

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest, in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In March 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 15MCY414 in McCreary County, KY. The human remains from this site were collected from disturbed contexts by Forest Service archeologists. No known individual was identified. The human remains include 22 fragments representing one adult female and are from an unknown context within the site. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that this site was occupied during the Late Woodland cultural period dating from A.D. 500 to 1000. The five associated funerary objects are 1 deer bone, 1 turkey bone, 1 battered stone, 1 triangular projectile point, and 1 fragment of shell tempered pottery.

On October 18, 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 15MO103 in Morgan County, KY. The human remains from this site were turned over to the Daniel Boone National Forest by the physical anthropologist at Eastern Kentucky University when it was determined they were acquired illegally from the Daniel Boone National Forest. No known individual was identified. The nearly complete human remains of one individual are from an unknown context within the site. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that this site was occupied during the Late Archaic cultural period dating from 3000 to 1000 B.C. The two associated funerary objects are 1 McWhinney projectile point and 1 freshwater mussel shell.

In 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 15MCY76 in McCreary County, KY. The human remains from this site were collected during site recordation by Forest Service archeologists. No known individual was identified. The fragment of a human femur is from an unknown context within the site. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that this site was occupied during the Prehistoric cultural period dating prior to A.D. 1700. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one

individual were removed from an unknown location in Estill County, KY. The human remains were found in an artifact collection stored at the Daniel Boone National Forest while doing a collections inventory. No known individual was identified. The fragmentary human remains are from an unknown context within the site. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate that this site was occupied during the prehistoric cultural period dating prior to A.D. 1700. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Daniel Boone National Forest

Officials of the Daniel Boone National Forest have determined that:

- Based on the approximate date of artifacts recovered from the site, these 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.
- Other credible lines of evidence indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the seven associated funerary 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 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects will be to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR

10.11(c)(2)(i) should contact the Forest Tribal Liaison, Daniel Boone National Forest, Winchester, KY 40391, telephone (859) 745-3138, before April 6, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants or requestors come forward.

The Daniel Boone National Forest is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Maxey Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact Maxey Museum. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Maxey Museum at the address below by April 6, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Gary Rollefson, Maxey Museum, Whitman College, 345 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 527-4938.

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 in the possession of Maxey Museum. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the general vicinity of the Snake River and Columbia River in the Columbia River Plateau, in the counties of Walla Walla, Benton, Franklin, and Columbia, WA, and Umatilla, OR.

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 was made by Maxey Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes"); and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group (hereafter referred to as "The Indian Group").

History and Description of the Remains

In the early to middle 20th century, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from an unknown location near the confluence of the Columbia River and Snake River in the counties of Walla Walla, Benton, Franklin, and Columbia, WA, and Umatilla, OR. The four burials contained the remains of five adults and one child. No known individuals were identified. The accession also contains 26 associated funerary objects, consisting of: 3 envelopes with writing; 1 lot of small pieces of leather belt or harness; 1 lot of charcoal pieces; 3 metal bells; 1 pipe stem; 1 piece of iron; 1 envelope with no writing; 1 chert flake; 1 lot of animal teeth; 1 partially burnt fragment of

wood; 1 corroded (non-human) fragment, substance and use unknown; 1 copper ring; 1 copper bell; 3 metal wheel gears; 1 lot of metal rings from a pipe stem; 1 lot of glass beads strung on cotton; 1 large animal tooth; and 3 copper bracelets.

In 1998, the human remains and associated funerary objects listed above were discovered in a large box in a storage closet in Memorial Hall, the main administrative building of Whitman College, and subsequently moved to Maxey Museum at Whitman College. Since the time of Maxey Museum's acquisition, the human remains and associated funerary objects were not removed from the box or intermingled with other collections, nor were the objects displayed. Envelopes found in the box read: "Robert Grant, Field Representative, Whitman College, Walla Walla." Many of the associated funerary objects are personal items, and others are objects typical to cremation burials. All of the objects are typical funerary objects found on the Columbia River Plateau.

Although minimal provenance information exists for these objects, Whitman College was involved with many excavations along the Columbia River from Plymouth, WA, to Richland, WA, and along the Snake River in the first half of the 20th century, as well as receiving donated remains and funerary objects from inadvertent discoveries in the area. Through consultation with The Tribes and The Indian Group and an assessment of the objects as representative funerary objects commonly found in Columbia River Plateau burials, it is asserted that this collection of associated funerary objects belongs to the human remains in the box.

Based on traditional lifeways, past and present, The Tribes and The Indian Group are direct descendant communities of the native people that jointly used the lower Snake and Columbia rivers. As aboriginal lifeways were being extinguished by Euro-American settlement of the Pacific Northwest, treaties were negotiated and signed with the native communities during the expansion of Washington and Oregon territories. The native peoples in these territories were removed from the shores of the Columbia and Snake rivers to the Colville, Umatilla, Warm Springs, Yakama and Nez Perce reservations. The Wanapum Band was removed from the rivers as well but was not put on a reservation of their own. Cultural affiliation is further reinforced by living, enrolled members of The Tribes and The Indian Group that have

documented ancestors buried along the lower Snake and Columbia rivers.

Determinations Made by Maxey Museum

Officials of Maxey Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 26 associated funerary 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 to The Tribes and The Indian Group.

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 Gary Rollefson, Maxey Museum, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 527-4938, before April 6, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes and The Indian Group may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Maxey Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes and The Indian Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: History Colorado, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: History Colorado (formerly the Colorado Historical Society) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is insufficient evidence to reasonably establish cultural affiliation