

quartzite biface fragments; 4 lots of quartzite debitage; 1 quartzite non-formal uniface; 1 lot of quartzite projectile points; 1 lot of refined biface fragments; 1 rock manuport; 1 sandstone abrader; 1 sandstone palette with ochre; 1 scribed bone tool fragment; 1 scribed elk scapula fragments; 1 lot of shells; 1 shell tempered loop handle; 1 slate debitage; 4 lots of soil and soil samples; 1 stone anvil with ochre residue; 3 lots of triangular projectile points; 1 turtle shell bowl; 1 lot of unrefined biface; 1 lot of unrefined biface fragment; and 2 lots of waste clay.

From site 12 H 3, the 36 associated funerary objects are 2 lots of animal bone (burned and unburned); 1 lot of antler tool making debris; 1 bead (one half); 1 lot of bone beamer; 1 bone tool fragment; 1 chert biface fragment; 3 lots of chert debitage; 1 lot of chert non-formal uniface; 1 conch shell column; 1 cordmarked rim/vessel section; 1 lot of detritus; 1 elk beamer; 3 lots of FCR; 2 lots of flora; 1 lot of flotation; 2 lots of light and heavy fraction; 1 lot of mussel shell; 1 pendant (incomplete); 3 lots of pottery sherd; 2 lots of quartzite debitage; 1 sandstone abrader; 1 sandstone abrader fragment; 1 lot of shell; 1 shell pendant (claw shaped); 1 lot of soil (burned and unburned); and 1 triangular point fragment.

#### Determinations Made by the Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation

Officials of the Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archeological evidence.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 151 objects described in this notice 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the

Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation, Attn: Mr. Allen Patterson, Director, 15513 South Union Street, Westfield, IN 46033, telephone (317) 770-4400; email [allen.patterson@hamiltoncounty.in.gov](mailto:allen.patterson@hamiltoncounty.in.gov), by August 29, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Park is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and the Shawnee Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 11, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13393;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, New York, NY

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the

appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to Columbia University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Columbia University at the address in this notice by August 29, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027, telephone (212) 854-4977, email [roth@columbia.edu](mailto:roth@columbia.edu).

**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 Columbia University. The human remains were removed from On-A-Slant Village (site 32MO26), Morton County, ND.

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 Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from On-A-Slant Village (site 32MO26) in Morton County, ND. The

excavation was led by William Duncan Strong and jointly sponsored by Columbia University and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Strong brought the human remains to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), where they were placed on "permanent loan." In January 2002, a detailed assessment of the human remains was made by researchers at Columbia University, and in March 2006, AMNH transferred the human remains to the Department of Anthropology at Columbia University. Seven partial or nearly intact skeletons, representing five adults and two children, and fragmentary remains of three other individuals were identified. These individual have been identified as Native American based on Strong's documentation and non-invasive assessment of cranial features. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were found on the site of a contact-period Mandan settlement called On-A-Slant Village (site 32MO26) on the right bank of the Heart River near its confluence with the Missouri River. Lewis and Clark recorded this site in 1804, as "the remains of a village formerly occupied by the Mandans," which local people reported as having been abandoned around 1780, due to smallpox and warfare with the Sioux. Records indicate that the descendants of this settlement sometimes lived with members of the Hidatsa and Arikara. Today, the Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan people are represented by the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### Determinations Made by Columbia University, Department of Anthropology

Officials of Columbia University, Department 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, at minimum, 10 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit

a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, 1200 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10027, telephone (212) 854-4977, email [roth@columbia.edu](mailto:roth@columbia.edu), by August 29, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, may proceed.

The Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 25, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13406;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington (Burke Museum), has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Burke Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not

identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Burke Museum at the address in this notice by August 29, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 35101, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.edu).

**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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Burke Museum. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Island 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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by the Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington; Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

Between 1953 and 1955, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 45-IS-77 in Island County, WA. The human remains were removed during a University of Washington Department of Anthropology Field Project led by Allan Bryan, and the human remains were accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1966 (Burke Accn. #1966-94). While six burials were excavated, the Burke Museum only holds the remains for