

documentation states that the Osage, Ponca, Kaw, Omaha, and the Kansa (Quapaw) made up a single tribe that lived on the banks of the Ohio River. The tribe eventually migrated downstream, residing along the Wabash, and later reached the Mississippi River. Over a period of time, the tribe migrated northward along the Mississippi River until reaching the Missouri River. The tribe split into several different tribes during this migration period: Those who migrated northward from the Missouri River were later known as the Omaha; those downstream from the Mississippi became the Quapaw; the Ponca and Osage went westward from the Missouri River toward the Osage River. In 1541, Desoto had contact with the Quapaw on the Mississippi River. In the late 17th century, Europeans met Osage Indians on the Osage River and reported that they roamed over much of Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois (Bailey 1973 and 1995; Chapman 1982; Graves 1949; and Hunter 2009). The descendants of the Dhegiha Siouan are members of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Osage Nation, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology

Officials of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Osage Nation, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains

should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-4515, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Osage Nation, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Osage Nation, Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM and Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest and the Field Museum of Natural History have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, Southwestern Region and National NAGPRA Coordinator, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238.

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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM, and in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1935 and 1955, human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered from the SU site, Oak Springs Pueblo, Tularosa Cave, Apache Creek Pueblo, the Turkey Foot Ridge site, Wet Leggett Pueblo, Three Pines Pueblo, South Leggett Pueblo and Valley View Pueblo, in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, by Dr. Paul Martin of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. There have been several Notices of Inventory Completion (NICs) published in the **Federal Register** for these sites (63 FR 39293–39294, July 22, 1998; 70 FR 44686–44687, August 3, 2005; 70 FR 56483–56484, September 27, 2005; and 71 FR 38413, July 6, 2006). The human remains and associated funerary objects described in those NICs have been repatriated. In 2009 and 2010, the Field Museum of Natural History staff undertook a reassessment of archeological materials removed from the Gila National Forest. Further, in 2010, a large portion of the North American archeological collections were moved to a new location in the museum. During the course of the re-examination and transfer, additional human remains and associated funerary objects from Tularosa Cave, Apache Creek Pueblo, the Turkey Foot Ridge site, Wet Leggett Pueblo, Three Pines Pueblo, and Valley View Pueblo were discovered that had not been described in the previously published NICs. The additional human remains and associated funerary objects are currently in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History. The human remains represent a minimum of 21 individuals. No known individuals were identified. There are five additional associated funerary objects which include sherds, a stone tool, faunal remains, and adobe.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, the

sites have been identified as Upland Mogollon sites. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Upland Mogollon sites with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of The Tribes support cultural affiliation with these Upland Mogollon sites in this portion of southwestern New Mexico.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the five objects described 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, Southwestern Region and National NAGPRA Coordinator, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Colorado Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the University of Colorado Museum. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the University of Colorado Museum at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Stephen Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, in care of Jan Bernstein, NAGPRA Consultant, Bernstein & Associates, 1041 Lafayette St., Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894–0648.

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 in the possession of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from near Laguna, Cibola County, NM.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero