

likely dates to the late Rood or Bull Creek phase, circa A.D. 1200–1475. A Protohistoric or Historic period cemetery surrounded the mound. The Lower Creek village of Kasihta was located next to the mound and cemetery. The village was first identified in historic records in 1732, but had already been in existence for some time. It was a major regional center until the residents were relocated from the village to Oklahoma in 1836.

Tribal representatives identified the Lower Chattahoochee River as part of the ancestral territory of the Hitchiti-speaking Lower Creek people. A continuous occupation of Hitchiti speakers in the region from the Rood phase to the Historic period is suggested by archeological and historic records. Most Lower Creek voluntarily relocated or were forcibly removed to Oklahoma in the first half of the 19th century. The Upper Creek nations and nations who were part of the Creek Confederacy, such as the Alabama and Koasati, were also relocated to Oklahoma. Before their final removal to Oklahoma, some Alabama and Koasati established a community in Texas. Consultation evidence indicates that some members of the Federally-recognized nations descended from the Creek Confederacy trace their ancestry specifically to the village of Kasihta.

Officials of New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of New York University College of Dentistry also have 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 the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998–9917, before November 27, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of

Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 7, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–25964 Filed 10–27–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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

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 an associated funerary object in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The associated funerary object was removed from southeast Alaska.

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 associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the associated funerary object was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, Kootznoowoo Inc., Sealaska Corporation, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.

On an unknown date before July 1868, one associated funerary object (69–30–10/2182) was recovered from an unknown area in southeast Alaska. It was purchased by the Peabody Museum

from Edward G. Fast in 1869. The associated funerary object is a carved wooden box used to contain cremated human remains.

Edward Fast's catalogue describes this item as a box "used for receiving the ashes of the dead." The Peabody Museum is not in possession of the human remains. The totality of the evidence indicates that this item came from Tlingit territory in the area of southeast Alaska. Edward Fast wrote that he collected all of the items listed in his catalogue from "that portion of the [Alaskan] territory south of Mount St. Elias" while he was stationed in Sitka, AK, between October 1867 and July 1868. However, additional historical sources indicate that a portion of Fast's collection came from the Russian American Company's museum and was collected by the Russian scholar I.G. Voznesenskii.

Museum documentation, combined with other sources, indicates that this item was likely recovered from a grave context. This item most likely dates to the Historic period, specifically to the 19th Century. Anthropological and historic information indicate that the area south of Mount St. Elias in the state of Alaska is within the traditional and historic territory of the Tlingit people. Present-day Tlingit people are represented by Sealaska Corporation, a Native corporation representing Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples within the southeastern part of Alaska.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the one object described above is reasonably believed to have been exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have 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 associated funerary object and the Tlingit, represented by Sealaska Corporation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this associated funerary object should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, before November 27, 2009. Repatriation of the associated funerary object to Sealaska Corporation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Central Council Tlingit

and Haida Indian Tribes, Kootznoowoo Inc., Sealaska Corporation, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and Yakutat Tlingit Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 8, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-25968 Filed 10-27-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 and control of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA. The human remains were removed from Duval County, FL.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations).

In 1889, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from "Pablo Beach" (now Jacksonville Beach), Duval County, FL, by Walter B. Currier. The human remains were donated to the Harvard Odontological Society by Mr. Currier later that same year. In 1892, the Harvard Odontological Society loaned these human remains to the Harvard Dental School Museum. By the late 1960s, the Dental Museum had been dissolved and its remaining holdings were transferred to Harvard Medical School's Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, which includes the Warren Anatomical Museum. In 2009, the

Harvard Odontological Society donated these human remains to the Warren Anatomical Museum for the purpose of NAGPRA implementation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum documentation identifies the individual as "Seminole" from an "Indian Mound" in Pablo Beach (now Jacksonville Beach), FL. Osteological information suggests that this individual most likely dates from the Protohistoric to early Historic Periods. The human remains were collected from an area commonly considered to be traditional Seminole territory during those periods. Oral traditions and historic evidence supports the cultural affiliation to Seminole people. The Seminole are represented by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum also have 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 the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-2047, before November 27, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 7, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-25967 Filed 10-27-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Geological Survey

National Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council

AGENCY: U.S. Geological Survey, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Public Law 96-472, the National Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council (NEPEC) will hold a 2-day meeting on November 4 and 5, 2009. The first day will be a joint meeting with the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council (CEPEC). The meeting will be held at the U.S. Geological Survey Offices on the campus of the California Institute of Technology, 525 South Wilson Avenue, Pasadena, California 91106. The Council is comprised of members from academia and the Federal Government. The Council shall advise the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) on proposed earthquake predictions, on the completeness and scientific validity of the available data related to earthquake predictions, and on related matters as assigned by the Director. Additional information about the Council may be found at: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/aboutus/nepec/>.

At the joint meeting on November 4, the Councils will review methods for rapidly estimating the probability of a large earthquake following a possible foreshock or during a swarm of seismicity, review and discuss procedures by which Council findings are to be transmitted to the USGS and to the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), and the format and content of earthquake advisory statements that may be composed and delivered at times of heightened concern. Findings of an International Commission convened by the Italian government to provide advice on "operational earthquake forecasting" following the damaging L'Aquila earthquake of April 2009 will be presented. The Councils will also discuss review procedures for the project intended to deliver an updated Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF) in summer 2012.

On November 5, the NEPEC will discuss outcomes of the previous day's meeting, plan topics to be explored by the Council in future meetings, and receive brief updates on previous discussion topics.

Workshops and meetings of the National Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council are open to the public. A draft workshop agenda is