

Boise, ID 83706, telephone (208) 378-5316, before December 16, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 5, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-28741 Filed 11-15-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 possession and control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Klickitat County, WA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Pacific Northwest Region, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

In June 1983, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from archaeological site 45KL281, Klickitat County, WA. The remains were recovered during initial documentation and subsurface sampling of the archeological site, prior to acquisition of the property by the Federal agency. The items came into possession of the Forest Service in 1989, following the land acquisition. The location is on National Forest System lands within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. No known individuals were identified. The 571 associated funerary objects are 5 shell beads, 182 copper artifacts, 380 glass beads, 1 pipe in fragments, 1 horse molar and 2 glass bottle or jar fragments.

The human remains are highly fragmented due to the effects of cremation, and most of the associated funerary objects also show the effects of fire. Trade materials among the associated funerary objects indicate interment and firing circa A.D. 1825-1850. Funerary objects reflect the ornamentation and dress of local Native American groups during the early historic period. Cultural geography, oral traditions and historic sources indicate probable use of the site area either by *Wayámłáma* families from the village of *wanwáwi* (Oregon) or *Walawitsislama* people from the village of *wálawitis* (Washington). The descendants of the *Wayámłáma* and *Walawitsislama* are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Elders have suggested that the remains may be associated with a disease epidemic, as cremation was not the normal or preferred method of treatment for the deceased.

Officials of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 571 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. Lastly, officials of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm

Springs Reservation of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rick McClure, Heritage Program Manager, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 2455 Highway 141, Trout Lake, WA 98650, telephone (509) 395-3399, before December 16, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 5, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-28744 Filed 11-15-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Taylor County, WI.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Wisconsin Historical Society staff in consultation with representatives of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Indian Farms [47-Ta-0018], in Taylor County, WI. On July 17, 1966, archeologists from the Wisconsin Historical Society visited Indian Farms to investigate a report of recent looting. The archeologist contacted local law enforcement and recovered the fragmentary remains of a child found on the ground surface. The fragmentary remains were brought back to the Wisconsin Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1966, the Indian Farms site was owned in part by the United States Forest Service and also in private ownership. While the exact location of the burial cannot be conclusively determined, it is believed the grave had been looted from a cemetery located on private land. The Indian Farms site consists of two close, but spatially separated communities referred to as Big and Little Indian Farms. Although a prehistoric component is present, most of the remains are attributed to a circa 1896–1908 occupation by a group of Potawatomi and Ojibwe, which are now represented by the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin

Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261–2461, before December 16, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, is responsible for notifying the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 5, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010–28745 Filed 11–15–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from Brown County, IL.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Denver Museum of Nature & Science professional staff in consultation with

representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, 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; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Osage Nation, Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

In 1915, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from an unspecified archeological site near Chambersburg, in Brown County, IL. In 1950, the remains were donated to the museum by Robert L. Landberg and Harvey C. Markman and accessioned into the collections (A463.1 (CUI 62), A146.2–3 (CUI 63), and A146.4 (CUI 64)). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on non-destructive physical analysis and catalogue records, the human remains are determined to be Native American.

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.

Multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, Executive Orders, consultation, and other credible lines of evidence indicate the Native American human remains were removed from the aboriginal land of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, 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; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi