

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC and University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO****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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC and in the possession of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains were removed from the Crow Indian Reservation, MT.

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 University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs professional staff and representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In 1912, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Crow Indian Reservation, 18 miles south of Billings, MT, near Pryor Creek, by Ralph Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard later sent the human remains to the University of Colorado Museum (Catalog number 4799). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the provenience and physical morphology, the human remains are those of a Native American adult male. Based on the provenience, the human remains are Crow. Descendants of the Crow are members of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and University of Colorado Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and University of Colorado Museum also 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 the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Donald Sutherland, Acting Chief, Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240, telephone (703) 390–6470, or Steve Lekson, Curator of Anthropology, University of Colorado Museum, Henderson Building, Campus Box 218, Boulder, CO 80309–0218, telephone (303) 492–6671, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Colorado Museum is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 4, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–9451 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of 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 Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Grays Harbor 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 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 Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington.

In 1969 and 1970, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Minard site (45–GH–15) in Grays Harbor County, WA, by Richard Daugherty, an employee, and Thomas E. Roll, graduate student, of Washington State University. The excavations were conducted under research funds allocated by the Washington State Legislature. No known individuals were identified. The 82 associated funerary objects are 2 nipple topped mauls, 1 ground slate knife, 1 ground stone club, 1 necklace of rolled copper and dentalium beads, 1 straight adze with a carved whale bone handle, 1 knife or small adze-chisel, 1 metal chisel, 1 metal awl, 1 lot of metal fragments from wood working tools, 5 lots of nails, 2 lots of glass beads, 2 lots of tin can fragments, 5 lots of unidentified metal fragments, 2 spoons, 3 lots of wood fragments, 14 thimbles on a string, 1 lot of unidentified plant material, and 38 lots of dishes and dish fragments.

Osteological evidence indicates that the human remains from the Minard site represent nine individuals of Native American ancestry. The associated funerary objects found with one of the individuals indicate an interment during the early 19th century. Stratigraphic information indicates that the other individuals were interred within the last 1,000 years. The Minard site is located at or near the traditional Copalis village of Oyhut. The Copalis are considered to have been a band of the Lower Chehalis whose traditional territory encompassed the lower reaches of the Chehalis River and the present-day county of Grays Harbor. The Minard site is located within the area identified by the Indian Claims Commission as the aboriginal territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington. Continuities within the archeological record and oral tradition, indicates that ancestors of the present-day Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington resided at the Minard site during the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above

represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 82 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 Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University 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 Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Collins, Associate Director, Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, P.O. Box 62291, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, telephone (509) 335-4314, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 15, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-9455 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, 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 Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA. The human remains were probably removed from Oregon.

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 Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound professional staff and a consultant in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were probably removed from Oregon by Robert McManus and given to Stanley G. Jewett. Mr. Jewett donated the human remains to the Slater Museum in 1955. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Written on the right side of the skull is, "One of Poker Jim's warriors found near where he was killed. April 1918, Robt. McManus" and next to it "SGJ" circled in ink. Poker Jim was a Umatilla chief (Dorys N. Crow, "Poker Jim: Chief of the Walla Walla," The Sunday Oregonian Magazine, December 7, 1952; Diana LaSarge, Cultural Affiliation Document for the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla Tribes, 2002; Jennifer Karson, Wiyaxayxt/ Wiyaakaa'awn/As Days Go by: Our History, Our Land, Our People: The Cayuse, Umatilla, And Walla Walla, 2006).

The individual is most likely of Native American ancestry as indicated by morphological features. The geographical location where the human remains were presumably recovered is consistent with the historically documented territory of the tribes now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. Information provided during consultation with tribal representatives, indicates that the human remains share a common ancestry with members of tribes now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Slater Museum of Natural History also 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 the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. John Finney, Associate Dean, University of Puget Sound, 1500 N. Warner, Tacoma, WA 98416, telephone (253) 879-3207, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Slater Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 27, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-9449 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX**

**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 control of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fisher and Lubbock Counties, TX.

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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma. The Kiowa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma did not respond when