

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email [Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org](mailto:Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org), by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska may proceed.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2014-21506 Filed 9-9-14; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16307;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, Fort Sill, OK**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native

Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Scott A. Neel, Director, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence, Fort Sill, OK 73503, telephone (580) 442-6570, email [scott.a.neel2.civ@mail.mil](mailto:scott.a.neel2.civ@mail.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, Fort Sill, OK.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

**Consultation**

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum and Fort Sill Environmental Quality Division professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; The Chickasaw Nation; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

**History and Description of the Remains**

In 1874, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were taken near Lubbock, TX. The human remains consist of a scalp taken by Chief Big Bow, a prominent war chief of the Kiowa who, on a number of occasions, was reported to have taken scalps from defeated enemies. In 1962, Chief Big Bow's great grandson sold the scalp to

Fort Sill (62.99.4). The grandson testified at the time that Chief Big Bow had taken the scalp from a Navajo in the 1870s. Historical records indicate that in 1874, Navajos stole the horses belonging to Chief Big Bow in the vicinity of Yellow House Canyon or Blanco Canyon, TX. Chief Big Bow was also a participant in the Red River War in 1874, in the vicinity of Yellow House Canyon and Blanco Canyon. Other sources record that Chief Big Bow was on a foray into New Mexico in 1855, when he almost single-handedly captured several ponies and took a Navajo scalp.

**Determinations Made by the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum**

Officials of the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Scott A. Neel, Director, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence, Fort Sill, OK 73503, telephone (580) 442-6570, email [scott.a.neel2.civ@mail.mil](mailto:scott.a.neel2.civ@mail.mil), by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed.

The Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; The Chickasaw Nation; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 17, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2014-21530 Filed 9-9-14; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16230;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, Amherst, MA; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on May 15, 2014. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Julie Woods, Repatriation Coordinator, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, 215 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413) 545-2702, email [repat@anthro.umass.edu](mailto:repat@anthro.umass.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C.

3003, of the correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, Amherst, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Gill, Franklin County, MA, and Northampton, Hampshire County, MA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014). The associated funerary objects from the Casley-Stempel site in Gill, MA, and human remains and associated funerary objects from the Bark Wigwams Site, Northampton, MA, were mistakenly omitted from this Notice of Inventory Completion. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014), paragraph 4, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following:

The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the towns of Westfield in Hampden County, MA; Easthampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Hadley, North Hadley, and South Hadley in Hampshire County, MA; Deerfield, Gill, and Greenfield in Franklin County, MA; and Hardwick and Princeton, in Worcester County, MA.

In the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014), paragraph 16, sentences 9-11 are corrected by substituting the following:

From the Casley-Stempel site, 4,190 associated funerary objects were removed. The associated funerary objects include individual non-lithic funerary objects and 849 lots of lithic artifacts. The non-lithic artifacts include 1,870 pottery sherds, 506 unidentified faunal bones, 838 pieces of charcoal, 5 unidentified seeds, 1 piece of whiteware, 5 pieces of brick, 1 piece of glass, 3 pieces of soapstone, 1 piece of iron, 5 sets of red ocher fragments, 14 pieces of shell and 92 unidentified artifacts. The 849 lots of lithic artifacts include a majority of flakes, fragments, and chipping debris of various materials; partial and complete projectile points; preforms and chunks of quartz and other materials; perforators; edge tools; hammerstones; and cobbles.

In the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014), after paragraph 19, insert the following:

During a Field School in 1985, an inadvertent discovery of a burial led to the excavation of two individuals at the Bark Wigwams site, Northampton, Hampshire County, MA, by faculty and students of the University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology, as requested by the Massachusetts State Archaeologist. The individuals were transferred to the Massachusetts Historical Commission and were believed to be reinterred at an unknown date. Soil samples containing bone and teeth fragments representing, at minimum, one individual and associated funerary objects have remained at the University. No known individuals were identified. From the Bark Wigwams site 38 lots of associated funerary objects were removed, including 5 lots of historic material (glass, metals, ceramics and brick), 1 lot of charred nuts, 8 lots of lithic flakes, 5 lots of stone tool fragments, 1 lot of rock, 3 lots of lithic debitage, 2 lots of projectile points, 3 lots of unidentified faunal bone, 1 lot of unidentified charred bone, 1 lot of organic material, 4 lots of soil samples and 4 lots of burial soil.

In the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014), paragraph 22 is corrected by substituting the following:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 95 individuals of Native American ancestry.

In the **Federal Register** (79 FR 27926-27928, May 14, 2014), paragraph 23 is corrected by substituting the following:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 4,234 objects described in this notice 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.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Julie Woods, Repatriation Coordinator, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, 215 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413) 545-2702, email [repat@anthro.umass.edu](mailto:repat@anthro.umass.edu), by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may proceed.