

unknown location near the town of Ellijay, along the Ellijay River, in Gilmer County, GA, by an unknown individual. Museum documentation indicates the remains were not buried and may have been removed from a cave or rock-shelter context. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Dr. Joel Martin, U.S. Army Medical Director at Fort Cass, obtained all of the remains above sometime after May 16, 1838, but prior to August 1, 1838. Dr. Martin subsequently sent the remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton, who accessioned these remains into his collection prior to 1839. From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia provided storage space for Dr. Morton's collection.

At an unknown date prior to June 1846, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from a mound in Cherokee County, NC, by Dr. James F.E. Hardy of Asheville, NC. Dr. Hardy sent the remains to Dr. Samuel G. Morton for inclusion in his study of human crania. Dr. Morton donated the remains to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on June 9, 1846. Archival documentation describes one of the individuals as "an Indian well known in the County \* \* \* He was one of the greatest ball players in his tribe. While playing ball he slipped & fell & dislocated his spine & died immediately." Museum documentation and a physical assessment of the remains identified trauma consistent with the injuries in this account and injuries one might receive while playing the Cherokee stickball game. Historical records and consultation information give accounts of men being seriously injured and dying while playing the Cherokee stickball game. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1853, Dr. Morton's collection, including all of the remains described above, was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum records. Collector's records, museum documentation, and published sources (Morton 1839, 1840, and 1849; Meigs 1857) identify the human remains above

as Cherokee. According to consultation information, historically, the Cherokee buried their deceased; however, certain circumstances may have prevented this from happening. Thus, consultation and archival documentation reveal that human remains found in cave or rock shelter contexts are not uncommon during the Historic Period when forced removal and epidemics resulted in the deaths of many Cherokee individuals beginning in 1735 through the Removal Period. Scholarly publications, land cession records, and consultation information indicate that the areas from which the human remains were removed are within the traditional aboriginal territory of the Cherokee Indians and many known historic Cherokee occupation sites within these areas have been identified.

#### **Determinations Made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology**

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 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(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Julian Siggers, Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, telephone (215) 898-4050, before April 29, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 26, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12448;  
PCU00RP14.R50000-PPWOCRADNO]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, New Haven, CT**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. 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 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. The human remains were removed from Memaloose Island and The Dalles, OR.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1871, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected in The Dalles, OR, by the Yale College Scientific Expedition, led by Othniel C. Marsh. These human remains were transferred to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History in 1872. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Because the human remains exhibit cultural modification (cranial reshaping) typical of Native American remains found in this region, the human remains are believed to be Native American. Based on historical records, museum catalog records, the geographic origin of the remains, and the description of traditional territory, these human remains are believed to be culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

In 1871, human remains representing, at minimum, 45 individuals were removed from Memaloose Island near The Dalles, OR, by the Yale College Scientific Expedition. The human remains were transferred to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History in February of 1873 by Oscar Harger, a student on the Expedition. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are stones, a copper rod, glass and shell beads, a copper bead necklace fragment, and an incised bone artifact fragment.

Based on historical records, museum catalog records, the geographic origin of the remains, and the description of traditional territory, these human remains are believed to be culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

In 1874, human remains representing, at minimum, 226 individuals were removed from Memaloose Island and The Dalles, OR, by S. R. Evans. The human remains were transferred to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History in 1874. No known individuals were identified. The 100 associated

funerary objects are glass and shell beads, animal bones, fibers, one chert projectile point, and pebbles.

Based on historical records, museum catalog records, the geographic origin of the remains, and the description of traditional territory, these human remains are believed to be culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

### Determinations Made by the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 272 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 111 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 the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remain should contact 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 before April 29, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 26, 2013.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12406;  
PCU00RP14.R50000-PPWOCRADNO]

### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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 in the possession of U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS. The human remains and cultural items were removed from Madison, Jefferson, and Adams counties, MS.

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 Superintendent, Natchez Trace Parkway.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals, the number and types of associated funerary objects, the tribes determined to be culturally affiliated, and the spelling of two Indian tribes for a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846-32847, June 18, 2001). A reassessment of the inventory during tribal consultation prior to repatriation revealed an increased number of associated funerary objects and fewer individuals. Following consultation, three additional tribes were determined to have a relationship of shared group identity with the human remains and associated funerary objects.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846-32847, June 18, 2001), "Muscoogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma" is substituted for "Muskoogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma" wherever the latter occurs.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846-32847, June 18, 2001), "United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians" is substituted for "United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians" wherever the latter occurs.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 32846-32847, June 18, 2001), paragraphs number 4 through 6 are corrected by