

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In February 2009, the Museum of Cultural and Natural History requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the 144 culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects. Supporters of the disposition were the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma. According to documentation submitted by the museum, parties of the disposition agreement were the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma.

The Review Committee considered the proposal at its May 23 - 24, 2009, meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes. The Secretary of the Interior concurred with the Review Committee's recommendation. A September 16, 2009, letter on behalf of the Secretary of Interior from the Designated Federal Official transmitted the authorization for the museum to effect disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement. In the same letter, the Secretary recommended the transfer of

the associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes listed above to the extent allowed by Federal, state, or local law.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Pamela Gates, NAGPRA Representative, Museum of Cultural and Natural History, 103 Rowe Hall, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859, telephone (989) 774-3341, before September 2, 2010. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and/or Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Cultural and Natural History is responsible for notifying the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-19000 Filed 8-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various locations on the Hopi Indian Reservation, Coconino County, AZ.

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 the Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

In 1900, human remains representing a minimum of 71 individuals were removed from Awatobi, Burned Corn House, Chukuli, Mishongovi, Old Mishongovi, Payapki, Kishuba, Shongopovi, and Sityatki, on the Hopi Indian Reservation, Coconino County, AZ, by Charles L. Owen for the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum accession number 709). No known individuals were identified. The 51 associated funerary objects are 5 ceramic jars, 26 bowls, 5 pots, 5 ladles, 2 vases, 2 mugs, 2 beads, 1 figure, 1 chert flake, 1 lot of paint, and 1 piki stone.

In 1901, human remains representing a minimum of 180 individuals were removed from Old Walpi on the Hopi Indian Reservation, Coconino County, AZ, by Charles L. Owen for the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum accession numbers 769, 780). No known individuals were identified. The 100 associated funerary objects are 30 ceramic jars, 26 bowls, 16 pots, 5 bahos, 4 pitchers, 6 ladles, 3 vases, 2 mugs, 1 lot of stone images, 1 lot of stone slabs, 4 faunal remains, 1 bead, and 1 seed.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the burial context and the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum of Natural History records. All of the remains were identified as "Hopi" from archeological sites on the Hopi Indian Reservation, AZ. "Hopi" descendants from the Hopi

Indian Reservation are represented by the present-day Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 251 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 151 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. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History 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.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496, telephone (312) 665-7317, before September 2, 2010. 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 Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 26, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-18990 Filed 8-2-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN

**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 of the Tennessee Department of Environment and

Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Fewkes archeological site (40WM1), Williamson County, TN.

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 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 the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama; Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1998, human remains representing a minimum of 21 individuals were removed from the Fewkes archeological site (40WM1), in Williamson County, TN, by a Tennessee Department of Transportation contractor during a data recovery excavation for a state-funded road improvement project. In August 1999, the individuals were transferred from the Tennessee Department of Transportation contractor to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology. In February 2008, the associated funerary objects were transferred. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects are 2 ceramic earplugs, 1 ceramic earplug fragment, 1 ceramic Beckwith Incised frog effigy jar, 1 ceramic human effigy hooded bottle, 1 ceramic Matthews Incised frog effigy jar, 1 ceramic disk, 1 Clovis biface/preform, 2 Madison-style projectile points, 1 Sand Mountain-style projectile point, 2 greenstone celts, 1 shale gorget, 1 turkey bone awl, 1 drilled dog tooth, and 1 bone pin fragment.

The Fewkes archeological site (40WM1) is a late prehistoric Mississippian period mound center

located in Brentwood, Williamson County, TN. In October 1920, William E. Myer conducted the first recorded exploration of this site for the Smithsonian Institution. The results of this exploration were published in the 41st Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (pages 561-615), in 1928. Myer recorded five mounds (platform and burial), an extensive habitation area, and numerous "stone-box" graves during his investigation. Among the recovered artifacts were shell-tempered pottery jars, bowls, bottles, and pans. The recorded earthworks, stone-box graves, and shell-tempered ceramic vessels provide unequivocal evidence that this site dates to the Mississippian period in middle Tennessee, approximately A.D. 1000-1475. Results from modern archeological investigations at the site support this cultural assignment (Tennessee Department of Transportation, 1995-1998; Middle Tennessee State University, 2004; and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, 2006).

Extensive archeological research within the Middle Cumberland River valley has identified a virtual abandonment of the area by native residents around A.D. 1450 (K. Smith 1992; Moore et al. 2006; Moore and Smith 2009). This drastic population reduction has been studied as supporting evidence for the "Vacant Quarter" hypothesis (Williams 1990; Cobb and Butler 2002). This hypothesis notes the general abandonment of Mississippian sites within portions of the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland River drainages around A.D. 1450-1550. Given the current level of archeological knowledge, and that there are no tribal lands in Tennessee, officials of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, are not able to identify the descendants of the Fewkes site residents.

Officials of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina is the aboriginal land tribe under 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), according to the decision of the Indian Claims Commission (Land Claim Map 137). In addition, the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the