

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 Items

In 1953, two cultural items were removed from the Cottonwood site (39HU43) in Hughes County, SD, and are presently located at the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC), under the managerial control of the Omaha District. The Cottonwood site was excavated in 1953 by Wesley R. Hurt and Todd G. Willy. The excavation was a joint effort between the W.H. Over Museum-Vermillion, the South Dakota Archaeological Commission, and the U.S. National Park Service. At least two sets of human remains were recovered and stored at the W.H. Over Museum until 1974, when they were moved to SARC. In 1987, the University of Tennessee-Knoxville received the human remains and conducted an inventory before returning them to SARC in 1988. The human remains were then housed at SARC until May 20, 1994, when they were repatriated to the Sioux. SARC currently has two funerary objects that excavation records show as having been removed from the burial of a specific individual from site 39HU43. The two unassociated funerary objects are 1 unmodified wolf canine tooth and 1 ceramic body sherd.

The Cottonwood site (39HU43) is a farm settlement on a low terrace above the Missouri River that was probably occupied between 1870 and 1880, which falls into the Historic Sioux (Teton/Lakota) (1867–1900). Peoria Bottom was occupied in the early 1870s by 200 to 300 Native Americans, as well as by the first Protestant mission in the area, which included a boarding school for the Lakota Sioux. The Cottonwood site included 15 circular houses and several outdoor cache pit depressions. Three houses and one outdoor cache pit were excavated. The houses had basin-shaped tipi floors, in common with late-nineteenth century Lakota farm settlements. Gun cartridges were also recovered at the site, not in association with the burials, but which support the Historic Sioux occupation.

In 1962, six cultural items were removed from the Fort Thompson Burials II site (39BF10) in Buffalo County, SD, and are presently located at

the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC), under the managerial control of the Omaha District. The Fort Thompson Burials II site (39BF10) has six mound groups spread out along the left bank of the Missouri River on a terrace in the Big Bend area, downstream from Fort Thompson. Early in the 1960s, several burials were disturbed during construction of the Big Bend Dam. In December of 1962, Robert Grant and Joseph B. Brandon, State Archaeological Commission-Vermillion, SD, recovered the human remains and funerary objects. At least 4 sets of human remains were recovered. The human remains were stored at the W.H. Over Museum until 1974, when they were moved to the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) at Fort Meade. In 1979, the University of Tennessee-Knoxville received the human remains and conducted an inventory before returning them to the OSA. The human remains were then repatriated in 1982 to the Sioux. SARC currently holds six funerary objects that excavation records show as having been removed from the burial of a specific individual from site 39BF10. The six unassociated funerary objects are 2 linen textiles; 2 brass buttons; 1 wrought-iron coffin nail; and 1 bison femur fragment.

The Fort Thompson Burials II site (39BF10) was most likely occupied post-1860, which falls into the Early Reservation Period and is associated with the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, inhabited by the Santee and Winnebago, who were moved to Nebraska in the mid-1860s. In the 1870s, the reservation was inhabited by the Yanktonai. The unassociated funerary objects and manner of burial are most likely affiliated with the Yanktonai, who occupied the reservation for a longer period of time post-1860, than the Santee and Winnebago.

The Yanktonai today are represented by the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Consultation with the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota indicates that these kinds of funerary objects are placed with individuals at the time of death.

### Determinations Made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 8 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the

evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

### 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 Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capital Avenue, Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email [sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil](mailto:sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil), by October 23, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, is responsible for notifying the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 2, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2017-20295 Filed 9-21-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0023919; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY

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

**SUMMARY:** The Kentucky Historical Society has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 the Kentucky Historical Society. If no additional requestors

come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** 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 the Kentucky Historical Society at the address in this notice by October 23, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Beth Caffery Carter, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601, telephone (502) 564-1792, email [bethc.carter@ky.gov](mailto:bethc.carter@ky.gov).

**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 Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, KY. The human remains were removed from Fox Field, Mason County, KY and Steubenville, Jefferson 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) 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 Kentucky Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The Chickasaw Nation responded by letter and deferred to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The following Indian Tribes and groups were invited to consult but did not participate: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Georgia Tribe of the Eastern Cherokee, a non-federally recognized Indian group; Shawnee Tribe; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; and the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee, representing federally recognized Indian Tribes.

### History and Description of the Remains

At some time prior to 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, 2

individuals were removed from Fox Field in Mason County, KY, and Steubenville in Jefferson County, OH. The human remains were loaned and then donated to the Kentucky Historical Society by Charles Johnson. The Kentucky Historical Society has no other information about the excavation of these human remains. The human remains include a skull of an adult female from the Fox Field site in Mason County, KY, and a skull of an adult male from Steubenville in Jefferson County, OH. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects present.

### Determinations Made by the Kentucky Historical Society

Officials of the Kentucky Historical Society have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the minimal provenance that came in with them.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 2 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Beth Caffery Carter,

Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601, telephone (502) 564-1792, email [bethc.carter@ky.gov](mailto:bethc.carter@ky.gov), by October 23, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; and, if joined to one or more of the Indian Tribes above, the following non-federally recognized Indian groups: The Echota Cherokee Tribe of Alabama; Georgia Tribe of the Eastern Cherokee; and the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee may proceed.

The Kentucky Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; Echota Cherokee Tribe of Alabama; Georgia Tribe of the Eastern Cherokee; and the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 31, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2017-20307 Filed 9-21-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0024037; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA

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

**SUMMARY:** The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian