

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Sheboygan County Historical Museum at the address below by May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Tamara Lange, Collection Coordinator/Registrar, Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, telephone (920) 458-1103.

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 under the control of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. The human remains are believed to have been removed from an unknown location in or adjoining to Sheboygan 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) 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 Sheboygan County Historical Museum 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; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; 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; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota

Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (herein referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date between 1899 and 1917, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a site believed to have been in or adjoining to Sheboygan County, WI, by Dr. Alphonse J. Gerend. At least a portion of Dr. Gerend's collection was held at the Public Library in Sheboygan with the intention that the items be on exhibit there until a museum or other appropriate gallery was established in the city. At some time following the establishment of the Sheboygan County Historical Society in 1923, the Gerend Collection, including the human remains, was transferred to the custody of the Sheboygan County Historical Society & Museum. The exact circumstances or date of the transfer are unknown. Later efforts by staff at the Museum to inventory Dr. Gerend's collection included a 1994 inventory where the bone was misclassified as a potsherd (SCHM Object Number 3240.126). A subsequent inventory in the fall of 2009 uncovered the misidentification. The human remains consist of a single cranial fragment. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Sheboygan County Historical Museum

Officials of the Sheboygan County Historical Museum have determined that:

- Based upon non-destructive physical analysis and the history and collecting practices of the donor (Dr. Alphonse Gerend), the human remains are Native American.
- 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 any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

- Multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

- Other credible lines of evidence indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.

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

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Tamara Lange, Collection Coordinator/Registrar, Sheboygan County Historical Museum, 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, telephone (920) 458-1103, before May 21, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Sheboygan County Historical Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-9467 Filed 4-18-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO, has completed an inventory of human

remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology. 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology at the address below by May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Anne Amati, University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E. Asbury Avenue, Sturm Hall 146, Denver, CO 80208-0910, telephone (303) 871-2687.

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO (DUMA). The human remains were removed from an unknown location.

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 DUMA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. DUMA sent correspondence to all Federally recognized tribes in California inviting them to consult, including all tribes related to the Yokut people (the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California). Correspondence in support of the

assessment and cultural affiliation was received from the Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; Karuk Tribe (formerly the Karuk Tribe of California); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California. DUMA staff responded to follow up questions from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California, and the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains (DU 6062) representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in California. The human remains came into the possession of DUMA at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains were marked "Digger Indian, California Mound Graves."

At an unknown date, human remains (DU 6179) representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in southern California. The human remains came into the possession of DUMA at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The remains were marked "Digger Indian, So. California Mound Graves."

During consultation, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria representatives provided geographical, archeological, and historical evidence to support cultural affiliation with the Yokut people. Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria representatives provided maps and written descriptions identifying the expanse of Yokut aboriginal territory in California, from the summit of the inner or Mount Diablo Range of the Coast Mountains to the upper reaches of the Sierra Foothills, from the north of Cosumne River basin to Tejon Canyon on the east, and from Carquinez Strait to Paleta on the west. They also provided archeological documentation identifying "Indian Mound" burial as a cultural aspect of the aboriginal Yokut people and historical reference for the term "Digger Indian," a slander that was applied to many California Indians, including the Yokut people.

Determinations Made by the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology

Officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 and the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Anne Amati, University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E. Asbury Avenue, Sturm Hall 146, Denver, CO 80208-0910, telephone (303) 871-2687, before May 21, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California; Karuk Tribe (formerly the Karuk Tribe of California); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-9461 Filed 4-18-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Illinois State Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a likely 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 Illinois State 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 Illinois State Museum at the address below by May 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Robert E. Warren, Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62703-3500, telephone (217) 524-7903.

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 under the control of the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL.

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 within 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 within this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Illinois State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the

Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by an unidentified person or persons from a location recorded as "Big Eddy," "By-1" and "Tennessee." The human remains, consisting of one right tibia with healed periostitis (possible healed fracture), were later transferred to the Dickson Mounds Museum, Lewistown, IL, and placed in the Dickson Pathology Collection. In 1967, the Dickson Mounds Museum transferred possession and control of the human remains to the Illinois State Museum (ISM 809 541). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum and historical records indicate the cultural affiliation of the human remains may be Cherokee. The Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation has no listing for a "Big Eddy" site in its statewide archaeological site file. However, it is likely that "By-1" refers to site 40BY1, a village site recorded in 1936 near the confluence of South Chestuee Creek and the Hiwassee River in Bradley County, TN. Site 40BY1 is currently mapped within the boundaries of two large historic Cherokee town sites: Chestoe (40BY42) on the left (south) bank of the Hiwassee River and Chestuee (40PK2) on the right (north) bank. The names of the towns were derived from the Cherokee term *Tsistuyi*, meaning "Rabbit Place." Chestoe and Chestuee were affiliated with the Overhill division of Cherokee towns located along the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee rivers. They may have been occupied as early as 1715, when mapmaker John Herbert joined Colonel George Chicken on a diplomatic mission to the Cherokee and documented the towns. The towns were destroyed along with nine other Overhill Cherokee towns during a 1780 military campaign led by Colonels Arthur Campbell of Virginia and John Sevier of Tennessee, but the Cherokee apparently reoccupied the towns by 1799. An archaeological survey has confirmed the former existence of a village at the site. A small collection of pottery sherds collected at the site in 1936 contains one shell-tempered sherd with a rim strip that could represent Overhill Cherokee or Mississippian occupations.

A review of the skeletal morphology indicates that the individual is likely to be Native American. The Cherokee Indians are represented by three

present-day Indian tribes, the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL

Officials of the Illinois State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual 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 and the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. Warren, Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62703-3500, telephone (217) 524-7903, before May 21, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Illinois State Museum is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Denver Museum of Nature & Science has completed an inventory of human remains and