

beads and 1 unadorned metal button and are represented by catalogue numbers 1950.11.11 through 1950.11.13. These beads and button are consistent in material and style to those used in exchange along the Columbia River starting in the early 19th century. The provenance of these objects within the historically documented territory of the Umatilla tribe, now part of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon), which also includes the Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes, supports the claim of cultural affiliation.

Determinations Made By Whatcom Museum

Officials of Whatcom Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 2 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Rebecca L. Hutchins, Curator of Collections, Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, telephone (360) 778-8955, email rlhutchins@cob.org, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) may proceed.

Whatcom Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 22, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-14751 Filed 6-23-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15869;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Sandra Massey, NAGPRA Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Ave., Building 29, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (707) 664-2381, email massey@sonoma.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University that meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

In 1967, 293 cultural items were removed from the Reedlands Woods site (CA-MRN-27) in Tiburon, Marin County, CA, during an excavation under the direction of Dr. Frederickson (accession number 67-01). A number of the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony from this site were previously on loan to San Francisco State University and Novato Museum of Prehistory. In 1975, the cultural items from the Novato Museum of Prehistory were transferred to Tiberon Landmark Society, and in 1997, the items were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. The cultural items on loan to San Francisco State University were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University in 2006.

The 125 sacred objects are 1 bone bead, 1 elk bone whistle, 1 bear tooth with asphaltum, 45 Olivella shell beads, 41 Haliotis shell beads, 1 Macoma shell bead, 17 miscellaneous shell beads, 2 quartz or calcite crystals, 9 charmstones, and 7 pieces micaceous schist. The 168 objects of cultural patrimony are 4 antler tools, 1 Haliotis shell pendant, 1 shell bead blank, 14 bone tools, 1 bone pendant/spatula, 4 bone tubes, 25 pieces modified bone, 40 obsidian tools, 22 worked/utilized obsidian flakes, 9 chert tools, 1 piece worked chert, and 46 pieces groundstone.

Radiocarbon tests from the Reedland Woods site yielded dates between 370 to 190 B.C. and 30 to 95 B.C. Analysis of the artifacts found at the site date the burials to the Upper Archaic period (1500 B.C.-500 B.C.). The Reedland Woods site is located within the historically documented territory of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Determinations Made By the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 125 sacred objects described above are specific ceremonial objects needed

by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the 168 objects of cultural patrimony described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and the objects of cultural patrimony, and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Sandra Massey, NAGPRA Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Ave., Building 29, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (707) 664-2381, email massey@sonoma.edu by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California, may proceed.

The Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University is responsible for notifying the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 22, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-14750 Filed 6-23-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15911;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: County of Titus, Mount Pleasant, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Titus County, Mount Pleasant, TX, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this

notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to Titus County. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Titus County at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Terry Plucker, Titus County, P.O. Box 9389, The Woodlands, TX 77387, telephone (936) 441-9121.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of Titus County, Mount Pleasant, TX, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Between January and June 2010, 15 cultural items were removed from the William Ford (41TT852), James Richey (41TT853), and the George Richey (41TT851) sites, as part of the environmental clearance for the US 271 Relief Route project, which passes to the west of Mount Pleasant, in Titus County, TX. A total of 11 sites were identified for further testing to assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as State Archeological Landmarks, and the three sites listed above were identified for data recovery excavations. These three sites are Caddo farmsteads dating from the Middle Caddo to Late Caddo periods.

Five cultural items were removed from the William Ford site (41TT852) from one burial (Feature 164) and one probable burial (Feature 542A). The cultural items from Feature 164 are one Ripley Engraved carinated bowl, one medium-sized untyped jar, one large undecorated jar in two sections, and one clump of dark reddish brown clay. The bowl was situated on the east side of the pit, and the two jars and clay clump were on the west side with the smaller jar sitting on top of the larger one. The cultural item from Feature 542A is one small undecorated, untyped jar. The objects were removed a specific burial site of a Native American individual and meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

Eight cultural items were removed from the James Richey site (41TT853) from three separate burials (Feature 2, Feature 18, and Feature 25). The cultural items from Feature 2 are one Maydelle Incised jar, one small simple effigy bowl, and one grooved stone tool. The effigy bowl was placed along the north wall on the east side; the Maydelle jar was about 60 cm from the north end on the west side; and the grooved stone was on the east side about 50 cm from the north end. The cultural items from Feature 18 are two small bowls and one small jar. The cultural items from Feature 25 are one undecorated small jar and one small to medium-sized simple bowl. The objects were removed a specific burial site of a Native American individual and meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

Two cultural items were removed from the George Richey site (41TT851). The cultural items are two effigy bowl sherds. No evidence of burials were found at this site. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma has identified these two objects as have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

The Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) contracted for the initial archeological survey work and conducted consultation on the entire project with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. On January 29, 2013, TXDOT informed the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma the Titus County would be handling NAGPRA consultation. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma subsequently submitted a claim for these items under NAGPRA.

Determinations Made By Titus County

Officials of Titus County have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), 13 of the cultural items described above are