

(formerly Taylor Museum) and the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (formerly Denver Museum of Natural History) beginning in the late 1960s. The two associated funerary objects are a woven fiber robe or blanket and a piece of buckskin. There is an additional funerary object associated with the human remains, a large ceramic vessel, which is currently missing from the collection.

A physical anthropological assessment of the human remains indicates that the remains are ancestral Puebloan based on the type of cranial deformation. The type and style of associated funerary objects are also ancestral Puebloan. A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between ancestral Puebloan peoples and modern Puebloan peoples based on oral tradition and scientific studies. A preponderance of evidence supports cultural affiliation with modern Puebloan groups. According to scientific studies and oral tradition, the Navajo share some cultural practices with modern Puebloans, however, there is not a preponderance of evidence to support Navajo cultural affiliation.

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Colorado College also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the two 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 Colorado College have determined that, 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Chris Melcher, Legal Counsel/Director of Business, The Colorado College c/o Jan Bernstein, President, Bernstein & Associates - NAGPRA Consultants, 1041 Lafayette St., Denver, CO 80218, telephone (303) 894-0648, janbernstein@nagpra.info, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado College is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 5, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY

**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 New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Bronx County, NY.

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 New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe (part of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma); and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

In 1911, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave at Broadway and Isham Streets, Inwood, New York, NY, by Reginald P. Bolton. In 1917, the human remains were accessioned by the Department of Physical Anthropology at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. In 1956, the human remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum of the American Indian records identify the locality of origin of the human remains as "Aboriginal burial, Broadway and Isham Streets, New York City." This location is in present-day Inwood, on the island of Manhattan, New York City, Bronx County. The cranial morphology of the human remains is consistent with an individual of Native American ancestry. Objects found at the Broadway and Isham Street location, but not in the museum's collection, suggest that the site dates to the late Late Woodland, Protohistoric or early Historic Periods, A.D. 1400–1650. The Inwood area is documented historically, archeologically and by tribal traditions as the territory of the Munsee Delaware-speaking people since at least the Late Woodland period. Manhattan was largely vacated by the Munsee during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and the Munsee of Manhattan joined other Munsee communities to their north and west. Some Munsee people became part of the Stockbridge community that eventually settled in Wisconsin. Today, their descendants are members of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Other Munsee were integrated into Unami Delaware-speaking groups who moved through the Midwest and/or Texas before settling on reservation land in Oklahoma. Today, these groups are known as the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma and the Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma.

Consultation evidence supports the identification of the human remains from the Broadway and Isham Streets site as Munsee and their cultural affiliation with the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of New York University College of Dentistry also have determined that, 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 Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–19975 Filed 8–19–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

**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 Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI. The human remains were removed from the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, CA.

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 The Public Museum's professional staff in consultation with professional staff of the University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, and with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, CA. In June 1917, The Public Museum purchased collections from E.H. Crane that contained these individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains consist of the partial crania from two adult individuals and a relatively complete cranium from a third individual. Museum accession records indicate the human remains originated from the Santa Barbara area. There were no associated funerary objects or other records to use as a basis for dating the human remains. It is the expert opinion of Dr. Phil Watson, Anthropologist from the University of California at Santa Barbara, that the human remains are affiliated with the Santa Ynez Tribe of Mission Indians, based on demonstrated cultural continuity for this group in the Santa Barbara area for 6,000 years. Based on the expert opinion and other information supplied by Dr. Watson, as well as tribal consultation evidence, officials of The Public Museum reasonably believe the human remains are Native American and culturally affiliated to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Officials of The Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Public Museum have also determined that, 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 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Marilyn Merdzinski, Director of Collections and Preservation, The Public Museum, 272 Pearl St. NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49504, telephone (616) 456–3521, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Public Museum is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–19979 Filed 8–19–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

**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 Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. The human remains were removed from Sonoma County, CA.

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 the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis professional staff in consultation with representatives of the