

as 45FR42 or Fishhook Island) in Franklin County, WA by members of the Columbia Archaeological Society (CAS). Notes made by the CAS describe the burials as being of a late pre-contact age because of the lack of items of Euro-American manufacture among the associated funerary items.

Correspondence between the CAS and Richard Daugherty, who was a member of the Anthropology faculty at WSU in 1958, discuss the possible deposition of the human remains and artifacts from these excavations at WSU but there is no record of such a deposit. The remains were found among a large set of remains known as the former "WSU Teaching Collection" which was used between 1968 and 1995. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology

Officials of WSU have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 18 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.
- 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, The Tribes, and The Indian Group.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Collins, Director, Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology, telephone (509) 335-4314, before December 29, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes and The Indian Group may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Washington State University, Museum of Anthropology, is responsible for notifying The Tribes and The Indian Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 22, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

[2253-665]

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Tennessee McClung Museum, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the University of Tennessee McClung Museum (McClung Museum) have completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the TVA and McClung Museum. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the TVA and McClung Museum at the address below by December 29, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11D, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 custody of the McClung Museum and control of TVA, Knoxville, TN. The human remains were removed from the Toqua site (40MR6) and the Citico site (40MR7) in Monroe County, TN as a result of the construction of the Tellico Reservoir.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the TVA and McClung Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1976, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Toqua site (40MR6) in Monroe County, TN. The burial (#96) intruded from an upper, historic level into Mound A at the site. The remains have been curated at the McClung Museum since excavation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Toqua was a known Overhill Cherokee village noted on the 1762 map made by Lt. Henry Timberlake after his visit to the lower Little Tennessee River. Both historical and archeological research indicate that a historic Cherokee occupation overlaps a prehistoric Native American occupation at this location. The stratigraphic location and orientation of these human remains resemble other historic Cherokee graves at the site.

In November 1967, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Citico site (40MR7) in Monroe County, TN (burial #12). The remains have been curated at the McClung Museum since excavation. No known individuals were identified. Although excavation forms indicate that white tubular glass beads were associated with the burial, these objects are currently missing.

Citico was a known Overhill Cherokee village noted on the 1762 map made by Lt. Henry Timberlake after his visit to the lower Little Tennessee River. Both historical and archeological research indicate that a historic Cherokee occupation overlaps a prehistoric Native American occupation at this location. The location of these human remains and the documentary evidence of associated glass beads indicate that these were historic Cherokee graves.

Determinations Made by the TVA and McClung Museum

Officials of the TVA and McClung Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 to the Cherokee Nation, Oklawaha; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11D, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458 before December 29, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The TVA is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 22, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum, Puyallup, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum, Puyallup, WA. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains

should contact the Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum at the address below by December 29, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Brian Fox, Director of Instructional Leadership, Puyallup School District, Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum, 302 2nd Street SE., Puyallup, WA, 98372, telephone (253) 841-8646.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 Paul H. Karshner Memorial Museum (Karshner Museum), Puyallup, WA. The human remains are reasonably believed to have been removed from either Washington State, Southeast Alaska, or Western Oregon.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Karshner Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Washington; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Washington; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot

Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes"). The Karshner Museum also consulted with the following non-Federally recognized Indian groups: The Aleut Corporation; Chinook Tribe; Duwamish Tribe; Kikiallus Nation; Marietta Band of Nooksack Indians; Sealaska Corporation; Snohomish Tribe; Snoqualmoo Tribe; Steilacoom Indian Tribe and the Wanapum Band (hereinafter referred to as "The Indian Groups").

History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1924, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from an unknown location in either Washington State, Southeast Alaska, or Western Oregon. The remains were collected by the Karshner Museum's founder, Dr. Warner Karshner, and were apparently used as medical specimens. Dr. Karshner transferred the remains at an unknown date to his protégée Dr. Thomas H. Clark. Dr. Clark donated the remains to the Karshner Museum in 1982 (accession #1982.10; catalog number 1982.10.17-111). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were identified at the Karshner Museum in December 2007. There is no provenience information for the remains; however, research by the Karshner Museum has resulted in a reasonable determination that the remains were collected from either Washington State; Southeast Alaska; or