

Dated: March 9, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2011-5865 Filed 3-14-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Fremont County Coroner, Riverton, WY

**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 and associated funerary objects in the possession and control of the Fremont County Coroner, Riverton, WY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fremont County, WY.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Fremont County Coroner professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

On June 7, 2010, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Sinks Canyon Site, Fremont County, WY. The remains were found along a hiking trail that was undergoing maintenance for the summer hiking season. No known individual was identified. The 373 associated funerary objects are 2 fragments of freshwater clam shells, 32 dentalia shell beads, 2 bird bone beads, 8 chokecherry seed beads, 162 bone heishi-style beads, 158 lignite heishi-style beads, 5 fragmentary bone heishi-style beads, 1 shell bead, and 3 chert microflakes.

The Sinks Canyon site is located on what was originally part of the Wind River Reservation, but subsequently transferred and is no longer reservation land. The area of the Wind River Reservation is the traditional land of the Eastern Shoshone, now the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,

Wyoming. The land was chosen by Chief Washakie as the reservation for his tribe as set forth in the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. Although the Arapahoe Tribe also reside on the Wind River Reservation, they were moved onto it at a later date after the Treaty of 1868.

After discovery, the remains were submitted to Rick L. Weathermon, Osteoarchaeologist, University of Wyoming, for examination. The examination determined that the human remains are those of a Native American female between 50 and 70 years of age. Some traits and associated funerary objects suggest that the remains are from the Fremont Culture that inhabited the central Wyoming area over 600 years ago. Based on consultation with a Shoshone tribal representative, there is a shared group relationship between the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Fremont Culture, the identifiable earlier group, based on oral history.

Officials of the Fremont County Coroner's Office have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Fremont County Coroner's Office also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), that the 373 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. Lastly, officials of the Fremont County Coroner's Office have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Edward R. McAuslan, Fremont County Coroner, 322 North 8th West, Riverton, WY 82501, telephone (307) 856-7150, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fremont County Coroner is responsible for notifying the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2011-5864 Filed 3-14-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY

**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 University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains were removed from the east side of the Big Horn Mountains in the Buffalo-Sheridan area from unknown status lands in Wyoming.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In the 1960s or 1970s, human remains representing one individual were removed from beneath a tree scaffold burial by a private individual from the east side of the Big Horn Mountains in the Buffalo-Sheridan area from unknown status lands in Wyoming. The remains were sent to the University of Wyoming in the mid-1980s and have been at the University of Wyoming since that time (HR218d). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Notes transferred with the human remains indicate that the burial was that of a Crow individual and probably dates after the 1870s. The University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department,

Human Remains Repository, determined that the human remains are Native American based on the notes that accompanied the transfer. Based on the notes and the burial location, officials of the Human Remains Repository reasonably believe that the remains represent an individual related to the Crow Tribe of Montana. The Crow Tribe presented evidence that showed the burial location is within their tribal homeland as defined by the Treaty of Fort Laramie (1851), Indian Claims Commission (3 Ind. Cls. Comm. 147), and U.S. Court of Claims (284 F.2c 361 (1960)).

Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), that the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Wyoming, Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, have also determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Rick L. Weathermon, NAGPRA Contact at the University of Wyoming, Department 3431, Anthropology, 1000 E. University Ave., Laramie, WY 82071, telephone (307) 766-5136, before April 14, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Wyoming Anthropology Department, Human Remains Repository, is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 9, 2011.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2011-5863 Filed 3-14-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, Casper, WY, and University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY**

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

#### **ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Tribe. Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian Tribe 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 remains should contact the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, at the address below by April 14, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Ranel Stephenson Capron, Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office (930), 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82009, telephone at (307) 775-6108 or e-mail [Ranel\\_Capron@blm.gov](mailto:Ranel_Capron@blm.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office, WY, and in the possession of the University of Wyoming, Human Remains Repository, Laramie, WY. The human remains were removed from two adjoining sites (48GA07 and 48GA48), in Goshen County, WY.

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 human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of

the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes"). In addition, The Tribes have nominated and do not object to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, as the lead contact for disposition of the human remains.

#### **History and Description of the Remains**

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Huntley-Table Mountain Site (48GO07), in Goshen County, WY. Numerous human skeletons were discovered during construction of a waterfowl pond by the Wyoming State Game and Fish Department, four miles west of Huntley, WY. The individuals were apparently buried close to each other in shallow graves or laid on the ground and covered with dirt in what may have been a mound-like configuration. Over 40 carloads of interested townspeople and souvenir collectors from as far away as Cheyenne, WY, and Scottsbluff, NE, converged upon the site almost immediately after the bones were discovered, taking human skeletal remains and grave goods. On September 23, 1963, Dr. William Mulloy, University of Wyoming Anthropologist, and Dr. Paul McGrew, University of Wyoming Paleontologist, collected fragments of seven individuals that had been left by vandals. The general assemblage is highly fragmented, and includes the remains of three adult females, two adult males, one indeterminate adult, and one child. Subsequently in 1963, a skull from an adult male was given to Dr. Mulloy by Ted Miller of Gering, NE, which had been removed from the site. In 1994, additional fragmentary bone representing a minimum of one individual that had been collected from the site in 1963, was brought by Grant Willson of Cheyenne, WY, to the university. The human remains are curated at the University of Wyoming Human Remains Repository. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Table Mountain Fence Site (48GO48), in Goshen County, WY. The remains, which consist of a skull, were found and collected by Grant Willson of Cheyenne, WY, while hiking in the vicinity of the Huntley-Table Mountain burial site. Willson gave the skull to Dr. George Gill,