

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 was made by the Stephen F. Austin University (SFA) professional staff, Barbara Jackson, and SFA students Melanie Johnson, Brittney Simpson, and Sarah Calabrese, under the supervision of George Avery and Leslie Cecil, and in conjunction with Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC, Austin, TX, and included Tim Pertulla, Mark Walters, Bo Nelson, and Zac Selden, SFA Research Associate, in consultation with representatives of representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

The Robert L. Turner Jr. Collection contains human remains and associated funerary objects from four sites, all of which are from the Big Cypress Creek Basin. In 2012, Robert L. Turner Jr. donated associated funerary objects to the SFA Archaeological Laboratory. A few pieces of bone and some teeth were also in the collection. Most of the human remains were donated to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas in Austin. In 2013, the human remains were transferred from TARL to the SFA Archaeology Laboratory.

Between 1963 and 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, 29 individuals (Turner 1978:1) were removed from the Tuck Carpenter site (41CP5) in Camp County, TX. The human remains from Burial 6 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 7 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 9 include two teeth. One is a molar and the other is a canine. There is also a fragment of a tooth that is too small to identify. The human remains from Burial 10 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 11 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 13 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 14 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 15 are from an older adult male. The human remains from Burial 16 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 17 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 18 are from an older adult male. The human remains from Burial 19 are from an adult female. The human

remains from Burial 20 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 21 North are from an adult male. The human remains from Burial 21 South are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 26 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 27 include two teeth and four bone fragments. One tooth is a molar and the other is either a molar or a premolar. Three of the bone fragments are tooth roots and the fourth is a bone fragment from the right mandible bone. The human remains from Burial 29 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 31 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 32 are from an adult male. The human remains from Burial 33 are from an adult of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 34 are from an adult male and an adolescent of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 36 are from an adolescent of indeterminate gender. The human remains from Burial 38 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 39 are from an adult female. The human remains from Burial 40 are from an older adult female. The human remains from Burial 41 are from an adult male. The human remains from Burial 45 are from an adult female. No known individuals were identified. The 715 associated funerary objects are 106 vessels, 159 lithics, 2 pipes, 38 shell fragments, 108 animal bones, 210 miscellaneous sherds, and 92 other objects.

Between 1963 and 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, 2 individuals (Turner 1978:1) were removed from an unknown location, possibly from the Tuck Carpenter site (41CP5) in Camp County, TX. The human remains from two unknown burials are from two adult males. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1966 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, 2 individuals (Pertulla et al. 2010b) were removed from the Johns site (41CP12) in Camp County, TX. The human remains from Burial 4 in the collection include fourteen teeth. There are five molars, seven premolars, and two incisors. The human remains from Burial 16 include fourteen teeth. There are twelve molars, one premolar, and an incisor. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are 8 vessels and 5 lithics.

In 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, 1 individual (Pertulla et al. 2010a) were removed from the Craydon

Adkins #2 site (41CP17) in Camp County, TX. The human remains are several teeth (n=5) and bone fragments (n=3) from Burial 4. No known individuals were identified. The 1 associated funerary object is a vessel.

Determinations Made by the Stephen F. Austin University

Officials of Stephen F. Austin State University have determined that:

- 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 729 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), 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Jerry Williams, Stephen F. Austin State University, P.O. Box 13047, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962, telephone (936) 468-2306, before October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

Stephen F. Austin State University is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 1, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16315;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org.

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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from three sites in Grant 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 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 was made by the State

Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1948, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (1949.154) were removed from the Dewey Mound Group 2 site (47-GT-0022) in Grant County, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered by property renter George Foehring when he was digging post holes in a conical mound located on the site. State Historical Society curator John Jenkins acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects from Foehring in 1949. The human remains were determined to represent an adult male. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are one lot of seed beads (1949.155).

In 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals (F1998.114.1) were removed from the Bade Site (47-GT-0365) in Grant County, WI. The human remains and associated funerary object were excavated from a conical mound by archeologists from the State Historical Society for a highway expansion project. The human remains were determined to be those of a juvenile and two infants. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary object is one Spring Hollow Plain vessel (F1998.114.2).

In 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, twelve individuals (F1996.6.1) were removed from the Linden Valley Mound Group (47-GT-0610) in Grant County, WI. The human remains were disturbed by construction of a culvert in Wyalusing State Park. A park employee collected the human remains and contacted the State Historical Society. State Historical Society archeologists took possession of the human remains, excavated the area, and discovered more human remains. The human remains were determined to represent two children of indeterminate sex, two young adult females, four adult males, three adult of indeterminate sex, and one infant. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice

are Native American based on the location and context of the burial, reported funerary objects, in some instances, skeletal analysis, in some instances, and State Historical Society records.

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two 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 Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

- 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 Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; 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 of Michigan; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of

Michigan; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas); Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (hereafter referred to as "The Aboriginal Land Tribes").

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Aboriginal Land Tribes.

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 Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org, by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Aboriginal Land Tribes may proceed.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for notifying The Aboriginal Land Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16311;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org.

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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from two sites in Racine 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1909, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (A00952.1) were removed from an unknown site in Racine County, WI. The human remains were discovered when the foundation of a house located on the junction of the Fox and White Rivers gave way. Richard Leach acquired the human remains from the landowner and donated them to the State Historical Society in 1909. The human remains were determined to represent a young adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1907, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (A00029) were removed from the Gaetz Group (47-RA-0022) in Racine County, WI. The human remains were excavated by Charles E. Brown from a conical mound located on the northeast shore of Wind Lake. Brown left most of the remains in situ and the mound was restored. However, he retained a calvarium in three fragments, which the Wisconsin Archaeological Society donated to the State Historical Society in 1908. The calvarium was determined to be from an adult of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the location and context of the burial, skeletal analysis, and State Historical Society records.

- 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), 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 or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains