

substituting the following three paragraphs and inserting the fourth:

The 63 human remains and 1,809 associated funerary objects described below were recovered from three different sites.

In 1963 and 1964, human remains representing 8 individuals were recovered from the Boyd site during an authorized National Park Service project to mitigate construction impacts from the Natchez Trace Parkway. No known individuals were identified. The 59 associated funerary objects are 22 shell beads, 24 pieces of a single Baytown Plain ceramic jar, and 13 ceramic sherds.

The Boyd site is located in Madison County, MS, and consists of a village area and six mounds. On the basis of artifacts recovered during the excavations, the village area was occupied during the Woodland period (A.D. 300–700), while the mounds were built during the Mississippian period (A.D. 1000–1650). The human remains and associated funerary objects were associated with the Mississippian period use of the site. One burial was recovered with fragments of a Baytown Plain ceramic jar, a ceramic type often associated with the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian period (A.D. 700–1200). One burial contained glass beads similar to those found at trading sites and historic Indian villages of the 18th century in Georgia and Alabama. These beads are possibly associated with a historic American Indian Choctaw presence at the site.

In 1949, human remains representing 30 individuals were recovered from the Gordon Mounds site during a legally authorized National Park Service excavation prior to the construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway. No known individuals were identified. The 590 associated funerary objects are 1 Mazique incised cup, 372 vessel fragments, 1 Mazique incised pot, 2 Addis Plain bowls, 1 effigy bowl, 1 core, 200 faunal elements, 2 flakes, 1 piece of shatter, 4 points, 1 flake tool, 1 piece of charcoal, 1 discoidal, 1 celt, and 1 pot.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846–32847, June 18, 2001), paragraph number 8 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph and inserting the second:

In 1948, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Emerald Mound site during legally authorized excavation projects. No known individuals were identified. The 37 associated funerary objects are 25 vessel fragments and 12 faunal elements.

In 1972, human remains representing 24 individuals were recovered from the

Emerald Mound site during legally authorized excavation projects. No known individuals were identified. The 1,123 associated funerary objects are 644 vessel fragments, 35 faunal elements, 226 unmodified stones, 89 pieces of daub, 35 flakes, 6 flake tools, 25 fire-cracked rocks, 4 pebble tools, 26 pieces of shatter, 29 cores, and 4 pieces of cinder.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846–32847, June 18, 2001), paragraph number 12 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Based on the above mentioned information, the superintendent of Natchez Trace Parkway has determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9) the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 63 individuals of Native American ancestry. The superintendent of Natchez Trace Parkway has also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,809 objects listed 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, the superintendent of Natchez Trace Parkway has determined that, 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 recovered from the Boyd site, Gordon Mounds site, and Emerald Mound site, and the Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846–32847, June 18, 2001), the last sentence of paragraph number 13 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dale Wilkerson, Acting Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway, 2680 Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38803, telephone (662) 680–4005, before April 29, 2013.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Natchez Trace Parkway is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Cherokee Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); Shawnee Tribe; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 21, 2013.

Mariah Soriano,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–12466;
PCU00RP14.R50000–PPWOCRADN0]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Colorado College, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, has determined that the cultural item meets the definition of unassociated funerary object and repatriation to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact The Colorado College.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural item should contact The Colorado College at the address below by April 29, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Jermyn Davis, Chief of Staff, President's Office, Colorado College, Armstrong Hall, Room 201, 14 E. Cache La Poudre, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 389-6201.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of The Colorado College that meets the definition of unassociated funerary object under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

History and Description of the Cultural Items

The unassociated funerary object is a corrugated ceramic cooking vessel (Lang-Bixby 318). Between 1897 and 1898, human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, as well as other cultural items were removed from a cliff ruin in a canyon tributary of Comb Wash, San Juan County, UT, under the auspices of the Lang Expedition of 1897-1898. Prior to 1900, General William Jackson Palmer acquired what became known as the Lang-Bixby Collection, which he subsequently transferred to The Colorado College. Beginning in the late 1960s, the Lang-Bixby Collection was transferred, along with other collections from The Colorado College Museum, through long-term loans to the Fine Arts Center (formerly known as the Taylor Museum and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center) and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (formerly known as the Denver Museum of Natural History). In 1993, the Fine Arts Center included the unassociated funerary objects from the Lang-Bixby Collection in its NAGPRA summary.

The unassociated funerary object is ancestral Puebloan based on type and style. The human remains and associated funerary objects from this collection were described in two Notices of Inventory Completion (NICs) published in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 19232-19233, April 12, 2004,

corrected by 74 FR 42105-42106, August 20, 2009). The other 36 unassociated funerary objects from this same location were described in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate (NIR) published in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 15798, March 16, 2012). The human remains and funerary objects were determined to be Ancestral Puebloan. A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between ancestral Puebloan peoples and modern Puebloan peoples based on oral tradition and scientific studies. The human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects described in the notices above have been repatriated to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. A preponderance of the evidence supports cultural affiliation of the unassociated funerary object in this notice to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Determinations Made by The Colorado College

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the cultural item described above is 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 a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary object and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Jermyn Davis, Chief of Staff, President's Office, Colorado College, Armstrong Hall, Room 201, 14 E. Cache La Poudre, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 389-6201, before April 29, 2013. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary object to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado College is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 28, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12450;
PCU00RP14.R50000-PPWOCRADNO]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, and repatriation to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History at the address below by April 29, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Professor Derek E.G. Briggs, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History that meets the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1871, three unassociated funerary objects were recovered from Memaloose Island, OR, by the Yale College Scientific Expedition. The objects were transferred to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History in 1873 by Oscar Harger, a student of the Expedition. These objects include a wooden bowl, a stone mortar, and a wooden comb.