysts, 3 firepits, a pithouse, tower, 3 rooms, and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1291), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo III (A.D. 500-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1301, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (2 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1301) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1928, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Nordenskiöld's Ruin No.12 (5MV1321), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (26 rooms and 5 kivas), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1321) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Nordenskiöld's Ruin No.11-1/2

(5MV1322), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (2 kivas, 8 rooms, and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1322) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing five individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1370, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (3-5 rooms, a kiva, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1370) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Double House (5MV1385), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (70-75 rooms, 5 kivas, a midden, steps, and axe grooves), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1385) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1447, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a room), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1447) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service site stabilization project conducted at Nordenskiöld's Ruin No.20-1/2 (5MV1449), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (48 rooms, 3 kivas, and a tower), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this

site (5MV1449) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

Between 1961 and 1986, human remains representing 159 individuals were recovered during legally authorized National Park Service excavation and rock shelter construction projects conducted at Badger House (5MV1452), a site within park boundaries. In 1961 and 1962, human remains representing 157 individuals were recovered. In 1986, human remains representing two individuals were recovered. No known individuals were identified. The two individuals recovered in 1986 had no associated funerary objects. The 157 individuals recovered between 1961 and 1962 had 576 associated funerary objects consisting of five bone awls, five beads, 17 bowl and bowl fragments, 16 cores, 10 corn cobs, one cylinder, one effigy pitcher, 16 faunal bones, 57 flakes, two geologic specimens (azurite, quartz), eight gizzard stones, three hammerstones, 18 jars and jar fragments, one ladle cup, two ladles, four manos and mano fragments, one miniature pitcher, one bone needle, seven pendants and pendant fragments, seven pitchers, two points, one scraper, 383 sherds, five stone artifacts, and three worked sherds. Human remains representing one individual and one shell fragment are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These human remains and the associated funerary object have not been included in the total counts.

Based on architectural features (a pithouse, kiva, tower, midden, and 15-20 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV1452), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo I-Pueblo II (A.D. 700-1100).

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at Lancaster House (5MV1500), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (30 rooms, 2 kivas, a tower, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1500) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1960, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project

conducted at 5MV1554, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a concretion.

Based on architectural features (one storage room and one rubble mound), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1554), these human remains, and the associated funerary object are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo I (A.D. 500-900).

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1575, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 30 associated funerary objects are all sherds.

Based on architectural features (11 terraces), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1575), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1958, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1594, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (3 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1594) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1962, human remains representing 113 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Big Juniper House (5MV1595), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 167 associated funerary objects include two beads, six bowls and bowl fragments, one concretion, two cores, 20 faunal specimens, 34 flakes, one gizzard stone, three jars and jar fragments, one ladle bowl fragment, two ladles and ladle fragments, one mano, one yucca matting, one olla, two pendants, three pitchers, 80 sherds, and seven worked sherds. Two sherds and one faunal bone are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These three associated funerary objects have not been included in the total count.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, 25-30 rooms, 3 kivas, a depression, and midden), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic,

lithic, bone, and textile) analysis, this site (5MV1595), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1962, human remains representing 58 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Two Raven House (5MV1645), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 254 associated funerary objects include one bone awl, four beads and bead fragments, four bowls and bowl fragments, three cores, five faunal bones, 24 flakes, one hammerstone, six jar fragments, two ladles, one miniature ladle handle fragment, two miniature jar fragments, one pitcher, 197 sherds, and three worked sherds.

Based on architectural features (12 rooms, 2 pithouses, 45 postholes, a kiva, and a midden), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (ceramic, lithic, and bone) analysis, this site (5MV1645), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1963, human remains representing 30 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at Dog House (5MV1676), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects include eight bone awls, one bead, two bowls, one hammerstone, four jars, one ladle cup, one ladle fragment, two metates, one bone needle, four pitchers and pitcher fragments, two points, one sherd, and one pecked stone artifact.

Based on architectural features (7 pithouses, 50 rooms, a great kiva, midden, a proto kiva, and scattered refuse), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic and lithic analysis, this site (5MV1676), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo II (A.D. 500-1100).

In 1962, human remains representing four individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1801, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include two concretions and six sherds.

Based on architectural features (8-10 rooms, a kiva, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1801), these human remains, and the associated

funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1958, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at 5MV1883, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (3 rooms), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1883) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1964, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation conducted at 5MV1914, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, kiva, retaining walls, and 16 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1914) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1966, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz at 5MV1927, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include one corn-cob and four sherds.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, 4 kiva depressions, a midden, and approximately 40 rooms), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1927), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1966, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz at 5MV1928, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, 5 kiva depressions, 75-100 rooms, and a midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact (lithic, bone, and ceramic) analysis, this site (5MV1928) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1966, human remains representing 32 individuals were recovered during a

legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz at 5MV1929, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 67 associated funerary objects include one bone awl, three bone artifacts, 62 faunal bones, and one sherd.

Based on architectural features (20 rooms, a rubble mound, 1-2 kiva depressions, and a midden), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1929), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1966, human remains representing 20 individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz at 5MV1930, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 241 associated funerary objects include one axe fragment, eight baskets (burned), one botanical specimen (reed), one core, 20 faunal bones, six hammerstones, one jar, eight manos, two palette and palette fragments, 187 sherds, five ground stone artifacts, and one battered and ground stone artifact.

Based on architectural features (a great kiva and room block), dendrochronology, archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV1930), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo I (A.D. 700-900).

In 1967, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologists Hallisy and Frost at 5MV1934, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound, 8-10 rooms, a kiva depression, and a midden), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1934) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1970, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist David Breternitz at 5MV1940, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a pithouse), dendrochronology, archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1940) and these human remains

are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1972, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Roy Hunt at 5MV2282, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The 48 associated funerary objects include one faunal bone, one fossil, and 46 sherds.

Based on the location of a nearby kiva tower, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV2282), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Barb Wyant at 5MV2470, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (9 rooms, a kiva, and scattered refuse), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV2470) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist C.J. Gager at 5MV2551, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a rubble mound), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV2551) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1977, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologist Steve Spears at 5MV3808, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a kiva, midden, rubble mound, and retaining wall), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV3808) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1979, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted at 5MV3894, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were

identified. No funerary objects were present.

Based on the location of a nearby cliff dwelling, a physical anthropology examination, and corrugated pottery sherds found down-slope, this site (5MV3894) and these human remains are identified as Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

Between 1939 and 1962, human remains representing seven individuals were removed without authorization from Falls Creek Cave (5LP1434), a site located outside park boundaries. In 1939, human remains representing four individuals were seized by the Department of Agriculture and donated to Mesa Verde National Park. In 1962, human remains representing three individuals, originally recovered from the site during an unauthorized excavation, were donated to the Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The individuals donated in 1939 had seven associated funerary objects consisting of four hide artifacts, one hair artifact, one animal hair textile fragment, and one feather textile fragment. The individuals donated in 1962 had two leather artifacts associated with the burials.

Based on archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and artifact analysis, this site (5LP1434), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are identified as Basketmaker II (A.D. 100-500).

Between 1951 and 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service field collection project conducted at a small unnamed pueblo, a site located outside park boundaries and inventoried as Yellow Jacket. These human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (pueblo structure and midden), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Yellow Jacket) and these human remains are identified as Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1961, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted on St. Christopher's Mission property in Bluff, UT, a site outside park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include one faunal bone, one polishing stone, and three sherds. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde

National Park. One faunal bone is missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. This associated funerary object has not been included in the total count.

Based on ceramic and lithic analysis, as well as a physical anthropology examination, this site (Bluff, UT), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1936, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized landscaping operation conducted by a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crew at Chapin Mesa HQ, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. All seven associated funerary objects are gray sherds.

Based on geographic location, ceramic analysis, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Chapin Mesa HQ), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo I (A.D. 500-900).

In 1934 and 1947, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized National Park Service construction (1934) and surface collection (1947) projects conducted at Chapin Mesa Hotel, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include faunal bones.

Based on the location of a nearby site and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Chapin Mesa Hotel), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1975, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an unauthorized surface collection by a park visitor at Chapin Mesa Picnic Area, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Chapin Mesa Picnic Area) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1933, human remains representing three individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service quarry operation conducted at the Chapin Mesa Quarry, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Chapin Mesa Quarry) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service road construction project conducted at Chapin Mesa, The Glades, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, this site (The Glades) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1976, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a trailer court in Cortez, CO, a site outside park boundaries. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The 34 associated funerary objects are sherds.

Based on ceramic analysis and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Cortez, CO), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1955, human remains representing one individual were recovered from private property in Dolores, CO, a site located outside park boundaries. These human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on geographic location, objects found in the vicinity (Ancestral Puebloan artifacts were collected with the human remains and also donated to the park), and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Dolores, CO) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1960, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from a large "Chaco" style ruin on private property above the Dolores River, CO, a site located outside park boundaries. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects include one bone artifact and three faunal bones.

Based on architectural features ("Chaco" style ruin), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Dolores River, CO), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1995, the University of Colorado returned human remains representing four individuals, originally recovered during legally authorized excavations, to Mesa Verde National Park. These human remains were identified with an accession number the University used

for a number of sites it excavated. Therefore, the exact site from which the human remains originated is unknown. These remains have been identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (1058). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on documentation and a physical anthropology examination, this site (No Provenience 1058) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1945, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an unauthorized excavation at the Mancos Reservoir, a site outside park boundaries. The human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include one bone awl and one bowl.

Based on an analysis of the associated artifacts and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Mancos Reservoir), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In the late 1800s, human remains representing one individual were removed from within present day park boundaries. In 1962, these human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park (627). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1977, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered during a legally authorized excavation conducted by University of Colorado archeologists at 5MV3791, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (2 walls and a rubble mound), archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV3791) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1995, human remains representing two individuals were found in the Mesa Verde Research Center collection. The only identification was the site number 5MV34, or Soda Canyon Pueblo, on one of the individuals. Soda Canyon Pueblo, a site within park boundaries, was legally excavated in 1947 and 1948 by Gila Pueblo Survey archeologist Deric O'Bryan. In 1951, National Park Service archeologists conducted legally authorized excavations at the site. It is

probable that these remains are also from 5MV34. The remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (1420). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features for 5MV34 (45 rooms, 5 kivas, and a tower), dendrochronology, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (No Provenience 1420) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In the early 1890s, the American Water Supply Company of Portland, Maine recovered human remains representing five individuals during legally authorized field-work conducted at Montezuma Valley, CO, a site located outside park boundaries. In 1935, a former employee of the American Water Supply Company donated the remains to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Montezuma Valley, CO) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

Prior to 1921, human remains representing one individual were recovered by Smithsonian Institution archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes from an unknown site in Navajo Canyon, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on geographic location (Navajo Canyon) and a physical anthropology examination, these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

Between 1949 and 1954, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Pictograph Point (5MV1001), a site within park boundaries. In 1949, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a crevice just south of Pictograph Point during a legally authorized National Park Service surface collection project. In 1954, a park visitor recovered human remains representing one individual approximately 200 yards north of Pictograph Point during an unauthorized field collection. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on the location of a nearby cliff dwelling and petroglyph panel, as well as a physical anthropology examination, this site (5MV1001) and these human

remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1995, human remains representing one individual were found in the Mesa Verde Research Center collection. The only identification was the accession number MEVE-702. This accession was used for material recovered during the Wetherill Mesa Archeological Site Survey by archeologist Alden Hayes. It is assumed that these remains were recovered from a now unknown site during this survey. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (702). The surveyed sites were all within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

It is not known from which site these human remains were recovered, but all Wetherill Mesa Archeological Site Survey material is from the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of Mesa Verde (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1946, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an unauthorized field collection by an employee of the park concessionaire from a cave in Soda Canyon, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on recovery of the human remains in the vicinity of Far View Ruin (5MV808) and a physical anthropology examination, this site (Soda Canyon) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

Between 1983-1987, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Brigham Young University, Utah, at Nancy Patterson (42SA2110), a site located outside park boundaries in southeast Utah. The human remains and funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The 60 associated funerary objects are all sherds.

Based on architectural features (Pueblo II component: 120 rooms, kivas, a circular plaza, and midden; Pueblo III component: 260-325 rooms, 21-29 pit structures, courtyards, a square kiva, and midden), archeological context, a physical anthropology examination, and ceramic analysis, this site (42SA2110), these human remains, and the associated funerary objects are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1941, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service fencing operation conducted at the West Side of Park, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were

identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, this site (West Side of Park) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1942, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a Basketmaker site on private property in Durango, CO (304), a site located outside of park boundaries. The human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on archeological context and a physical anthropology examination, this site (304) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1947, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from a pithouse on private property near Durango, CO (335), a site located outside park boundaries. The human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on archeological context and a physical anthropology examination, this site (335) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1954, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from a site on private property east of Durango, CO (483), a site located outside of park boundaries. The human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on park records (the original catalog card states that the human remains were either Basketmaker III or Pueblo I) and a physical anthropology examination, this site (483) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III-Pueblo I (A.D. 500-900).

In 1960, human remains representing four individuals were recovered during a legally authorized National Park Service salvage excavation project conducted on Lutheran Church property in Durango, CO (582), a site located outside park boundaries. The remains and associated funerary objects were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. The 246 associated funerary objects include three geologic specimens, one jar, one mineral specimen (hematite), and 241 sherds. One pestle is missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. This associated funerary object has not been included in the total count.

Based on ceramic analysis and a physical anthropology examination, this site (582), these human remains, and the

associated funerary objects are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1962, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from a pithouse located on private property (present-day location of Fort Lewis College) in Durango, CO (593), a site located outside park boundaries. The human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on archeological context and a physical anthropology examination, this site (593) and these human remains are dated to Basketmaker (A.D. 100-700).

Prior to 1934, human remains representing 91 individuals were found in museum storage. It is assumed that most, if not all, of the remains and items in this accession were recovered from within Mesa Verde National Park. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (85). No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are faunal bones. Human remains representing three individuals are missing from the original catalogued entry for this site. These human remains have not been included in the total count.

It is not known from which sites these human remains were recovered. Based on geographic location and a physical anthropology examination, it is believed that the human remains and associated funerary objects are from the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of Mesa Verde (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1962, human remains representing one individual were recovered during an unauthorized collection from a pithouse and were later donated to Mesa Verde National Park. The location for this site is unknown. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (593). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on museum records, archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, this site (593) and these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

Prior to 1921, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown site by Smithsonian Institution archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes. Park records indicate that the human remains were most likely recovered from within park boundaries. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (99). No known individuals were identified. No

associated funerary objects were present.

Based on Fewkes' listing of these human remains and a physical anthropology examination, it is believed these human remains date to the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of Mesa Verde (pre A.D. 1300).

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. It is not known whether these remains were found inside or outside park boundaries. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (168). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on museum records and a physical anthropology examination, these human remains are dated to Basketmaker III (A.D. 500-700).

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized archeological survey conducted by the University of Colorado at 5MV2381, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (a kiva depression, tower, 2 large retaining walls, and 2 rubble mounds), archeological context, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV2381) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized archeological survey conducted by the University of Colorado at 5MV2472, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (3 circular kiva depressions, wall rubble, and 3 retaining walls), archeological context, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV2472) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1972, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized archeological survey conducted by the University of Colorado at 5MV2481, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (4 kivas, a series of room walls, and a possible retaining wall), archeological context, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV2481) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

In 1975, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a

legally authorized archeological survey conducted by the University of Colorado at 5MV3285, a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (large mound with a heavy concentration of sherd and lithic material and burned sandstone fragments), archeological context, and ceramic analysis, this site (5MV3285) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II-Pueblo III (A.D. 900-1300).

Between 1933 and 1953, human remains representing five individuals were recovered during legally authorized National Park Service road cut activities conducted at Gila Pueblo 180 (5MV1091), a site within park boundaries. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on architectural features (15 rooms, kiva depression, and trash mound) and archeological context, this site (5MV1091) and these human remains are dated to Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1100).

In 1901, human remains representing four individuals were removed without authorization by a visitor from a Mesa Verde cliff dwelling. The location of the site is unknown. In 1989, the human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (1235). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on museum records, archeological context, and a physical anthropology examination, these human remains are dated to Pueblo III (A.D. 1100-1300).

In 1914, human remains representing one individual were removed without authorization from a cliff dwelling in Montezuma County by a visitor. In 1997, the human remains were donated to Mesa Verde National Park. These remains are identified on the NAGPRA inventory as No Provenience (1448). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were donated.

Based on museum records and archeological context, these human remains are identified as Ancestral Puebloan (pre A.D. 1300).

The cultural affiliation of the above described human remains and associated funerary objects with present-day Indian tribes was determined through the use of the following types of evidence: geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, anthropological,

linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical, and expert opinion. These modes of evidence were acquired from consultation efforts with the before mentioned Indian tribes, cultural affiliation studies, and research of the applicable anthropological and historical literature.

In order to provide an inventory and basic demographic profile of the human remains currently housed at the Mesa Verde Research Center, a team of physical anthropologists utilized non-destructive techniques to examine most of this osteological collection. Utilizing observable and measurable characteristics, such as shovel shaped incisors and changes in the cranium related to cradleboard use, as well as relying on archeological provenience and the material culture associated with the burials, the human remains listed above were identified as Ancestral Puebloan.

The archeological evidence for establishing cultural affiliation relied upon the degree to which the architecture, found in relationship with the recovered human remains and associated funerary objects, conformed with the Pecos Classification system, an accepted chronological sequence used by Southwestern archeologists. The archeological examination scrutinized multiple lines of evidence (similarity of artifacts, continuity of styles from present to past, and the evolution of architecture) to conclude that the present-day Puebloan peoples are directly related to the Ancestral Puebloans, who occupied the Mesa Verde area from at least A.D. 100 to A.D. 1300.

The extensive anthropological literature on Southwestern Native American communities was also utilized to determine the cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects under discussion. Ethnographic research focusing on the emergence, migration, and sacred site location accounts of the Keresan-speaking Pueblos (Acoma, Cochiti, Laguna, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, and Zia), Tanoan-speaking Pueblos (Tiwa-speaking: Isleta, Picuris, Sandia, and Taos; Tewa-speaking: Nambe, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, and Tesuque; Towa-speaking: Jemez), Hopi (Uto-Aztecan), Zuni, and Navajo (Athabaskan) indicate that each of these groups possess a cultural relationship with the Mesa Verde area. Additionally, expert opinion provided by these present-day Indian tribes during consultation undertakings confirmed the existence of their individual

relationship with the past inhabitants of Mesa Verde.

Presently, archeologists do not agree when the Athabaskan or Apachean (Navajo and Apache) peoples entered the Southwest region. Dates as early as A.D. 1000 and as late as A.D. 1525 have been proposed. Spanish historical accounts of their initial 16th century entrance into the Southwest region noted that Apacheans surrounded Puebloan communities and that both peoples utilized common agricultural practices, material goods, and ceremonial activities. Irrespective of the earlier or later date for entry into the Southwest region, a long period of contact has existed between Puebloan and Athabaskan peoples. In particular, the Puebloans and Navajos, while retaining strong aspects of uniqueness and individuality, have intermarried, shared cultural traits, and maintained similar ceremonial practices with one another.

A specific instance of Pueblo-Navajo interaction and exchange occurred after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, when many Puebloans fled the Spanish re-conquest and sought refuge among the Navajo. Ultimately, refugees from the Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and Zuni mingled with the Navajo and were incorporated into their clan system. Furthermore, the Hopi of Awatovi joined the Navajo during this period in the Chinle area. The circumstances surrounding the 1680 Pueblo Revolt generated dramatic cultural and population exchanges between the Puebloan and Navajo peoples. While interchanges between Puebloans and Navajos have ebbed and waned since this period, the existence of a complex biological and cultural relationship between these present-day communities is apparent.

Additional evidence for affiliating the Navajo with the past inhabitants of Mesa Verde includes expert opinion and oral tradition. For example, Navajo tribal experts identified references specific to Mesa Verde sites in Navajo ceremonies and oral histories. These experts also characterized Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloan) sites at Mesa Verde as places inhabited by Anasazis in the form of Talking God and Calling God, significant deities in the Navajo ceremonial system. Further, the Navajo consider the region known as Dinétah to be their area of emergence or the original Navajo homeland. Mesa Verde National Park falls within the cultural-geographical region of Dinétah.

In sum, the above described human remains and associated funerary objects were found to be Ancestral Puebloan.

Based upon geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, anthropological, linguistic, folklore, oral tradition, historical and expert opinion, it has been determined that the present-day Pueblos, Hopi, and Zuni are culturally affiliated with these Ancestral Puebloan human remains and associated funerary objects. Based upon geographical, kinship, biological, anthropological, folklore, oral tradition, historical and expert opinion, it has also been determined that the present-day Navajo are culturally affiliated with these Ancestral Puebloan human remains and associated funerary objects. While archeological and oral tradition evidence exists for culturally affiliating the Pueblos, Hopi, and Zuni directly with the ancient inhabitants of Mesa Verde, the Navajos' cultural affiliation is affirmed through direct oral tradition ties to these Ancestral Puebloans, as well as their historically strong relationship with Puebloan peoples and culture.

Upon the examination of historical and geographical information, officials of the National Park Service have determined the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe share a historic and continuing cultural affiliation with Mesa Verde National Park lands. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe's status of cultural affiliation with the previously enumerated Ancestral Puebloan human remains and associated funerary objects continues to be evaluated by Mesa Verde National Park.

Based on the above information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least 1,524 individuals of Native American ancestry. National Park Service officials have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 4,863 associated funerary 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 National Park Service 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San

Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects, should contact Superintendent Larry Wiese, Mesa Verde National Park, PO Box 8, Mesa Verde, CO 81733; telephone: (970) 529-4605, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may

begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 17, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Proposed Agency Information Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed information collection and request for comment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 23, 1999.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the U.S. International Trade Commission intends to seek approval from the Office of Management and Budget for extension of the currently approved DataWeb user registration forms (OMB No.: 3117-0190) in connection with the ITC DataWeb Public Access Project. The user registration forms are required to accurately analyze usage, data reports generated, and costs by user sectors and to save user product and country lists for user reference during future logins.

Comments concerning the proposed information collection are requested in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8(d).

DATES: To be assured of consideration, written comments must be received on or before October 26, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Signed comments should be submitted to Donna R. Koehnke, Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the proposed forms and draft Supporting Statement to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget will be posted on the Commission's World Wide Web site at <http://www.usitc.gov> or may be obtained from Peg MacKnight, Office of Operations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436 (telephone no. 202-205-3431). Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal, (telephone no. 202-205-1810).

Request for Comments

Comments are solicited as to (1) whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper

performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) minimization of the burden of the proposed information collection on those who are to respond (including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses).

Summary of the Proposed Information Collection

The forms are for use by the Commission in connection with the ITC DataWeb Public Access Project. The ITC DataWeb provides on-line, rapid and customized retrieval of U.S. trade and tariff data and has been an Internet tool primarily for government users. The interagency International Trade Data System (ITDS) board chairman has requested that the ITC DataWeb be made formally available to the public. The purpose of the public access project is to assess the additional costs of making this service formally available to the general public and to evaluate benefits. The user registration forms are required to accurately track usage, data reports generated, and costs by user sectors and to save user product and country lists for user reference during future logins. The forms would appear on the ITC DataWeb internet site (<http://dataweb.usitc.gov>) and would need to be filled out only once.

Summary of Proposal

- (1) *Number of forms submitted:* Two.
- (2) *Title of forms:* ITC Tariff and Trade DataWeb Public Access Project: "Create New User Account Form" and "User Information Form."
- (3) *Type of request:* Extension.
- (4) *Frequency of use:* Single data gathering.
- (5) *Description of respondents:* Government and private sector users of the on-line ITC DataWeb.
- (6) *Estimated number of respondents:* 2,000 annually.
- (7) *Estimated total number of minutes to complete the forms:* 2.0 minutes.
- (8) Information obtained from the forms that qualify as confidential business information will be so treated by the Commission and not disclosed in a manner that would reveal the individual operations of a firm.

Additional Information or Comment

Copies of the forms and supporting documents may be obtained from Peg MacKnight (E-mail pmacknight@usitc.gov or telephone 202-205-3431). Comments about the proposals should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Room 10102 (Docket Library), Washington, DC 20503, ATTENTION: Docket Librarian. All comments should be specific, indicating which part of the forms are objectionable, describing the concern in detail, and including specific suggested revisions or language changes. Copies of any comments should be provided to Robert Rogowsky, Director, Office of Operations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, who is the Commission's designated Senior Official under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 23, 1999.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-22342 Filed 8-26-99; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 731-TA-343-345, 731-TA-391-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review)]

Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom¹

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of full five-year reviews concerning the antidumping duty orders on certain bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

¹ The countries and investigation numbers for tapered roller bearings are as follows: China is 731-TA-344 (Review); Hungary is 731-TA-341 (Review); Japan is AA1921-143 (Review) for 4 inches and under and 731-TA-343 (Review) for over 4 inches; and Romania is 731-TA-345 (Review). The countries and investigation numbers for ball, cylindrical roller, and spherical plain bearings are as follows: France is 731-TA-392-A-C (Review); Germany is 731-TA-391-A-C (Review); and Japan is 731-TA-394-A-C (Review). The countries and investigation numbers for ball and cylindrical roller bearings are as follows: Italy is 731-TA-393-A-B (Review); Sweden is 731-TA-397-A-B (Review); and the United Kingdom is 731-TA-399-A-B (Review). The countries and investigation numbers for ball bearings are as follows: Romania is 731-TA-395 (Review) and Singapore is 731-TA-396 (Review).