

near the confluence of the White and Arkansas rivers. The Quapaw maintained a presence in the Central Mississippi valley until their removal to northwest Louisiana in 1824 when their lands in the Territory of Arkansas were ceded to the United States. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians indicates that the St. Francis River Valley region, which includes Cross and St. Francis Counties, has long been included in the traditional and hunting territory of the Quapaw. French colonial records (A.D. 1700) also indicate that the Quapaw were known to be the only Native American group present at that time in eastern Arkansas.

#### Determinations Made by Indiana University

Officials of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology 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 32 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 183 objects 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and The Quapaw Tribe of 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 Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email [thomajay@indiana.edu](mailto:thomajay@indiana.edu), by December 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians may proceed.

Indiana University is responsible for notifying The Quapaw Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 2, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-17027;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Illinois State Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no compelling evidence of cultural affiliation between the human remains 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 Illinois State Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Illinois State Museum at the address in this notice by December 17, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Robert E. Warren, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62703, telephone (217) 524-7903, email [warren@museum.state.il.us](mailto:warren@museum.state.il.us).

**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 Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL. The human remains were removed from the Wickliffe Mounds site in Ballard County, KY.

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 Illinois State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and The Chickasaw Nation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed by unknown parties from unknown locations at the Wickliffe Mounds site (15BA4) in Ballard County, KY. In 1956, the University of Chicago transferred the human remains to the Illinois State Museum (ISM 1956-8) along with collections of animal bone, freshwater mussel shell, and ceramic and lithic artifacts from the same site. The human remains include cranial and postcranial elements of one young adult (ISM NAGPRA 722) and postcranial elements of one infant (ISM NAGPRA 5547). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

#### Determinations Made by the Illinois State Museum

Officials of the Illinois State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their presumed association with prehistoric Native American occupations at the Wickliffe Mounds site.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 any present-day Indian tribe due, in part, to the lack of specific information regarding the original provenience and removal of materials from the Wickliffe Mounds site.

- The 1818 Treaty of Old Town, Mississippi, indicates that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians also has aboriginal land in western Kentucky, but not in Ballard County.

• Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Chickasaw Nation.

#### 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Robert E. Warren, Illinois State Museum, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62703, telephone (217) 524-7903, email [warren@museum.state.il.us](mailto:warren@museum.state.il.us), by December 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Illinois State Museum is responsible for notifying The Chickasaw Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 23, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16874;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, 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 and associated funerary objects 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 December 17, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email [thomajay@indiana.edu](mailto: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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the vicinity of Point 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 and associated funerary objects was made by Indiana University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government and the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope.

#### History and Description of the Remains

Between 1921 and 1936, human remains representing, at minimum, 8 individuals were recovered from an unknown location near Point Barrow, AK. These human remains were collected by Mollie Ward Greist, a native of Indiana who lived in Barrow, AK, from 1921-1936. The human remains were transferred to the Indiana University Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology in 1956, to the Mathers Museum of World Cultures in 1972, and then to the Department of Anthropology in 1990. The 1 associated funerary object is a fragment of oil soaked wood. No known individuals were identified. Catalog information indicates the affiliation of the remains to be "Inuit" or "Eskimo."

The human remains were found in an area traditionally used by the Inupiat people. Accounts of Inupiat burials indicate that the human remains were placed into very shallow graves or were surface burials. Inupiat mortuary treatments also involved deceased individuals being wrapped in skins or furs and taken to a cemetery where they were placed on wood planks. Mollie Greist reported seeing hundreds of Native American skeletons lying on the ground near Point Barrow. A relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the human remains and the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Government and the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope based on traditional geography, archeological evidence, historical accounts, and on-going cultural traditions.

#### 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 8 individuals of Native American ancestry.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1 object described in this notice 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 the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Government and the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope.

#### 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 Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email [thomajay@indiana.edu](mailto:thomajay@indiana.edu), by December 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Government and the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope may proceed.