

## Carter County

Renfro-Allen Farm, Judge Ben Allen Rd., NE of Elizabethton, Elizabethton vicinity, 96000333

## Wilson County

Bailey Graveyard, McKee Rd., W of Commerce, Commerce vicinity, 96000338

## TEXAS

## Taylor County

Alexander-Campbell House (Abilene MPS), 1546 N. 5th St., Abilene, 96000308

## UTAH

## Davis County

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, 168 N. Main St., Centerville, 96000316

## Salt Lake County

Gilmer Park Historic District, Roughly bounded by 1100 East 900 South, 1300 East, and Harvard Ave., Salt Lake City, 96000314

In order to assist in the preservation of the following property, the comment period has been waived:

## FLORIDA

## Hillsborough County

Floridan Hotel, 905 N. Florida Ave., Tampa, 96000315

[FR Doc. 96-5803 Filed 3-11-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of Casa Grande National Monument, National Park Service, Coolidge, AZ**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the National Park Service at Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Zuni Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. Members of the Ak-Chin Indian Community were contacted, but were not present at the consultation meeting.

The Monument's collection of human remains represent a minimum of 63

Native American individuals and 63 associated funerary objects recovered from Hohokam sites within the Monument.

Human remains recovered from Hohokam sites dating between 975-1400 A.D. within the Monument boundaries consist of eighteen individual cremations and 23 uncremated individuals. No known individuals were identified. Associated funerary objects include 43 cremation and funerary vessels, one shell artifact, and one worked bone.

In addition, cremations, burials, and incomplete lots of human bone representing a minimum number of 22 individuals whose archeological context are unknown have also been classified as Hohokam, primarily dating to the Classic Period (1150091400 A.D.). No known individuals were identified. Associated funerary objects include eighteen funerary vessels and one bead.

According to oral tradition and historical records, Piman and O'odham peoples have direct ties to Casa Grande Ruins National Monument and the Hohokam sites within the Monument. Oral tradition, ethnography, history and archeological evidence also support the cultural affiliation of the Zuni Tribe and the Hopi Tribe to the Hohokam sites at Casa Grande National Monument.

A cultural affiliation study concluded that the Zuni Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Indian Community, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Ak-Chin Indian Community all have cultural ties to Casa Grande Ruins National Monument and the sites from which the above mentioned human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered.

Based on the above mentioned information, and the consultation with the above mentioned tribes, 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 63 individuals of Native American ancestry. National Park Service officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 63 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, National Park Service officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Zuni Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Indian

Community, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Ak-Chin Indian Community.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Zuni Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Indian Community, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Ak-Chin Indian Community.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Donald L. Spencer, Superintendent, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, 1100 Ruins Drive, Coolidge, AZ 85228; telephone: (602) 723093172, before March 11, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 6, 1996

Michele C. Aubry

*Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist Archeology and Ethnography Program*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Control of the Fruitlands Museums, Harvard, MA**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of the Fruitlands Museums, Harvard, MA.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by Fruitlands Museums and University of Massachusetts professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe.

Museum records indicate these finger bones were purchased in 1929 from Mr. Henry T. Newman of Cedar Rapids, IA. Mr. Newman purchased these finger bones from a unnamed person in Nebraska and identified the provenance as "Nebraska-Sioux". No morphological features on these human remains indicate or suggest biological or cultural affinity. The human remains consist of a minimum of three individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the above mentioned information, Fruitlands Museums officials have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), that the human