

Based on cranial form and a burial context associated with recent geological sediments that indicate a late prehistoric date of deposition, the human remains have been identified as Native American.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were discovered in a private gravel pit near Dayton, NV. The remains and objects were donated to the Nevada State Museum by the Lyon County Sheriff's Office after identifying the remains as premodern Native American. No known individual was identified. The 1,079 associated funerary objects are a shoe, a silk scarf, a safety pin, a large locket, 3 embossed brass ornaments, a ribbon, 3 finger rings, 2 ceramic buttons, 42 large glass beads, approximately 1,000 glass seed beads, 15 fragments of red and black fabric, 7 fragments of an unidentified ornament, 1 steel bracket, and a sample of decayed wood or bark fragments.

Cranio-metric analysis indicates that this individual was of Native American and African-American descent. The shoe suggests that the remains date to 1874–1908.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were removed from the east side of Washoe Lake, Washoe County, NV, by an unknown person. These remains were donated to the Nevada Division of State Parks by an unknown individual. The Nevada Division of State Parks transferred the remains to the Nevada State Museum the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial form and archeological context, these human remains have been identified as Native American.

In 1994, human remains representing one individual were removed during archeological excavations by Intermountain Research, Inc. staff under contract to the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at a site on private land near Carson Hot Springs, Carson City, NV. The remains were donated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the Nevada State Museum the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context the remains are identified as Native American.

In 1997, human remains representing one individual were removed from a construction site at Taylor Street, Reno, Washoe County, NV. The remains were donated to the Nevada State Museum by the Washoe County Coroner's Office after determining that the remains were premodern Native American. No known

individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial form and archeological context, these remains are identified as Native American.

Consultation evidence, tribal oral history, linguistic evidence, and archeological evidence indicate that the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has occupied a traditional territory in western Nevada for over two millennia. The human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice were removed from 11 geographical locations within this traditional territory. These human remains and associated funerary objects all date to the last 2,000 years. There is no evidence to contradict this.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nevada State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 2,497 cultural items listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Alanah Woody, Nevada Division of Museums and History NAGPRA Coordinator, 600 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701, telephone (775) 687–4810, extension 229, before May 14, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 28, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01–8988 Filed 4–11–01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV

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 Nevada State Museum, Carson City, NV.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nevada State Museum professional staff in consultation with Vernadine McLain, NAGPRA coordinator for the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada.

In the 1970s, human remains representing one individual were exposed during earthmoving activities near Schurz, NV. These remains were removed by an unidentified Nevada State Museum staff member and donated to the museum at the same time. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains have been radiocarbon-dated to 310 years before the present time. This date and characteristics of the cranial morphology provide the basis for determination of the individual as a Native American. Schurz, NV, is within the known historic territory of the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada. Both tribal oral history and historic evidence document that this Native American group has occupied the Walker Lake area since before the time of European contact. On the basis of osteology, date, oral history, and historical evidence, these remains are determined to be affiliated with the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nevada State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Alanah Woody, Nevada Division of Museums and History NAGPRA Coordinator, 600 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701, telephone (775) 687-4810, extension 229, before May 14, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 28, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nevada State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Moapa Band of the Southern Paiute Tribe and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona, in coordination with the Southern Paiute Consortium.

In or before 1958, human remains representing two individuals were removed from a mesa above the Muddy River, Clark County, NV, by T. W. Sloan. Mr. Sloan donated these remains to the Nevada State Museum in 1958. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the geographical location of the burial in an area known to have Puebloan houses, these remains are identified as Native American.

In 1975, human remains representing one individual were removed from a location near Atlatl Rock, Valley of Fire State Park, Clark County, NV, by Bussard Cunningham. At an unknown time, these remains were donated to the Nevada State Museum, presumably by Mr. Cunningham. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the geographical location of the burial site in an area with Anasazi rock art, these remains are identified as Native American.

Based on the geographical locality and probable age of the burials, these remains are determined to be affiliated with the archeologically-defined Virgin Branch Anasazi Culture. Although the locations from which these remains were removed are within the historic territory of the Moapa Band of the Southern Paiute Tribe, joint consultations with representatives of the Moapa Band of the Southern Paiute Tribe and with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona produced evidence agreed to by both parties that the Puebloan remains from this area are ancestral to the modern Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Archeological evidence supports this conclusion.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Nevada State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nevada State Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American

human remains and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Moapa Band of the Southern Paiute Tribe and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Alanah Woody, Nevada Division of Museums and History NAGPRA Coordinator, 600 North Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701, telephone (775) 687-4810, extension 229, before May 14, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 28, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nevada State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

In 1940, human remains representing two individuals were removed by unknown persons from a location 1.25 miles west of Harmon Reservoir, Churchill County, NV. At an unknown