

proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and Wilton Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 11, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX

**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, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the control of Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 (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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the unassociated funerary objects was made by the professional staff of Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC, under a sub-contract with the Historic Preservation Program of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma,

which was under contract with Stephen F. Austin State University.

In 1957, 15 cultural items were removed from a pre-contact burial when workmen were excavating a grave site in Oak Grove Cemetery in Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, TX. This area was later determined to be part of the Washington Square Site (41NA49). The human remains from this burial were not saved and no known individuals were identified. The objects were placed in the Stone Fort Museum on the Stephen F. Austin State University campus. The objects are considered to be unassociated funerary objects and were moved to the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab after 1975. The 15 unassociated funerary objects are 1 ceramic vessel and 14 chipped stone arrow points.

The unassociated funerary objects are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic and arrow point styles were identified as Caddo, dating from approximately A.D. 1200 to 1400.

Prior to 1977, human remains and cultural items were removed from 41NA113 (no site name) in Nacogdoches County, TX, by David Tucker, a private citizen. The human remains were not documented and the current location of the human remains is unknown. Since the whereabouts of the human remains is not known, the funerary objects are considered to be unassociated. The five unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels, one long *Olivella* shell bead with a longitudinal perforation, and two small round light aqua glass beads.

The unassociated funerary objects from 41NA113 (no site name) were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were identified as Caddo and date from A.D. 1500 to 1800. The glass beads date the burial to the time of European contact in the area.

In 1983, a burial with four ceramic vessels but no preserved human skeletal remains was excavated at 41PN48 (no site name) in the Martin Lake Mine in Panola County, TX. The four ceramic vessels are considered to be unassociated funerary objects because no human remains were preserved in the burial. Professional archeologists from Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. excavated the burial. The four ceramic vessels were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab in 1984.

The unassociated funerary objects from 41PN48 (no site name) were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The

ceramic styles were all identified as Caddo and date to after A.D. 1250. The small size of the ceramic vessels may suggest the burial of a child.

Prior to 1975, an unknown number of burials were excavated in the Greasy Creek area of Camp County, TX, by unknown individuals. The human remains are not in the university's collection. The exact date of when the unassociated funerary objects vessels were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab is not known because they were never accessioned. The unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels.

The two unassociated funerary objects recovered from the Greasy Creek area were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were identified as Caddo and date to A.D. 1400-1600.

In 1991, three ceramic vessels were removed from a single shovel test at site 41SY83 (unnamed site), in Shelby County, TX, by professional archeologists from Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. The cultural items were recovered from 40-60 cm below ground surface; clay was encountered at 70 cm below ground surface. No human remains were observed, but the context of the three ceramic vessels was interpreted as a human burial. The ceramic vessels from 41SY83 are therefore, considered unassociated funerary objects.

The three unassociated ceramic vessels recovered from (unnamed site) 41SY83 were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles were all identified as Caddo and date to A.D. 1400-1600.

Sometime prior to 1975, burials were excavated near Alto in Cherokee County, TX, by unknown individuals. An unassociated funerary object from this excavation was placed in the Stone Fort Museum on the Stephen F. Austin University campus at an unknown date, and was moved to the repository of the university's anthropology lab after 1986. The unassociated funerary object is one ceramic vessel.

The unassociated funerary object recovered from Cherokee County was determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma. The style of the ceramic vessel is Caddo and dates to A.D. 1200-1400.

Prior to 1975, an unknown number of burials were excavated by unknown individuals in unknown counties of East Texas. The human remains are not in the possession of the university. The exact date of when these unassociated funerary objects were placed in the repository of the university's anthropology lab is not known, as these

vessels were never accessioned. The unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels.

The two unassociated funerary objects were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The style of the ceramic vessels is Caddo and dates to A.D. 1400–1600.

Officials of the Stephen F. Austin State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 32 objects described 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. Officials of the Stephen F. Austin State University 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Jerry Williams, Stephen F. Austin State University, P.O. Box 13047, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962, telephone (936) 468–2306, before March 29, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Stephen F. Austin State University is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 22, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010–3768 Filed 2–24–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX

**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 control of Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from

Nacogdoches, Smith, and Titus Counties, TX.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the professional staff of Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC, under a sub-contract with the Historic Preservation Program of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, which was under contract with Stephen F. Austin State University.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from Washington Square, now the Thomas Jefferson Rusk Elementary School, in Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, TX, by Captain H.H. Cooper, a private citizen. This area is now designated as the Washington Square Site (41NA49). In 1930, the human remains were donated to the Stone Fort Museum on the Stephen F. Austin State University campus, and moved to the repository of the anthropology lab some time after 1975. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma because they were recovered from a large Caddo occupation site dating to approximately A.D. 1200–1400. The Washington Square Site (41NA49) is located on Mound Street in Nacogdoches, so named because of the numerous Caddo mounds that were at that location. In 1889, a Nacogdoches newspaper article states that, “. . . the bones of human beings are being found in almost every cart load of dirt . . .” (Star News Nacogdoches, May 31, 1889, vol. 14, no. 19).

Prior to 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an airport west of Tyler in Smith County, TX, by “Red” McFarland, a private citizen. McFarland noted that two ceramic vessels were associated with the skull, however, currently the whereabouts of the two ceramic vessels is unknown. The human remains are located in the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma based on the description of the associated ceramic vessels.

Prior to 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from two miles north of Troup on the south bank of the Kickapoo River, Smith County, TX, by “Red” McFarland, a private citizen. The human remains are located in the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma based on provenience. The human remains were removed from a part of Texas that was occupied by the Caddo before and after European contact.

Prior to 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Smith County, TX, by an unknown individual. The human remains are located in the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma based on provenience. The human remains were removed from a part of Texas that was occupied by the Caddo before and after European contact.

In 1985, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from two burials at the Washington Square Site (41NA49), in Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, TX, during excavations under the direction of Dr. James Corbin, Stephen F. Austin State University archeologist. The human remains are located in the repository of the Stephen F. Austin State University anthropology lab. No known individuals were identified. The 122 associated funerary objects are 49 ceramic vessels; 47 marine shell beads and fragments; 1 fragmented marine shell pendant; 3 deer teeth; 9 pigment samples; 2 charred organic debris samples; and a cache of lithic debris with 9 chert flakes, 1 chert core, and 1 flake tool.

All human remains and associated funerary objects from the Washington Square Site (41NA49) were determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles are identified as Caddo, which date approximately from A.D. 1200 to 1400.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were