

objects. The four unassociated funerary objects are three brass sheet fragments and one lot of elk teeth pendants and white discoidal beads.

Paragraph nine is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), that the five cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of Native American individuals.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined, pursuant to 24 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Onondaga Nation of New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Tuscarora Nation of New York (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of Wyoming, Anthropology
Department, Human Remains
Repository, Laramie, WY**

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 and control of the University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Upper Sunshine Reservoir area of northwest Wyoming.

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 University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a cliff ledge on private ground near the Upper Sunshine Reservoir area of northwest Wyoming by University of Wyoming personnel. The burial location had been discovered by recreational rock climbers. The remains have been at the University of Wyoming since that time (HR019 and HR020). No known individuals were identified. The 985 associated funerary objects are 944 small glass trade beads, 6 large white glass trade beads, 11 large blue glass trade beads, 4 medium blue glass trade beads, 6 dentalim shell beads, 3 brass buttons, 2 metal loops (earrings?), 1 metal bracelet, 3 shell hair pipe beads, 1 carved wooden bowl, 1 lot of numerous cloth fragments representing a trade blanket, 1 lot of a trade coat in fragments with brass braid and brass buttons, 1 lot of a bison robe in fragments, and 1 lot of miscellaneous leather.

The historic associated funerary objects suggest a burial date in the early 1800s. The University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, determined that the human remains are Native American based on the presence of platymeric femoral morphology, toothwear patterns, the presence of shovel shaped incisors, interorbital observations, and distinctive cranial morphology. Based on craniometrics, burial location, artifacts, and hair styles, officials of the Human Remains Repository reasonably believe that these remains represent individuals related to the Crow Tribe of Montana. In addition, the Crow Tribe, based upon the burial location within the aboriginal homelands of the tribe and review of the information from the Human Remains Repository, claims a shared group identity.

Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 985 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 a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that 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 Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Rick L. Weathermon, NAGPRA Contact at the University of Wyoming, Department 3431, Anthropology, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, WY 82071, telephone (307) 766-5136, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Fremont County Coroner, Riverton, WY**

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 and control of the Fremont County Coroner, Riverton, WY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fremont County, WY.

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 Fremont County Coroner professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

On June 7, 2010, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Sinks Canyon Site, Fremont County, WY. The remains were found along a hiking trail that was undergoing maintenance for the summer hiking season. No known individual was identified. The 373 associated funerary objects are 2 fragments of freshwater clam shells, 32 dentalia shell beads, 2 bird bone beads, 8 chokecherry seed beads, 162 bone heishi-style beads, 158 lignite heishi-style beads, 5 fragmentary bone heishi-style beads, 1 shell bead, and 3 chert microflakes.

The Sinks Canyon site is located on what was originally part of the Wind River Reservation, but subsequently transferred and is no longer reservation land. The area of the Wind River Reservation is the traditional land of the Eastern Shoshone, now the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,

Wyoming. The land was chosen by Chief Washakie as the reservation for his tribe as set forth in the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. Although the Arapahoe Tribe also reside on the Wind River Reservation, they were moved onto it at a later date after the Treaty of 1868.

After discovery, the remains were submitted to Rick L. Weathermon, Osteoarchaeologist, University of Wyoming, for examination. The examination determined that the human remains are those of a Native American female between 50 and 70 years of age. Some traits and associated funerary objects suggest that the remains are from the Fremont Culture that inhabited the central Wyoming area over 600 years ago. Based on consultation with a Shoshone tribal representative, there is a shared group relationship between the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Fremont Culture, the identifiable earlier group, based on oral history.

Officials of the Fremont County Coroner's Office have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Fremont County Coroner's Office also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 373 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 Fremont County Coroner's Office have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that 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 Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Edward R. McAuslan, Fremont County Coroner, 322 North 8th West, Riverton, WY 82501, telephone (307) 856-7150, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fremont County Coroner is responsible for notifying the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of Wyoming, Anthropology
Department, Human Remains
Repository, Laramie, WY**

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 and control of the University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains were removed from the east side of the Big Horn Mountains in the Buffalo-Sheridan area from unknown status lands in Wyoming.

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 University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In the 1960s or 1970s, human remains representing one individual were removed from beneath a tree scaffold burial by a private individual from the east side of the Big Horn Mountains in the Buffalo-Sheridan area from unknown status lands in Wyoming. The remains were sent to the University of Wyoming in the mid-1980s and have been at the University of Wyoming since that time (HR218d). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Notes transferred with the human remains indicate that the burial was that of a Crow individual and probably dates after the 1870s. The University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department,