

Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Christopher E. Hamilton, Attention: ATZB-ELN-E, Cultural Resource Manager, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5000, telephone (706) 545-2377, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: December 12, 2002.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 03-5506 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

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. 3005, Sec. 7, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meets the definition of "sacred object" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative

responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural item is a Thunder Clan War Bundle, which consists of a club, a pipe and rest, 13 whistles, animal skins, 3 small containers, a fire drill, a headpiece, and a rattle.

The museum purchased the war bundle in 1926 in Winnebago, NE, from Oliver La Mere, a member of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. The museum accessioned the war bundle into its collection the same year.

The war bundle is culturally affiliated with the Ho-Chunk people, who are now the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. In a letter dated April 20, 1998, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska advised the museum that, "[t]he Repatriation Department, representing the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska has agreed to let the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin repatriate the sacred Thunder Clan War Bundle (Catalog No. 155613) from the Chicago Field Museum in Chicago. The Winnebago Tribe has agreed that all War Bundles go back to Wisconsin, even though they come from Nebraska, because the Ho-Chunk Nation still does War Bundle ceremonies." Based on this letter and other information provided to the museum by the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, it is the museum's understanding that the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska no longer practices the traditional ways of the Ho-Chunk people and that the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska will not seek repatriation of the war bundle pursuant to NAGPRA.

Officials of the museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C., Sec. 2 (3)(C), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

Officials of the museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the war bundle and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

Officials of the museum recognize that the war bundle is significant to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and assert that the museum has right of possession of the war bundle. However,

the museum has reached an agreement with the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin that will allow the museum to return the war bundle to the tribe pursuant to the compromise of claim provisions of the museum's repatriation policy. The museum will return the war bundle to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin in reliance upon passage by the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature on November 4, 2002, of Resolution #11-04-02B, "Tribal Property Rights of Repatriated Items," which identifies the war bundle as a sacred object and provides that any object repatriated to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin shall be considered property of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and shall be inalienable from the tribe.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this sacred object should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7829, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of this sacred object to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

December 17, 2002.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 03-5514 Filed 3-6-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. These human remains were removed from Crescent City, Del Norte County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25

U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Horner Collection professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and Smith River Rancheria, California.

In 1892, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site in Crescent City, CA. The human remains consist of a skull, on which is written "1892 Crescent City Cal Indian Skull." The skull was included as part of the Dr. J.L. Hill collection, which was acquired from Dr. Hill's daughter in 1925. It is unknown how Dr. Hill acquired these human remains and no provenance documentation is available other than the writing on the skull. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Smith River Rancheria, California believes the skull to be that of a Tolowa person. The territory of the Tolowa people extended from Wilson Creek in southern Del Norte County, CA, northward along the coast to the Sixes River, OR, and eastward to the crest of the Coast Range. The Crescent City area was heavily occupied by Tolowa people well into historical times. The Smith River Rancheria, California includes approximately 900 enrolled Tolowa members.

Officials of the Horner Collection have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Horner Collection also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Smith River Rancheria, California.

The Smith River Rancheria, California submitted a request for repatriation of these human remains. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; and Elk Valley Rancheria, California have indicated either verbally or in writing that they agree that the Smith River Rancheria, California is the appropriate claimant for these human remains.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Orcilia Forbes, Vice President for University Advancement, Oregon State University, 2 Gill Coliseum, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-9260, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of these human remains to the Smith River Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Horner Collection is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Elk Valley Rancheria, California; and Smith River Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 14, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 03-5505 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1934, human remains representing five individuals were excavated by Dr. James A. Ford at the Angola Farm site

(16WF002), West Feliciana Parish, LA. No known individuals were identified. The 7,899 funerary objects recovered during this excavation are 7,298 glass beads, 15 shell beads, 22 ceramic beads, 400 ceramic sherds, 14 metal gun fragments, 73 metal nails and stakes, 1 metal button, 19 metal pellets, 3 metal tinkers, 21 metal fragments, 20 lead balls, 4 lead pellets, 1 copper fragment, 2 pewter buckles, 4 glass fragments, and 2 stone objects.

In 1935 and 1939, Dr. Ford donated the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science where they were curated until 1974 when they were loaned to Dr. Jeffrey Brain at the Peabody-Essex Museum, Salem, MA, for restudy. The human remains and associated funerary objects were returned to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science in 2002.

On December 13, 2000, the National Park Service published a separate notice of inventory completion of behalf of Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science for the remains of 1 individual and 11 associated funerary objects from the Angola Farm site (16WF002) (Federal Register Document 00-31658, pages 77907-77908).

Officials of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9) and 2 (10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the 7,899 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 Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Curator of Anthropology, Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, telephone (225) 578-6562, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects