

to being returned to Whitman Mission National Historic Site.

The region within which these sites are located is home to peoples and groups of ancient stability, with no evidence of much relocation or realignment over recent centuries until the arrival of non-native immigrants in the early 19th century. Information provided during consultation by 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); Nez Perce Tribe (previously listed as the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes"); and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, indicates that the people occupying the area prior to European contact were highly mobile and traveled the landscape to gather resources as well as trade, and are part of the more broadly defined Plateau cultural community.

Several of the sites and areas from which the cultural items were removed were inundated by the creation of Lake Wallula, behind McNary Dam on the Columbia River just below its confluence with the Snake River. Prior to inundation, these islands and riparian sites were important cemeteries, village sites, and fishing stations associated with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla peoples. The Cayuse people occupied, and the Walla Walla people are associated with, the area surrounding Whitman Mission National Historic Site. In addition, historical Walla Walla leaders are specifically associated with site 45-WW-6 and Yellipat's Village. All of these sites and areas are located within the lands ceded by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon).

Ethnographic documentation indicates that the region surrounding the confluence of Columbia and Snake Rivers is within overlapping territory of the Cayuse, Palouse, Yakama, and Walla Walla, whose descendants are members of The Tribes and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Determinations Made By Whitman Mission National Historic Site

Officials of Whitman Mission National Historic Site have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 963 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 Tribes. Furthermore, there is a cultural relationship between the unassociated funerary objects and the Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

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 Timothy Nitz, Superintendent, Whitman Mission National Historic Site, 328 Whitman Mission Road, Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 522-6360, email

WHMI_Superintendent@nps.gov, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site is responsible for notifying The Tribes and Wanapum, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 27, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15867;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: City of Bellingham/Whatcom Museum, Bellingham, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The City of Bellingham/Whatcom Museum (Whatcom Museum), in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. 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 to Whatcom Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 Whatcom Museum at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Rebecca L. Hutchins, Curator of Collections, Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, telephone (360) 778-8955, email *rlhutchins@cob.org*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of Whatcom Museum, Bellingham, WA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

On a series of unknown dates in 1898, 1 lot of glass seed and pound beads and 1 metal button were removed by Alan McGraw, a local school teacher, from what was described as "a Umatilla burying [sic] ground near old Fort Walla Walla" on the Columbia River in Walla Walla County, WA. Documentation indicates these objects were gathered during the year 1898, "one by one over a period of months" and that "the Indians said they had been traded by the Hudson Bay fur traders about 1813. They had been buried with their owners and exposed by shifting sands." In 1950, these items were loaned to Whatcom Museum by Barbara Royal Blood and, in 2008, full ownership was obtained by Whatcom Museum using the process outlined in the Revised Code of Washington 63.26.

The unassociated funerary objects include 1 lot of glass seed and pound

beads and 1 unadorned metal button and are represented by catalogue numbers 1950.11.11 through 1950.11.13. These beads and button are consistent in material and style to those used in exchange along the Columbia River starting in the early 19th century. The provenance of these objects within the historically documented territory of the Umatilla tribe, now part of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon), which also includes the Cayuse and Walla Walla tribes, supports the claim of cultural affiliation.

Determinations Made By Whatcom Museum

Officials of Whatcom Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 2 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon).

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 Rebecca L. Hutchins, Curator of Collections, Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, telephone (360) 778-8955, email rlhutchins@cob.org, by July 24, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) may proceed.

Whatcom Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon) that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 22, 2014.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15869;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. 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 to the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University at the address in this notice by July 24, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Sandra Massey, NAGPRA Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Ave., Building 29, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (707) 664-2381, email massey@sonoma.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University that meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 Item(s)

In 1967, 293 cultural items were removed from the Reedlands Woods site (CA-MRN-27) in Tiburon, Marin County, CA, during an excavation under the direction of Dr. Frederickson (accession number 67-01). A number of the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony from this site were previously on loan to San Francisco State University and Novato Museum of Prehistory. In 1975, the cultural items from the Novato Museum of Prehistory were transferred to Tiberon Landmark Society, and in 1997, the items were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University. The cultural items on loan to San Francisco State University were returned to the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University in 2006.

The 125 sacred objects are 1 bone bead, 1 elk bone whistle, 1 bear tooth with asphaltum, 45 Olivella shell beads, 41 Haliotis shell beads, 1 Macoma shell bead, 17 miscellaneous shell beads, 2 quartz or calcite crystals, 9 charmstones, and 7 pieces micaceous schist. The 168 objects of cultural patrimony are 4 antler tools, 1 Haliotis shell pendant, 1 shell bead blank, 14 bone tools, 1 bone pendant/spatula, 4 bone tubes, 25 pieces modified bone, 40 obsidian tools, 22 worked/utilized obsidian flakes, 9 chert tools, 1 piece worked chert, and 46 pieces groundstone.

Radiocarbon tests from the Reedland Woods site yielded dates between 370 to 190 B.C. and 30 to 95 B.C. Analysis of the artifacts found at the site date the burials to the Upper Archaic period (1500 B.C.-500 B.C.). The Reedland Woods site is located within the historically documented territory of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Determinations Made By the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 125 sacred objects described above are specific ceremonial objects needed