

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 University of Colorado Museum at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Steve 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession and control of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Bell County, KY, and Summers County, WV.

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 University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a cave near Pineville, in Bell County, KY, by Gervis W. Hoofnagle (1886-1959), an avocational archeologist. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are five non-human rib bones (four of which have been modified to come to a point at one end).

Mr. Hoofnagle's widow, Alice G. Hoofnagle, sold his collection to the University of Colorado Museum in March 1961. In February 2008, the human remains and associated funerary objects were found in the museum. Based on reasonable evidence provided during consultation, the human remains are Native American. The same evidence supports cultural affiliation to all three Federally-recognized Cherokee tribes—Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. Traditional Cherokee burials are found in rock crevices and caves; traditional Cherokee burials include non-human bones such as the sharpened rib bones found with this burial. A portion of Bell County, KY, is within the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee based on a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission. In addition, Bell County, KY, is within the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee based on reasonable evidence presented during consultation.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Burial 2, Farley site, on the New River, near Hinton, in Summers County, WV, by Hoofnagle (1886-1959). No known individual was identified. The associated funerary objects are two bear teeth.

This individual was part of the Hoofnagle collection sold to the University of Colorado Museum in March 1961. Based on tooth wear and the associated funerary objects, the human remains are Native American. During consultation, reasonable evidence was presented in support of Summers County, WV, being within the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee. Also during consultation, reasonable evidence was presented in support of continuity in the utilization of animal parts, such as bear teeth, in traditional Cherokee burials.

Determinations Made by the University of Colorado Museum

Officials of the University of Colorado Museum 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(3)(A), the seven 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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 Steve 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, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2011-18353 Filed 7-20-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Oregon State University Department of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact

the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology. Repatriation of the human remains 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 should contact the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-4515.

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 control of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from Randolph and White Counties, IL.

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 Oregon State University Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and the Osage Nation, Oklahoma (formerly the Osage Tribe). Representatives of 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 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; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, 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, were notified but did not participate in consultation on the human remains described in this notice.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were probably removed from the Ethel R. Wilson site, White County, IL, by an unknown individual. The remains were donated to the Department of Anthropology by Holm Neumann, the son of Dr. Georg Karl Neumann, in 1976. Dr. Neumann worked as a physical anthropologist for Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Records indicate that the ancestral remains are identified as "WH501-19 T." According to the NAGPRA culturally unidentifiable inventories (CUI) database submitted by Indiana State University, "WH" is used to identify remains from the Ethel R. Wilson site (also known as the Wilson Site Cemetery), which is located in White County, IL. Based on the markings, the remains are reasonably believed to have been removed from the Ethel R. Wilson site. This site is on the western bluffs of the Wabash River, north of the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers. The Wilson site is thought to have been originally excavated by Norbert Bingman and Arkel Fisher in 1949. During the summer of 1950, Dr. Neumann directed archeological work at this site. Eleven burial mounds were recorded. The Illinois State Museum, University of Chicago, and the Southern Illinois University sponsored excavations in the lower Wabash Valley midway between the Ohio and Illinois Hopewellian centers, in an effort to clarify possible origins, development, cultural affiliations and physical relationships between the populations (Neumann 1951: *Journal of the Illinois State Archaeology Society*, Vol. 1, No. 4, April). Dr. Neumann identified the population as belonging to the Hopewellian culture (Pennefather-O'Brien 1999; Fowler 1951; Neumann 1951).

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown site most likely in Randolph County, IL. The remains were donated to the Department of Anthropology by Holm Neumann in 1976. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have markings of either "Ra 501" or "Ra 502" written upon them, indicating the location from which they were excavated. Records in the CUI database for Indiana University show "Ra" as Randolph County, IL, and the site is listed as "Hiller." In Neumann's records, he has a map indicating excavation work at Modoc Rock Shelter in Randolph County, IL. Between 1952 and 1956, the Modoc Rock Shelter site (11R5) was studied by Melvin L. Fowler, during four excavation seasons sponsored by the Illinois State Museum and the University of Chicago (Ahler 1993). This site is located at the base of the eastern bluffs of the Mississippi River Valley and is a National Historic Landmark. Included in the Neumann collection, are a series of photos of human remains that had been sent to Dr. Neumann from Thorne Deuel, Illinois State Museum, with a letter (dated December 15, 1958) requesting that Dr. Neumann identify the photos and send one copy of the photos back to the Illinois State Museum. On the back of some of the photos is written "Ra 501-29 Modoc Rock Shelter" or "Hiller Site, Randolph Co., Ill Archaic III. State Mus. Coll. Ra 502-2B." Based on the markings on the remains, the records in the CUI database for Indiana University, and the photos identifying the origins as Modoc Rock Shelter or the Hiller Site, it is reasonably believed that these remains are from one or both of those sites.

White County is located in southeastern Illinois, along the Ohio River. Randolph County is located in southwestern Illinois, along the Mississippi River. Randolph County is an area historically occupied by the Michigamea, which is represented by the present-day Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. Through consultation evidence, the Peoria Tribe have also shown cultural affiliation to White County, IL. In addition, both counties are part of the Osage ancestral territory. According to consultation evidence, the Osage historically migrated along the Ohio Valley to the Ohio River and Mississippi River confluence. The Osage are a Dhegiha Siouan tribe. They and other Dhegiha Siouan tribes' original territory is east of the Alleghenies and possibly in the Piedmont regions of Virginia and the Carolinas. Historical

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.

[FR Doc. 2011-18343 Filed 7-20-11; 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, 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