

artifact assemblage to be consistent with possible associated funerary objects from Ceramic Period burials in Maine.

The Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine, represented by the Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, are widely recognized as having a shared cultural relationship with the people of the Ceramic Period of Maine (2,000 B.P. to European contact).

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst have determined that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 128 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 Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and the associated funerary objects and the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine, represented by the Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Robert Paynter, Repatriation Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, 201 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413)545–2221, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine, represented by the Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst is responsible for notifying Amherst College and Smith College, and the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, Penobscot Tribe of Maine, and Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 12, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, GA

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 Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, GA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Bartow 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 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

In 1954–61, 1962, 1964–65, and 1972–73, human remains representing a minimum of 404 individuals were

removed from the Etowah Mounds, Etowah Indian Mounds State Historic Site (9BR1) in Bartow County, GA. No known individuals were identified. The 187,060 associated funerary objects are 1 anvil fragment; 10 bone awls/fragments; 3 stone axes; 129 copper symbol badges/fragments; 6 woven cane basket fragments; 4 tortoise shell batons; 2 bone beads; 1 clay bead; 19 copper covered wooden beads/fragments; 1 copper bead; 1 blue glass bead; 8,273 pearl beads; 159,572 shell beads; 5 wooden beads; 11 stone blades; 2 copper covered wooden bodkins; 38 shell bowls/fragments; 1 wooden bowl; 11 copper celts; 1 iron celt; 22 stone celts/fragments; 2 indeterminate celts; 6 chunky stones; 3 copper covered wood coils; 2 chert core; 23 quartz crystals; 42 daub samples; 36 ceramic discs; 64 mica discs; 7 shell discs; 6 stone discs; 5 wooden discs; 2 stone drills; 54 copper covered ear discs; 2 mica ear discs; 1 shell ear disc (nos. 3 & 4); 1 ear disc of undocumented material; 2 wooden ear discs; 1 clay ear ornament; 1 copper ear spool; 2 painted stone figures; 50 charcoal samples; 75 ethnobotanical remains; 567 cane matting; 3,957 faunal remains; 6 split cane fragments; 6 fabric/cloth fragments; 1 fur fragment; 567 hair fragments; 3 leather fragments; 3 miscellaneous mixed fur/leather/fabric fibers; 2 strings; 3 fibers; 1 bone fish hook; 233 stone flakes; 24 copper fragments; 10 unfired clay samples; 8 clay samples; 19 pigment samples; 4 soil samples; 291 stones; 7 copper gorgets/fragments; 39 shell gorgets/fragments; 23 copper hair ornaments; 1 tortoise shell hair ornament; 5 hammerstone; 2 copper headdresses; 2 mica headdress pieces; 13 fragments from a headdress; 1 wooden headdress fragment; 11 shell hoes; 3 stone knives; 1 plaster cast of a log; 23 copper-covered wooden mask fragments; 1 shell mask; 2 pieces of cane matting; 6 plaster casts of cane matting; 1 nutting stone; 1 baked clay cylinder-shaped object; 61 copper ornaments; 199 decorations/ornaments/fragments; 4 sun symbols; 17 tortoise shell ornaments/fragments; 7 stone paint palettes; 22 shell pendants; 13 bone pins/fragments; 1 copper covered wooden pin; 2 ear pins of undocumented material; 12 shell ear pins/fragments; 1 tortoise shell pin; 3 ear disc pins; 3 wooden pins; 13 ceramic pipes/fragments; 1 pipe fragment; 6 stone pipes; 12 copper plates; 4 polished stones; 13 antler projectile points; 4 bone projectile points; 37 stone projectile points/knives; 2 quartz crystals; 10 wooden rattle fragments; 1 stone ring; 2 logs; 1,348 shells/fragments; 10,791 ceramic

sherds; 10 shell spoons/fragments; 1 wooden tablet; 19 bone tools; 1 polished bone tube; 3 samples of unidentified material; 27 ceramic vessels; 1 sample of material from inside of a copper covered coiled wooden object; 41 wood/fragments; 1 worked shell; and 20 miscellaneous worked stone/fragments.

The excavations at the site were primarily conducted at an area currently identified as "Mound C," which had previously been partially excavated by other agencies, at the edge of Mound B and in the "Village Area" of the 52-acre historic site. Radiocarbon studies indicate that the burials date from A.D. 800 to 1400. The site is normally identified as a "Mississippi Site" that dates from A.D. 900 to 1550. There is no absolute archeological proof that links the site with any modern day Indian tribe. Evidence in the form of historical documents, early maps, and a listing of common lifeway traits were presented by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Poarch Band of Creeks, Kialegee Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town during consultation. Similar information was presented by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians, who occupied the Bartow County area at the time of forced removal (A.D. 1838). However, the Cherokee do not have a shared group relationship to the Native American human remains described in this notice, as the Cherokee were not present in the area prior to approximately A.D. 1450, which post-dates the burials at Etowah.

The results of the consultation and studies with the tribes, have determined that there is a reasonable belief of a shared group identity between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from the Etowah Mounds and the modern Muscogean (Creek) Tribes. The Muscogean (Creek) Tribes are represented by 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.

Officials of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 404 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 187,060 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 Natural Resources have determined that, 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 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/or associated funerary objects should contact Dr. David Crass, State Archaeologist, Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 34 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 1600, Atlanta, GA 30303, telephone (404) 656–9344, before April 24, 2009. 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 Natural Resources is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–6507 Filed 3–24–09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Northwest Museum, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA

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 Northwest Museum (formerly Maxey Museum), Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA. The human remains were removed from Walla Walla County, WA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Whitman College and Northwest Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a home site in Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. In 1929, the human remains were donated to the Northwest Museum at Whitman College by Mr. Emory Frank (WHIT–X–0008; Old Cat. No. 540, 5743 and WHIT–XX–0049; Old Cat. No. 5743). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the human remains were identified as Indian, and were found buried in a sitting position. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on skeletal morphology, as well as on museum records of the provenience.

The city of Walla Walla is within the ceded lands of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. The ceded land of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation extends over 6.4 million acres in eastern Oregon and southeast Washington, and was occupied by the Weyiiletpu. Walla Walla is in an area that the Pasxapu band of the Weyiiletpu used for winter quarters. The Walla Walla River and its tributaries is where they fished for salmon and gathered foods and medicines along the river banks and ridges. The Pasxapu summers were spent hunting, fishing, and gathering foods and medicines in the adjacent Blue Mountains. Consultation evidence from tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation further supports this evidence of occupation. Descendants of the Walla Walla (Waluulapam), Umatilla (Imatalamlama), and Cayuse (Weyiiletpu) tribes that are enrolled in