

III component, based on the description of the collecting trip in a 1932 letter from Schenck to the Colorado Historical Society Curator George Woodbury, the remains of these two individuals were collected from the cave's ground surface, and not excavated from subsurface deposits. Osteological analysis indicates that the human remains are Native American and show signs of weathering consistent with prolonged surface exposure.

In 1903, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from "Sentinel Ruin," in Canyon de Chelly, AZ, by Charles M. Schenck while on a "tour" of Canyon de Chelly led by Charles L. Day. The individuals were donated to the Colorado Historical Society sometime between 1903 and 1932 (catalog numbers UHR.2.A, and UHR.2.B/UHR.108/UHR.122). UHR.2.A represents two individuals and UHR.2.B/UHR.108/UHR.122 represents three individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

"Sentinel Ruin" is a documented multi-component site with prehistoric occupations from Basketmaker II to Pueblo III, and an historic Navajo occupation in the 1700s and 1800s. The surface component is the historic Navajo component. Schenck collected only from the surface. Archeological documentation after Schenck's visit indicates "Sentinel Ruin" was undisturbed. Osteological analysis identified the remains as Native American, and two individuals show signs of weathering consistent with prolonged surface exposure.

Officials of the Colorado Historical Society have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the Colorado Historical Society 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 Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Bridget Ambler, Curator of Material Culture, Colorado Historical Society, 1560 Broadway, Suite 400, Denver, CO 80202, telephone (303) 866-2303, before June 13, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado Historical Society 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: May 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: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA

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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains were removed from St. Mary Parish (formerly Attkapas County), LA.

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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology professional staff in

consultation with representatives of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

Sometime between 1815 and 1833, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed by Agricole Fuselier (b.1765–d.1839) from a cemetery near his family estate near Jeanerette, St. Mary Parish, LA. Mr. Fuselier "procured the skulls" for Dr. Justus Le Beau, who subsequently sent them to Dr. Samuel Morton through Joseph Barabino, prior to April 1833 (Barabino, Letter to Morton, 1834 January 17, ANSP Archives). At this time, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including the human remains, until his death in 1851. In 1853, the collection was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains (L-606-0043 and L-606-0070), was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Extensive historical documentation, original correspondence, museum records, and Crania Americana (Morton, 1839), identify both sets of human remains as Chitimacha. The human remains exhibit cranial modification. One cranium was either smoked or burned prior to burial, practices which are consistent with the Chitimacha culture, according to the anthropological literature. The remains were collected from a region where the western Chitimacha lived in at least two permanent villages at the time of the first documented encounter between French explorers and the Chitimacha in 1699, and where the Chitimacha Reservation was put into trust in 1919. Representatives from the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana indicate that they are familiar with the burial site and are the descendants of the group identified in the historical documents.

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 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. Lastly, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 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 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.

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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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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