

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–11980; 2200–1100–665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:  
University of Washington, Department  
of Anthropology, Seattle, WA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, 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 Burke Museum acting on behalf of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated 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 University of Washington at the address below by February 25, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685–3849.

**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 University of Washington, Department of Anthropology and in the physical custody of the Burke Museum. The human remains were most likely removed from the area of the Columbia River Plateau, WA.

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 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 the Burke

Museum and University of Washington professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho); and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. In 1995, as part of the NAGPRA compliance process, these remains were reported to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Hoh Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington); Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation; Lower Elwha Tribal Community (previously listed as the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington); Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington); Nisqually Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington); Nooksack Indian Tribe; Port Gamble Band of S'Klallam Indians (previously listed as the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington); Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation (previously listed as the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington); Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington); Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation; Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington; Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the

Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington); and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (hereafter all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Consulted and Notified Tribes").

**History and Description of the Remains**

At an unknown date, most likely prior to 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (Specimen #5) were removed from an unknown area most likely within the Columbia Plateau, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

**Determinations Made by the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology**

Officials of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, have determined that:

- Based on cranial morphology, 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 were removed is the aboriginal land of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho).
- Multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho).
- Other credible lines of evidence, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian

Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon); Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho); and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group (hereafter referred to as "The Aboriginal Tribes").

- 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 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Aboriginal Tribes.

#### 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)(1) should contact Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849, before February 25, 2013. Disposition of the human remains to The Aboriginal Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2012.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11962; 2200-1100-665]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas State University Museum, Jonesboro, AR

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

**SUMMARY:** The Arkansas State University Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), 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 Arkansas State University Museum. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe 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 the Arkansas State University Museum at the address below by February 25, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Marti Allen, Director, Arkansas State University Museum, P.O. Box 490, State University, Jonesboro, AR 72467, telephone (870) 972-2074.

**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 under the control of Arkansas State University Museum, Jonesboro, AR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Marion County, AR.

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 Arkansas State University Museum and Arkansas Archaeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians and The Osage Nation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

Between 1961 and 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed from a cave site on the Deep Valley Ranch, in Marion County, AR, by Dr. Eugene Wittlake of Arkansas State University. The remains were subsequently donated to the Arkansas State University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 665 associated funerary objects are 3 Mississippian plain rim sherds; 19 Mississippian plain body sherds; 130 unworked animal bones; 4 charcoal fragments; 6 wood fragments; 425 small shells; 9 mussel shell fragments; 1 celt; 8 natural lithics; 1 chert core; 2 worked stones; 10 partial projectile points; 7 projectile points; 3

partial biface lithics; and 37 chert debitage pieces.

Excavation records indicate that 10 of the individuals were in single inhumations in quadrant 12, which measured 5 feet by 5 feet. All the objects found in this quadrant were determined to be associated funerary objects. Excavation records do not indicate the location of the burials belonging to the other two individuals. Historical evidence, material culture, and oral history indicate that this region is part of the traditional territory of The Osage Nation. The Osage were semi-nomadic people who lived and hunted in southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, southeast Kansas, and northeast Oklahoma. Marion County, AR, is located on land ceded by the Osage in an 1825 treaty.

#### Determinations Made by the Arkansas State University Museum

Officials of the Arkansas State University Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 665 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 the associated funerary objects and The Osage Nation.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Marti Allen, Director, Arkansas State University Museum, P.O. Box 490, State University, Jonesboro, AR 72467, telephone (870) 972-2074, before February 25, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Osage Nation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arkansas State University Museum is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians and The Osage Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 18, 2012.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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