

transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to The Field Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by August 4, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, The Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, which meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

In 1916, a buckskin dance skirt from the Smith River in Del Norte County, CA, represented by catalog number 62628, was accessioned by The Field Museum of Natural History. Museum records indicate that this item is Tolowa in origin. The source for this cultural item was recorded as "Old Ned's Wife," likely collected by Grace Nicholson. This item was gifted to the Museum by Edward Ayer, who is presumed to have purchased the skirt from Ms. Nicholson in her Pasadena store. It is possible that this item was collected prior to the museum accession date.

In 1918, a Gala buckskin dress, represented by catalog number 62997, and a buckskin headband, represented by catalog number 62999, both from California, were accessioned by The Field Museum. Museum records indicate that these items are Tolowa in origin, and were purchased by Edward Ayer from Grace Nicholson's collection in Pasadena. It is possible that these items were collected prior to the museum accession date.

The buckskin dance skirt and the Gala buckskin dress were historically and are presently used by young women in a number of Tolowa ceremonies, including the World Renewal Ceremony (Nee-dash) and Puberty Ceremony. The buckskin headdress was and is used by men and boys during the same ceremonies. The role and significance of these ceremonial items to the people of northern California has been confirmed through consultation with the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, numerous ethnographic texts, and the contemporary records and publications of various museums, both in terms of their religious importance to the individual wearer and to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Tolowa people).

The Tolowa Dee-ni' are culturally affiliated with the area from which the sacred objects were removed. This is supported by consultation with the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation and other northern California nations, Department of the Interior sources, and academic publications that closely detail genocide, relocations, political organization, and cultural practice over the course of northern California history from the 1800s to the present.

### Determinations Made by The Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of The Field Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the three cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California).

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, The Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org), by August 4, 2016. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) may proceed.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Big Lagoon Rancheria, California; the Blue Lake Rancheria, California; the Elk Valley Rancheria, California; the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California); and the Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 20, 2016.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-21332;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology has corrected a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on June 8, 2016. This notice adds accession numbers to the description of the human remains and adds two Indian tribes to be notified of the publication.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Julian Siggers, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, telephone (215) 898-4050.

**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 a Notice of Inventory Completion for human remains under the control of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains were removed from an unknown site in Wayne County, MI, and Cuyahoga County, OH.

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.

This notice corrects the description of the human remains and the Indian tribes to be notified of publication in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 36952, June 8, 2016). Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 36953, June 8, 2016), column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In 1844, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (UPM# 97-606-1217; UPM#97-606-1218) were removed by Lt. Montgomery C. Meigs from an unknown Mound site in Wayne County, MI.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 36953, June 8, 2016), column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

At an unknown date prior to 1839, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (UPM#97-606-607) were removed by Dr. George Mendenhall from an unknown site in Cuyahoga County, OH, and were sent to Samuel G. Morton for inclusion in his collection of human crania from around the world prior to 1846.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 36953, June 8, 2016), column 2, paragraph 4, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

At an unknown date prior to 1839, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (UPM# 97-606-15) were removed by Dr. Sturum from an unknown location near Detroit, Wayne County, MI.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 36954, June 8, 2016), column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Pottawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; and the Wyandotte Nation, that this notice has been published.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Bay Mills Indian

Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Pottawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; and the Wyandotte Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 17, 2016.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-21327;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Stanford University Heritage Services, Palo Alto, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Stanford University Heritage Services has completed an inventory of the human remains of a Native American individual in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has identified a lineal descendant of this Native American individual. 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 Stanford University Heritage Services. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendant 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 Stanford University

Heritage Services at the address in this notice by August 4, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Laura Jones, Stanford University Heritage Services, 3160 Porter Drive, Suite 200, Palo Alto, CA 94304, telephone (650) 723-9664, email [ljones@stanford.edu](mailto:ljones@stanford.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 under the control of the Stanford University Planning Office, Palo Alto, CA. The human remains were removed from Longville, Humbug Valley, in Plumas County, CA.

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 was made by Stanford University Heritage Services professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Greenville Rancheria (previously listed as the Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California); the Susanville Indian Rancheria, California; the Maidu Summit Consortium (a non-federally recognized Indian group); and with Ms. Beverly Ogle, an individual.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In October 1895, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a historic cemetery in Longville, Plumas County, CA. Excavations were carried out by Stanford University alumna, Mabel Louise Miller in 1895. She is known to have excavated a Native American cemetery abandoned around 1853 and located at a rancheria near Longville, in Plumas County. Miller gave the human remains to the Leland Stanford Junior Museum in October 1916 and subsequently, the museum transferred them to the Stanford University Department of Anthropology. Currently, the human remains are housed in the Stanford University Archaeology Collections. The cemetery was located with the assistance of Ms. Beverly Ogle and was used exclusively by Ms. Ogle's family. It lay adjacent to the home of Ms. Ogle's great-grandfather, Fred Thomas, in the former town site of Longville. Ms. Ogle's family used this