

funerary object to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 16, 2002.

Paula Molloy,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2(c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. The following tribes were invited, but have been unable to participate in consultations: the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the

Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

In October 1955, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the eroded ground surface of site 5LN32, on private land near Boyero, Lincoln County, CO. No known individuals were identified. The 133 associated funerary objects are a one awl fragment and 132 bone beads and bead fragments. Additional associated funerary objects from this burial were described in "Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museums of Anthropology, Denver CO," published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2001 (see Volume 66, Number 69, pages 18654-56). In accordance with provisions of NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.10(b)(2), the University of Denver responded to a repatriation claim by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. The claim requested that control of the associated funerary objects be transferred to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, and that temporary custody of the associated funerary objects be transferred to Colorado Historical Society. These requests were fulfilled, respectively, on December 31, 2001, and on January 24, 2002.

Maurice Frink and Willena D. Cartwright of the Colorado Historical Society and Dr. Arnold Withers of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology excavated the site. According to the original site records, the remains were excavated from a burial pit exposed by weathering. Associated funerary objects, archeological context, and mortuary patterns indicate that the site dates from approximately the Early Ceramic period (circa A.D. 1000-1000, also known as Plains Woodland) to the Middle Ceramic period (circa A.D. 1000-1500). The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In May 1993, human remains representing one individual were

removed from site 5LR1683, the Roberts Ranch burial, or Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Burial Number 75, on private land near Livermore, Larimer County, CO. No known individual was identified. The 404 associated funerary objects are 2 shell pendants, 110 shell disk beads, 235 bone beads, 2 grinding slabs, 12 pieces of debitage, 2 chipped stone scrapers, 36 juniper seed beads, and 5 *Olivella* sp. shell beads.

After discovery, OAHP staff excavated the burial under a State of Colorado archeological permit. Radiocarbon dates from the site range from A.D. 320 to 540. Style of funerary objects, manner of interment, and radiocarbon dates indicate that the burial dates to the Early Ceramic period (circa A.D. 100-1000). The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In May 1994 and May 1996, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 5JF223, the Magic Mountain site, or OAHP Burial Number 166, on municipal land in Golden, Jefferson County, CO. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were excavated by staff of Centennial Archaeology, Inc., during a planned excavation of the site under a State of Colorado archeological permit. Both individuals were contextually associated with the Early Ceramic period occupational component of the site, which dates approximately A.D. 200 to 1000. The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In July 1998, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 5JF1780, the Lena Gulch site, or OAHP Burial Number 150, during highway construction of Colorado highway C-470 on state lands near Golden,

Jefferson County, CO. No known individuals were identified. The 369 associated funerary objects include 75 chipped stone artifacts (including 11 corner-notched projectile points), 2 ground cobbles, 203 stone disk beads, 4 nuggets of raw copper, 14 cord-marked pottery sherds, 4 bone awls, 22 bone beads, 2 shell pendants, 2 shell beads, 1 unmodified shell, and approximately 40 unmodified rabbit incisors apparently representing an ornamental object.

Colorado Department of Transportation archeologists conducted excavations of the inadvertent discoveries under a State of Colorado archeological permit. The remains were removed from primary interment contexts disturbed by construction activity. Contextual evidence indicates that the two individuals were interred at or near the same time. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates (A.D. 599 to 768) indicate that the burials date to the Early Ceramic period. The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In September 1998, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5WL2614, or OAHF Burial Number 154, during excavations associated with pipeline construction on private land in Weld County, CO. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

After discovery, the site was excavated under a State of Colorado archeological permit by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants. The human remains were sent to Dr. Diane France of Colorado State University for analysis. The method of interment indicates that this was a primary interment. Radiocarbon dates for the site (A.D. 580 to 770) indicate that the burial dates to the Early Ceramic period. Artifacts associated with the burial and method of interment are consistent with Early Ceramic period mortuary contexts along the Rocky Mountain Front Range. The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presenting during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001,

indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1995, at the time that Colorado Historical Society was completing its NAGPRA inventory, and in 1996 and 1998 for human remains discovered on State and private lands, officials of Colorado Historical Society determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the above-mentioned human remains represent 10 individuals of Native American ancestry. At the time, officials of Colorado Historical Society also determined that according to the definition of cultural affiliation provided under 43 CFR 10.2(e), there was not sufficient evidence to trace a relationship of shared group identity between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. The Colorado Historical Society provided an inventory of these culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects to the Department Consulting Archeologist as required under 43 CFR 10.9(e)(6).

Through ongoing consultations with Native American tribes, along with information presented by tribal experts and scholars during a NAGPRA consultation project in partnership with the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs and tribes in October 2000 in Denver, CO, and information presented by the Pawnee Nation in their October 30, 2001, repatriation request, the Colorado Historical Society received additional evidence regarding cultural affiliation of these human remains and associated funerary objects.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Colorado Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Colorado Historical Society also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 906 objects listed 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 Colorado Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), and in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 3005(a)(4), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota; Midewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux Reservation in Minnesota; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota; Midewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Midewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota (formerly known as the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Anne W. Bond, Director of Collections and Exhibitions, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway,

Denver, CO 80203-2137, telephone (303) 866-4691, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 6, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Columbus Museum, Columbus, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Columbus Museum, Columbus, GA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Columbus Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations. Representatives of the Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma were invited to consult at museum expense, but declined to participate.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were removed during salvage excavations at the Coweta tallahassee site (1RU11), Russell County, AL, by staff of the Columbus Museum. No known individual was

identified. The 914 associated funerary objects are 1 British sword hilt with blade fragments, 2 musket balls, 2 gun flints, 15 brass buttons, 891 blue glass beads, 1 white glass bead, 1 brass buckle, and 1 scabbard buckle. The associated funerary objects indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the early 18th century. Site 1RU11 is believed to have been the location of the Creek community of Coweta tallahassee. Benjamin Hawkins, the United States Principal Temporary Agent for Indians South of the Ohio River, established an agency at Coweta tallahassee in 1797. He noted that Coweta tallahassee was inhabited by European Americans, Europeans, and African Americans, as well as Native Americans. While it is not possible to conclusively demonstrate that these human remains are Native American, the preponderance of the evidence supports a determination that they are more than likely Native American.

In 1957-1983, human remains representing 66 individuals were removed during salvage excavations at the Abercrombie site (1RU61), Russell County, AL, by staff of the Columbus Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 859 associated funerary objects are 780 whelk shell beads, 5 whelk shell face mask gorgets, 1 pair of shell earrings, 1 olive shell, 2 large mussel shells, 1 large mussel shell, 1 large cockle shell, 2 greenstone disks, 1 greenstone spatulate celt (spud), a lithic "toolkit" consisting of 41 pieces of chert and 11 pieces of bone or antler, 1 chert flake, 1 bone spatula, 1 bone tine, 1 antler tip, 1 reconstructed pottery jar with scroll design, 1 pottery duck head effigy, 1 pottery vessel, 1 copper or brass arrow pendent, 1 Hispanic olive jar sherd, and 5 glass trade beads. The three pottery vessels are believed to have been manufactured around A.D. 1550-1650. The Hispanic olive jar is believed to have been manufactured around A.D. 1600. The five glass trade beads are believed to have been manufactured around A.D. 1590. The associated funerary objects and other diagnostic artifacts found at site 1RU61 indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the 16th or early 17th centuries. Benjamin Hawkins noted that the site was abandoned at the time of his visit in 1797.

In the 17th century, the area in which 1RU11 and 1RU61 are located was called the Province of Apalachicola by the Spanish. The area is believed to have been occupied by Hitchiti speakers until the late 17th century when Muskogee speakers also known as the Lower Creek -- occupied the area. Both the Hitchiti and the Lower Creek are

ancestral to the present-day Creek and Seminole and other Indian tribes.

In 1967, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Pinkston site (1Mc6), Macon County, AL. No known individual was identified. The human remains were donated to the Columbus Museum by Frank Morast. Mr. Morast also donated seven items that he identified as having been found with the human remains. The seven associated funerary objects are one copper/brass chest plate, two copper/brass neck bands, one copper/brass disk, and two copper/brass armbands. The Pinkston site (1Mc6) is purported to have been the Muskogee town site of Autosi.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Columbus Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 68 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Columbus Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 1780 objects listed 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 Columbia Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jeanne Marie Warzeski, the Columbus Museum, 1251 Wynnton Road, Columbus, GA 31906, telephone (706) 649-0713 or fax (706) 649-1070, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Kialegee Tribal