

telephone (314) 770-4400, email allen.patterson@hamiltoncounty.in.gov.

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 correction of an inventory under the control of the Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation, Carmel, IN. The associated funerary object was removed from Strawtown Koteewi Park, Hamilton County, 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 associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45956-45957, July 30, 2013). This correction is being made to include a pot discovered in association with a Native American grave that was discussed at consultation but was not concluded until after the initial publication of the Notice of Inventory Completion cited above. Transfer of control of the item in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction:

In the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45956-45957, July 30, 2013), paragraph 9, sentence five is corrected by replacing the number 151 with the number 152.

In the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45956-45957, July 30, 2013), paragraph 10, add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph: One associated funerary object, a shell tempered Taylor Village-style vessel, was removed in 2007 from site 12H883, and was reburied without exposing the burial.

In the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45956-45957, July 30, 2013), paragraph 15 is corrected by replacing the number 151 with the number 152.

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 this associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Allen W. Patterson, Superintendent, Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation, telephone 317-770-4401, email: allen.patterson@hamiltoncounty.in.gov, by August 20,

2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary object to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma, and the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Hamilton County Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and the Shawnee Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 6, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-17089 Filed 7-18-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16020;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey, Fort Wayne, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey (hereafter IPFW-AS) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 IPFW-AS. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the

request to the IPFW-AS at the address in this notice by August 20, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Craig R. Arnold, IPFW-AS, 2101 East Coliseum Blvd., Kettler Hall Room G11A, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, telephone (260) 481-6194, email arnoldc@ipfw.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the IPFW-AS, Fort Wayne, IN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Clark County, IN.

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 remains was made by the IPFW-AS professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 2003 and 2005, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Prather site (12CL4) in Clark County, IN. The human remains were recovered during excavations administered through the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The human remains and associated funerary objects were recovered from an auger probe (2003 excavations) and from archeological test units (2005 excavations). The artifacts were processed in a laboratory at Indiana University. Upon project completion, the artifacts and project documentation were transferred to the IPFW-AS. IPFW-AS is in possession of all artifacts and most project materials associated with the project. No known individuals were identified.

The 367 associated funerary objects from the 2003 excavation at 12CL4

include 1 chert core, 1 charcoal piece, 27 debitage flakes, 284 faunal remain pieces, 21 pieces of natural rock, 32 shell-tempered ceramic sherds, and 1 item classified as unsorted material.

The 3,460 associated funerary objects from the 2005 excavation of Block 1 at 12CL4 include 3 chert cores; 8 charcoal pieces (16.6 grams); 224 daub pieces; 626 debitage flakes; 1 chert drill; 1,088 faunal items; 97 historic artifacts; 347 rocks, pebbles, and fossils; 1 lamellar blade; 1 projectile point; 1,063 ceramic sherds; and 1 lot of 197.4 grams of residue.

The 8,563 associated funerary objects from the 2005 excavation of Block 2 at 12CL4 include 18 chert cores; 12 bifacial chert performs; 1 celt; 2 ceramic objects; 1 ceramic pipe; 2,317 ceramic sherds; 54 charcoal pieces (71.998 grams); 19 chert tools (projectile point, scraper, drill, etc.); 473 daub pieces; 1,332 debitage flakes; 3,988 faunal items; 22 faunal tools; 1 ground stone coal item; 4 historic pieces; 309 pebbles and rocks; 5 red ochre pieces; 2 sandstone slab fragments; and 3 lots of 367.42 grams listed as residue.

The Prather site can almost certainly be assigned a Mississippian classification that dates between A.D. 1050 to 1300.

In 2003, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from a midden context at the Clark's Point site (12CL3), in Clark County, IN. The Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS) began to excavate beyond where the IPFW-AS excavation terminated, but halted operations after encountering a potential *in situ* interment. The initial faunal analysis conducted on a portion of the assemblage identified 41 human elements, or fragments thereof, with a recommendation that the balance of the collection be examined (White 2004, Appendix C). The balance of the faunal material was examined in 2014 and identified an additional 9 human elements, or fragments thereof. Altogether, these remains include two proximal tibia fragments from a fetal individual. There is a proximal tibia element, a rib, and a humerus fragment from an individual estimated to be a juvenile. Some of the cranial elements may also be from this juvenile as the sutures have not yet molded over. No known individuals were identified. The 2,827 associated funerary objects include 14 hafted bifaces; 23 chert bifaces; 53 unifacial chert tools; 57 chert cores; 2,616 chert debitage pieces; 58 worked bone and antler pieces (tools and debris); 1 lot of floral and faunal remains; 1 lot of fire-cracked rock; 1 lot of recent historic items; and 3 lots of

21,215.7 grams of materials that could not be accurately counted were recovered, including carbonized wood, faunal remains, light and heavy fraction, and rock.

In 2008 and 2010, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Smith-Sutton site (12CL130). Three elements were recovered from contexts unassociated with the interment. These are comprised of a molar (2008), a neonate, and mid-shaft tibia element fragments. The balance of the human remains can be directly associated with the burial in Block 2 that was exposed in 2010. These remains are comprised of a rib fragment and distal phalanges from the feet of the burial. No known individuals were identified.

The 8,682 associated funerary objects from the 2010 excavation of Block 2 include 5,778 ceramic sherds; 1,929 chipped stone artifacts; 913 pieces of fire-cracked rock; 54 pieces of modified fauna; 6 non-chipped stone tools; 1 historic coal or cinder/slag; and 1 lot of 11,473.3 grams of materials that could not be accurately counted were recovered, including burned daub, and floral and faunal remains.

The Smith-Sutton site can almost certainly be assigned a Mississippian classification that dates to approximately A.D. 1440.

Determinations Made by the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey

Officials of the IPFW-AS have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the provenience, collection histories, and skeletal traits.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least 11 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 23,899 objects or lots described in this notice 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were

removed is the aboriginal land of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Craig Arnold, Indiana University Purdue University at Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey, 2101 E Coliseum Blvd., Kettler G11A, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, telephone (260) 481-6194, email arnoldc@ipfw.edu, by August 20, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

The IPFW-AS is responsible for notifying the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 12, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2014-17092 Filed 7-18-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16019;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey, Fort Wayne, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne-Archaeological Survey (hereafter IPFW-AS) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 IPFW-AS. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the IPFW-AS at the address in this notice by August 20, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Craig R. Arnold, IPFW-AS, 2101 East Coliseum Blvd., Kettler Hall

Room G11A, Fort Wayne, IN 46805, telephone (260) 481-6194, email arnoldc@ipfw.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the IPFW-AS, Fort Wayne, IN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Allen County, Porter County, St. Joseph County, Whitley County, and other unidentified locations in Indiana.

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 remains was made by the IPFW-AS professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Shawnee Tribe; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In the early 1980s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Slentz site (12AL10) in Allen County, IN. The human remains were donated to the IPFW-AS in the early 1980s by an avocational archaeologist who removed the remains from the St. Joseph River bank. The human remains were possibly associated with a circular earthwork tentatively identified as the Slentz site (12AL10). The human remains consist of heavily fragmented and burned cranial and femur elements. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Late Woodland ceramic sherds were noted in the adjacent area but there is no indication of a direct association with the remains.

In 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals (12AL121-01, 02, 03, and 04) were removed from the Fox Island site (12AL121) in Allen County, IN. The human remains were recovered during

excavations associated with a field school conducted by IPFW Anthropology staff. The associated funerary objects were processed in the IPFW-AS lab by staff and students. No known individuals were identified. The 2,295 associated funerary objects are 9 bullets, 438 flora, 114 historic contaminants, 244 bones, 353 stone flakes, 30 carbon-14 samples, 76 controlled volumetric soil samples, 41 fire-cracked rock, 78 mollusk shells, 291 ground stones, 493 unmodified rocks, 1 hematite mineral, 1 nutting stone, 2 point fragments, 122 pottery sherds, 1 projectile point, and 1 stone tool.

In 1982, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals (12AL907-01, 02, 03, 04, 05, and 06) were removed from a Maumee River bank site (12AL907) in Allen County, IN. The human remains were removed by an avocational archeologist and donated to the IPFW-AS in the 1980s. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1980s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a Maumee River bank site (12AL1957) in Allen County, IN. The human remains consist of a nearly complete set of skeletal remains (less hand and cranial elements). Notes indicate that the human remains were collected by children and later donated to the IPFW-AS in 1989. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Shoaff mound site (12AL1362) in Allen County, IN. The human remains consist of a human molar. The mound site was destroyed and IPFW staff screened the disturbed backdirt and spoil piles. Only one tooth and a single flake were recovered from screening operations. This site may be a Glacial Kame mound and it was noted that it had a clay and gravel cap. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the late 1980s or early 1990s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by workers during construction of a theater building on the IPFW campus. The location of the human remains was near a cemetery of the Indiana School for the Mentally Handicapped. Due to the incomplete and fragmentary nature of the human remains and the close proximity to the St. Joseph River, it is likely the human remains are of Native American ancestry. The human remains consist of a humerus (right), ilium/ischium (right), tibia (left), and parietal (left) elements. No known individual