

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT. The human remains were removed from the tundra surface near Barrow, North Slope Borough, AK.

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 was made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government. Attempts to contact the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope went unanswered.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1957, human remains representing, at minimum, 14 individuals were removed from the tundra surface near Barrow in North Slope Borough, AK. The remains were collected and donated to the Peabody Museum of Natural History in 1957. The human remains represent four adult, probable male individuals, eight adult, probable female individuals, and two adult individuals of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The osteological data as well as the burial context support the identification of these individuals as Native Alaskan. The collector's description of the archaeological context supports an historic date for these burials. The city of Barrow and vicinity is documented as being inhabited by the Inupiat people during the historic era. The Inupiat people in this region are represented by the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government. During consultation, a representative of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government confirmed the tribe's cultural affiliation to these human remains.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History

Officials of the 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 fourteen 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 Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752, by January 3, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 15, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2016-28947 Filed 12-1-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22457;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit

a written request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office at the address in this notice by January 3, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email thomajay@indiana.edu.

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 Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

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 was made by Indiana University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of the Choctaw Indians.

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 19 individuals were removed from the Woodward site in Rapides County, LA, and were subsequently delivered to the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University. The collection is listed as being possibly affiliated with the Choctaw and notes indicate it was possibly from the Woodward Forest Nursery area. During the late Historic period, a band of Choctaw individuals lived in Rapides Parish and left a cemetery near the Woodward Forest Nursery.

Woodward Place is also known as Rougeau Mounds. Material culture previously recovered from this site, specifically ceramics, has been attributed to the ancestral Caddo peoples. Additional reports have indicated that Rougeau is affiliated with the Caddo people.

Determinations Made by Indiana University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 19 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 Caddo Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of the Choctaw Indians.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email thomajay@indiana.edu, by January 3, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Caddo Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of the Choctaw Indians may proceed.

Indiana University is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians, and the Mississippi Band of the Choctaw Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 18, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2016-28956 Filed 12-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22420;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Alaska Native Tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Alaska Native Tribes. 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 should submit a written request to the Peabody Museum of Natural History. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Alaska Native Tribes 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Peabody Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by January 3, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Professor David Skelly, 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 under the control of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT. The human remains were removed from Passage Island, Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK.

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 was made by Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with a representative of the Native Village of Chenega (aka Chanega), the Native Village of Eyak (Cordova), the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), the Native Village of Port Graham, the Native Village of Tatitlek, and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1931, human remains representing one individual were removed from a burial on Passage Island in Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK. According to historical documentation, the burial was uncovered by a local fox farmer and was subsequently collected by the Yale Peabody Alaska Expedition. The human remains represent one individual identified as a probable female, aged approximately 20–25 years. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological examination as well as contextual data identify these human remains as representing an individual of Native American ancestry.

Archaeologist Frederica de Laguna identifies the Passage Island burial site as a local expression of the Third Period of the Kachemak Bay Tradition. Recent scholars have dated the Kachemak Bay Tradition from circa 1000 B.C. to A.D. 900. Additional scholars have identified the Kachemak Bay Tradition people as Pacific Eskimos. The Pacific Eskimo people are today represented by the Native Village of Chenega, the Native Village of Eyak, the Native Village of Nanwalek, the Native Village of Port Graham, and the Native Village of Tatitlek.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University

Officials of the 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 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 remains and of the Native Village of Chenega (aka Chanega), the Native Village of Eyak (Cordova), the Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay), the Native Village of Port Graham, and the Native Village of Tatitlek.