

Cherokee are members of the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Officials of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the nine 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 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park 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 associated funerary objects and the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Sharon Ewing, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation/Southwest Virginia Museum Historical State Park, P.O. Box 742, Big Stone Gap, VA 24219, telephone (276) 523-1322, before June 8, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and/or United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation is responsible for notifying the Federally-recognized Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, that this notice has been published. The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation will also notify the following non-Federally

recognized Indian groups: Chickahominy Tribe, Eastern Chickahominy Tribe, Mattaponi Tribe, Monacan Indian Tribe, Nansemond Tribe, Pamunkey Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, and Upper Mattaponi Tribe.

Dated: April 22, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-10541 Filed 5-6-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA

**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 and control of Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA. The human remains were removed from the Island of Oahu, HI.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Oahu Island Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

In 1843, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Oahu Island, HI, by J. H. Lyman. The human remains were presented to the Anatomical Museum of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement on an unknown date before 1847. The Anatomical Museum of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement transferred its collection to the Warren Anatomical Museum in 1871. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the human remains are Native American. Museum documentation states that the human remains were recovered from a cave in a "volcanic mountain" on the eastern end of the Island of Oahu in the "Sandwich Islands." "Sandwich Islands" is an antiquated term used to describe the islands of Hawaii. Anthropological and historic information indicates that cave interments are consistent with traditional Native Hawaiian mortuary practices. Archeological and historic documentation combined with oral traditions support that the human remains are from an area considered to be part of the aboriginal homelands of ancestral Native Hawaiians. Present-day groups that represent Native Hawaiians for the Island of Oahu are Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Oahu Island Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical 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 Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Oahu Island Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before June 8, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Oahu Island Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum are responsible for notifying the Hawaii Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Oahu Island Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 28, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-10547 Filed 5-6-09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Chelan County Public Utility District, Wenatchee, WA and Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, 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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the Chelan County Public Utility District, Wenatchee, WA, and in the physical custody of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites along the Rocky Reach Reservoir in Chelan and Douglas Counties, 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 professional staff at the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

In 1954, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 45CH53 in Chelan County, WA, by Richard Daugherty during a survey of the Rocky Reach Dam Reservoir. The human remains have been in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University since that time. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were in a cairn marked interment of a style common among late Prehistoric Period burials on the Columbia Plateau.

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 45DO59 in Douglas County, WA, by Alexander Gunkel during a site testing project at the Rocky Reach Dam Reservoir. The human remains have been in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University since that time. No known individual was identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are 1 chipped stone drill, 1 scraper, 3 chipped stone tool tips, 14 olivella shell beads, 1 base of a chipped stone tool, 1 natural rock, 4 lots of flakes, 1 lot of wood fragments, 1 lot of faunal remains, 1 mussel shell pendant, and 1 lot of ochre.

The determination of the cultural affiliation of the human remains is based upon geographical, archeological, oral tradition, and historic evidence. Projectile point types suggest an age ranging from the middle to late Prehistoric Period (about 6,000 years ago) to the Contact Period. The olivella shell beads, red ochre, and mussel shell pendant are funerary objects common in Prehistoric burials on the Columbia Plateau. The human remains and artifacts indicate that they are from the Native people who utilized the Columbia River during the late Prehistoric Period. Descendant communities from the Native people that jointly used the Columbia River are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Officials of the Chelan County Public Utility District and Museum of Anthropology at 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Chelan County Public Utility District and Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 29 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 Chelan County Public Utility District and Museum of Anthropology at 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 Colville Reservation, Washington and

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, 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, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, telephone (509) 335-4314, before June 8, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Anthropology at Washington State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 9, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-10543 Filed 5-6-09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Colorado Historical Society, Denver, 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 in the control of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from Jefferson and Larimer Counties, CO.

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.

In 2006 and 2009, a detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of