

American human remains and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Richard Hodges, Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South St., Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324, telephone (215) 898-4050, before June 13, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 9, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2011-11855 Filed 5-12-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA**

**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 items in the possession and control of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Grant County, WA.

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 Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University professional staff in

consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

In 1961, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from sites 45GR111 and 45GR121, Grant County, WA. The burials were excavated from three cairn marked talus burials in the Lower Grand Coulee/Sun Lakes region. The work was done in conjunction with an archeological survey of the region directed by Richard Daugherty of Washington State University. No known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are 3 lots of basketry fragments, 2 lots of mammal remains, 2 lots of wood fragments, 2 lots of snail shells, 1 lot of bark fragments, 8 lots of bag residue, 2 lots of shell beads, 1 digging stick handle, and 1 stone scraper.

The manner of internment and the character of the associated funerary objects are distinctive for Native American burials of the late prehistoric through historic periods on the Columbia Plateau. The site is within the judicially established aboriginal territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington. Tribal oral tradition and anthropological and historical research indicate the sites are within an area occupied by the Moses Columbia, who are legally represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 22 objects (20 lots and 2 individual 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 Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Collins, Museum of

Anthropology at Washington State University, PO Box 644910, Pullman, WA 99164, telephone (509) 335-4314, before June 13, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 9, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI**

**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 Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI. The human remains were removed from Langlade County, WI.

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 Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the

Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

In 1968 or earlier, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered during installation of a septic tank with a backhoe at the Pine Point Resort, Pickerel Lake, Ainsworth, Langlade County, WI. The remains were recorded as "Historic Indian," suggesting funerary objects may have been present, although none are found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Pine Point site was surveyed and recorded as 47Lg21 (LMA 21493W), in conjunction with the 1968 Wild Rivers Project Site Survey, directed by Dr. Robert J. Salzer, Beloit College Professor of Anthropology. The owners of the Pine Point Resort donated the recovered remains to the Logan Museum of Anthropology in 1968. The remains are Native American based on morphological evidence. Langlade County is near historic Ojibwa and Menominee settlements. The Federally-recognized Menominee Indian tribe is the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. The Federally-recognized Ojibwa Indian tribes that are affiliated with the area are the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, 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. Lastly, officials of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, 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 the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of

Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact William Green, Director, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI 53511, telephone (608) 363-2119, fax (608) 363-7144, before June 13, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, is responsible for notifying the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 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: Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT

**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 Utah Museum of Natural History, Salt Lake City, UT. The human remains were removed from Snow Canyon State Park, Washington County, UT.

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 Utah Museum of Natural History professional staff and a report sent to representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah; Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie); Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes); Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, on January 15, 2010. Consultation took place with the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah, and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah.

In 1985, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Snow Canyon State Park, Washington County, UT, by hikers and repositied by Anasazi State Park. The human remains were transferred to the Utah Museum of Natural History and accessioned into the collections in 1997. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The result of an osteological analysis indicates that the individual is Native American and likely of Numic descent. Based on the geographical location of the burial it has been determined that the individual was likely a member of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, who inhabited this area