

Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, has submitted a repatriation claim for the individual described in this notice, on behalf of itself and the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (hereinafter referred to as "The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1940, a human remain representing a minimum of one individual was removed from the Van Liere Ranch Site, in Maricopa County, AZ, during excavations by J.W. Simmons. The collection was donated to the Fowler Museum at UCLA by Thomas Hinton in 1956. The human remain is an infant's tooth that was found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Van Liere Ranch site was a burial ground with numerous Hohokam cremations and other features. This site is dated from A.D. 300–1500 based on the cultural materials found at the site, which are identified by archeologists and cultural experts as consistent with Hohokam culture. There are burial records that describe the excavation of each burial and include field and artifact photos, drawings, and site maps. Except for this individual, the human remains were not removed from the ground. Based on museum documentation and information during consultation, it is reasonable to believe this individual is Native American and of Hohokam ancestry.

The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona assert a "close relationship of shared group identity that can be traced both historically and prehistorically between the Four Southern Tribes of Arizona and the people that inhabited the south central Arizona and the northern region of present day Mexico from time immemorial." Therefore, The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona claim cultural affiliation to this individual based on geographical, archeological, linguistic, oral tradition, and historical evidence.

The Hopi Tribe "claims cultural and ancestral affiliation to all human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that were collected from Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Hisatsinom (Anasazi),

Mogollon, Hohokam, Sinaguan, Fremont, Mimbres, and Salado, prehistoric and historic cultures of the Southwest."

Based on, "Zuni oral teachings and tradition, ethnohistoric documentation, historic documentation, archaeological documentation, and other evidence, the Zuni Tribe claims cultural affiliation with prehistoric cultures of the Southwestern United States that include, and are known as, Paleo Indian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Puebloan, Fremont, Anasazi, Mogollon (including Mimbres and Jornada), Hohokam, Sinagua, Western Pueblo, and Salado."

Therefore, the oral tradition, kinship system, and archeology all indicate that The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, identify with the archeological Hohokam tradition. Finally, multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remain was removed is the aboriginal land of The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Determinations Made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA

Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remain described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual 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 remain and The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remain should contact Wendy G. Teeter, Ph.D., Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095–1549, telephone (310) 825–1864, before September 7, 2011. Repatriation of the human remain to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, on behalf of The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fowler Museum at UCLA is responsible for notifying The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the

Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 2, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, and University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology have completed an inventory of human remains and an associated funerary object, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary object and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object may contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Indian tribe named 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 and associated funerary object should contact the Washington State Department of Natural Resources at the address below by September 7, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Maurice Major, Cultural Resource Specialist, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 47000, 1111 Washington St., SE., Olympia, WA 98504–7000, telephone (360) 902–1298.

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 an associated funerary object in the control of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA, and in the possession of the University of

Washington, Department of Anthropology, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from Skagit 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 was made by the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology and Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1976, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Huckleberry Island, Skagit County, WA. This individual was determined to be consistent with Native American morphology, based on cranial deformation and wormian bone evidence. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary is a bird bone.

This individual and associated funerary object were identified while preparing the transfer of other human remains that were described in published Notices of Inventory Completion (75 FR 14463, March 25, 2010; 76 FR 9051–9052, February 16, 2011). Those individuals have been repatriated.

Huckleberry Island is a small island located approximately ¼ mile southeast of Guemes Island, in Skagit County, WA. This area falls within the Central Coast Salish cultural group (Suttles 1990). Historical documentation indicates that the aboriginal Samish people traditionally occupied Guemes Island (Amoss 1978, Roberts 1975, Ruby and Brown 1986, Smith 1941, Suttles 1951, Swanton 1952) and Huckleberry Island (Barg 2008, unpublished report) both before and after European contact. The Treaty of Point Elliot, in 1855, stated that the Samish were to be relocated to the Lummi Reservation. Following the Treaty of Point Elliot, many Samish individuals relocated to either the Lummi Reservation or the Swinomish Reservation (Ruby and

Brown 1986:179). Many Samish, however, also chose to remain in their old village sites. In 1996, the Samish Indian Tribe was re-recognized by the Federal Government.

Determinations Made by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources

Officials of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources have determined that:

- Based on anthropological and biological evidence, the human remains and associated funerary object have been determined to be Native American.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object 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.
- 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 object and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Maurice Major, Cultural Resource Specialist, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 47000, 1111 Washington St., SE., Olympia, WA 98504–7000, telephone (360) 902–1298, before September 7, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Washington's Burke Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 2, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Longyear Museum of Anthropology has completed an inventory of a human remain, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remain and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remain may contact the museum. Disposition of the human remain to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remain should contact the Longyear Museum of Anthropology at the address below by September 7, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Jordan Kerber, Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Colgate University, 13 Oak Dr., Hamilton, NY 13346, telephone (315) 228–7559.

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 a human remain in the possession of the Longyear Museum of Anthropology, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY. The human remain was removed from an unknown location in Arkansas.

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 remain was made by the Longyear Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Osage Nation, Oklahoma, and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.