

comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Timothy J. Moore,

Acting, Chief, Cadastral Surveyor of Oregon/ Washington.

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BILLING CODE 4310-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11059; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Army, Fort Sill Museum, Lawton, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Defense, Army, Fort Sill Museum, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Fort Sill Museum. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe stated below occurred on April 12, 2004.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact the Fort Sill Museum at the address below by October 17, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Scott A. Neel, Ph.D., Director, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence, Fort Sill, OK 73503, telephone (580) 442-6570.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby 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 of the Fort Sill Museum. The human remains

and associated funerary objects were removed from Comanche County, OK.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and funerary objects was made by professional staff from the Fort Sill Museum and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in consultation with representatives of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In November 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Jared site (34CM221) in Comanche County, OK. The burial was excavated by staff from the Museum of the Great Plains, OK, and representatives of Fort Sill. Following the excavation, Dr. Clyde Snow, Chief of the Physical Anthropology Section at the Federal Aviation Administration's Civil Aeromedical Institute in Oklahoma City, examined the skeletal remains, and determined the remains to be one female, age 25-35 years. No known individuals were identified. The human remains and funerary objects were stored at the Fort Sill Museum. The 1,581 associated funerary objects are 1 horse trapping, 3 metal rings, 2 metal rivets, 17 metal nails, 53 metal bracelets, 1 metal pail, 1,500 glass beads, 1 bone bead, 2 fragments of animal bone, and 1 leather/cloth fragment.

Based on examination, the burial dates to between 1869 and 1890. The skeleton was determined to be Native American based on skeletal morphology, diagnostic metric traits, burial context, and artifact associations. The burial was located in the bed of a ravine and covered with large flat stones. The archaeological evidence, including the burial context and funerary associations, support a cultural affiliation to the Comanche tribe. The size, design, and decoration of bracelets, rivets, and buttons found with this burial are similar to those found in burials of known Comanche origin. Additionally, ethnographic and historic reports include the use of ravine burials in that area by the Comanche, while also reporting that the Kiowa did not use such burial places.

The Comanche were a Shoshonean group originally residing along the upper Yellowstone and Platte Rivers. Around the beginning of the eighteenth century, they began to migrate onto the Southern Plains, between the Apache to the west and the Pawnee and Wichita to the east. After 1750, the geographic area of present day Fort Sill was increasingly controlled by the Comanche and the Kiowa. In 1834, a major U.S. expedition into the Southern Plains, the Dragoon Expedition, made contact with Comanche villages located in the vicinity of Medicine Bluff and Medicine Creek, near the present-day site of Fort Sill. In 1867, a land cession gave the Kiowa and Comanche a reservation in Oklahoma that included the area near Fort Sill. Fort Sill was established in 1869, with the Kiowa Comanche Indian Agency outside the gate of the Fort. Fort Sill was expanded in 1897 with 27,000 acres of land from the Kiowa Comanche reservation, in order to accommodate incoming Apache prisoners. Finally, the reservation land was open to allotments in 1901, with 160 acres of land allotted to each Native American inhabitant. The Comanche chose the lands in the south near Fort Sill, with the Kiowa choosing settlements in the north. Archaeological, anthropological, historical, and geographical lines of evidence support a cultural affiliation with the Comanche tribe.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Defense, Army, Fort Sill Museum

Officials of the Fort Sill Museum 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(3)(A), the 1,581 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.

- 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 associated funerary objects and the Comanche Nation.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Scott A. Neel, Director, Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum, U.S. Army Fires Center of Excellence, Fort Sill, OK 73503, telephone (580) 442-6570, before

October 17, 2012. On April 12, 2004, the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Jared site (34CM221) were repatriated to the Comanche Nation.

The Fort Sill Museum is responsible for notifying the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 10, 2012.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11058; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and Pawnee National Grasslands, Fort Collins, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and the Pawnee National Grassland (ARP) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the ARP. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes described 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 ARP at the address below by October 17, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Sue Struthers, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and Pawnee National Grasslands, 2150 Centre Avenue, Building E, Fort Collins, CO 80526, telephone (970) 295-6622.

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 located at the University of Colorado Museum,

Boulder, Colorado, and under the control of the USDA, Forest Service, ARP. The human remains and associated funerary objects described below were removed from Larimer County, CO.

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 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

On May 16th and 17th, 2007, an initial assessment of the human remains was made by the ARP professional staff and the University of Colorado Natural History Museum, Boulder, CO, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the following tribes: Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (formerly the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. A second consultation meeting was held May 2nd and 3rd, 2012, with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado.

History and Description of the Remains

In August of 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Gordon Creek burial site (5LR99), in Larimer County, CO. The remains were discovered during the course of a watershed improvement project in the Gordon Creek drainage eroding out of a stream bank on a tributary of Gordon Creek within the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest. Excavation was conducted by the Department of

Anthropology, University of Colorado, with the approval of the USDA, Forest Service. After the excavation concluded, the human remains and the associated funerary objects were sent to the University of Colorado Natural History Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects are 1 stone tool core; 1 stone biface perform tool; 1 stone perform tool; 2 stone biface tool fragments; 7 stone tool flakes; 1 sample of ochre (hematite); 2 animal bones (large mammal hyoid bones with cut marks on the ends); 4 elk incisor teeth; 1 burnt animal bone; 1 soil sample from burial pit; 1 soil sample labeled "attempted C14 sample"; 1 carbonized sap specimen; and 1 lot of residue from C14 testing.

Although the human remains were fragmentary, some of the skeleton and associated artifacts were removed from a slump below the burial pit and some of the skeleton was in situ, all of the skeletal remains were stained with a thick coat of red ochre. The remains were interred in a flexed position, in an intentionally formed burial pit. Subsequent analysis determined that the remains are those of a 25-30 year old American Indian (paleoindian) female and that the burial dates to approximately 9,000 year B.P. The Gordon Creek burial site is located on lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission as the aboriginal lands of the Northern Cheyenne, Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Northern Arapaho tribes.

Determinations Made by the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and Pawnee National Grasslands

Officials of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest and Pawnee Grasslands have determined that:

- Based on archaeological evidence the human remains are Native American.
- 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.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (formerly the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one