

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, and in the Control of the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, GA; Correction**

**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 of the State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, and in the control of the Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, GA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Richmond County, GA.

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 within 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 within this notice.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on January 11, 2002 (FR Doc 02-734, page 1507). The notice described the human remains of one Native American individual and six associated funerary objects, including one partial shell-tempered plain globular jar with flaring rim. Although the partial globular jar was included in the Rae's Creek inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, the jar (accession number 303) has not been located thus far in the Rae's Creek collection or in any of the curated collections at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr., Archaeology Laboratory, State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA. The original notice is corrected by substituting paragraphs four through seven with the following paragraphs --

In 1988, human remains representing one individual were excavated from the Rae's Creek site (9Ri327), Richmond County, GA, by Dr. Morgan R. Crook, Jr., of Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA.

The work was conducted as part of a highway construction project under Georgia Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration contract M-750 (4). The remains are curated at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr., Archaeology Laboratory, State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA. No known individual was identified. The five associated funerary objects are two columella shell ear pins, two faceted glass beads, and one chert biface.

The Rae's Creek site is located near the confluence of Rae's Creek and the Savannah River. The human remains and associated funerary objects date to the early 1700s based on the artifacts recovered from the site, such as the faceted glass beads, which date to that time period. The artifacts suggest a Creek Indian affiliation. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Creek tribal governments indicates that this area was within the traditional occupation territory of the Creeks during this time period.

Officials of the Georgia Department of Transportation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Georgia Department of Transportation also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the five 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 Georgia Department of Transportation also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Eric Anthony Duff, NAGPRA Coordinator, Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Environment/Location, 3993 Aviation Circle, Atlanta, GA 30336-1593, telephone (404) 699-4437, facsimile (404) 699-4440, e-mail [eric.duff@dot.state.ga.us](mailto:eric.duff@dot.state.ga.us), before September 15, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town,

Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Georgia Department of Transportation is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 3, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-20758 Filed 8-13-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army, Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk, Fort Polk, LA**

**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 of the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army, Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk, Fort Polk, LA. The human remains were removed from a site on the Fort Polk Military Reservation in Sabine Parish, LA.

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 within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Army professional staff, including individuals from the Environmental Center; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District; and Center of Engineering and Research Laboratory, in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma;

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

The Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk has determined that the human remains reported in this notice cannot be culturally affiliated with an Indian tribe as defined in NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3001 (7), and are considered culturally unidentifiable. Until final promulgation of Section 10.11 of NAGPRA regulations, and according to its charter, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee is responsible for recommending to the Secretary of the Interior specific actions for the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In December 2001, the Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk proposed to repatriate one set of culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. The proposal was considered by the Review Committee at its May 31–June 2, 2002, meeting.

An August 30, 2002, letter from the National Park Service to the Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk, conveyed the Review Committee's recommendation that disposition of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed following publication of a notice of inventory completion in the Federal Register. This notice fulfills that requirement.

In 1977 or 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Eagle Hill Training Airstrip site, Fort Polk Military Reservation, Sabine Parish, LA. The Airstrip site was excavated under the direction of Dr. Frank Servello of the University of Southwestern Louisiana. The human remains, consisting of one tooth, were found in a spoils pile adjacent to the Airstrip site. Dr. Robert Corruccini, professor of paleontological anthropology at Southern Illinois University, identified the tooth as probably being from a prehistoric Native American. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of the Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk also have determined that, pursuant to

25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is no relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe or group. In accordance with the recommendations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, the disposition of the Native American human remains will be to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact James D. Grafton, Fort Polk Cultural Resources Management Program, 1645 23rd Street, Building 2515, Fort Polk, LA 71459, telephone (337) 531-6011, before September 15, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 17, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-20759 Filed 8-13-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ**

**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 of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unidentified site in the Salt River area of central Arizona.

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 within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Museum of Northern Arizona professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

At an unknown date, cremated human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unidentified site in the Salt River area of central Arizona. The human remains and associated funerary objects were given to Mrs. Roslein Birdsell by a relative in 1955 or 1956. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are a Casa Grande red-on-buff jar and two quartz crystals. A chalcedony projectile point that was originally associated with the human remains subsequently disappeared. In 2000, Mrs. Birdsell transferred control of the human remains and the three associated funerary objects to the Museum of Northern Arizona.

Casa Grande red-on-buff pottery vessels generally date to A.D. 700-900. Archeological evidence indicates that the Salt River area of central Arizona was occupied during the period A.D. 700-900 by the Hohokam people, for whom cremation was a common mortuary practice. Archeological, historical, and oral tradition evidence indicate that there is a relationship of shared group identity between the Hohokam people and the present-day Piman and O'odham cultures, represented by the Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin)