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**RESULTS OF THE PHYSICAL
INVENTORY OF HUMAN REMAINS
AND ASSOCIATED FUNERARY
OBJECTS**

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 5 Inventory**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
NAGPRA Inventory Report No. 6**

January 1997

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BACKGROUND

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). This law was enacted on 16 November 1990, and addresses the rights of lineal descendants, federally recognized Indian tribes, Native Alaskan villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains and cultural items with which they are affiliated. In summary, NAGPRA does the following:

- provides a process for intentional excavation and removal of Native American human remains and objects and for inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and objects;
- requires each federal agency or museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects to compile an inventory of such items; to the extent possible, to identify the geographical and cultural affiliation of such items by 16 November 1995; and, where cultural affiliation has been determined, to notify affected tribes of inventory completion within six months;
- requires each federal agency or museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to provide a written summary of such objects based upon available information held by such agency or museum, which shall describe the scope of the collections, kinds of objects included, reference to geographical location, means, and period of acquisition, and cultural affiliation, where readily ascertainable, by November 16, 1993; and
- requires each federal agency or museum, after determining cultural affiliation of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, to expeditiously return such items to the known lineal descendants or affiliated tribe upon request.

The MCX-CMAC was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that reportedly contain human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1995). The present report conveys the results of the inventory research completed to assist Fort Leavenworth in complying with the Section 5 Inventory requirements of NAGPRA.

METHODS

As an initial step in complying with NAGPRA, the MCX-CMAC used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from Fort Leavenworth. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at the installation, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Fort Leavenworth's collections.

Specifically, a review of the National Park Service's National Archeological Data Base was performed to obtain bibliographic references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located, MCX-CMAC personnel identified the cultural history of the geographical area occupied by Fort Leavenworth. Draft Section 6 Summary compliance documents were then prepared (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1995).

Background research conducted by MCX-CMAC personnel indicated the possibility that Native American human remains and associated funerary objects had been removed from lands occupied by Fort Leavenworth. In response, an examination of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects was then conducted at the repository reportedly housing Section 5 materials from Fort Leavenworth. Prior to scheduling the inventory, installation personnel were responsible for coordinating input or recommendations from Native American tribes consulted during the Section 6 Summary process.

Information concerning the following was collected, when available, during the on-site visit.

1. Provenience
2. Catalog numbers
3. Minimum number of individuals
4. Antiquity of the object/burial
5. Acquisition history of each collection and/or object/burial (such as how, when, where, and by whom the material was collected)
6. Cultural affiliation (based on geographical, chronological, and ethnographic data)
7. A description of the object/burial

No measurements or photographs of the remains were taken during the inventory process, and no destructive analysis was performed.

Objects that were placed intentionally with a burial, as indicated by associated collections documentation, were recorded by the MCX-CMAC as associated funerary objects. In the absence of such documentation, objects recovered from the same provenience as the human remains were recorded as possible associated funerary objects. This can include objects documented as burial fill. In the absence of provenience information, objects found during the physical inspection in the same storage container as the human remains were also recorded as possible funerary objects.

Information gathered from the physical inspection of the collections was then compared with the data gathered from the inspection of the associated collections documentation, as well as the data collected from the reports and site forms reviewed during the Section 6 Summary research. Discrepancies were noted and reconciled, when possible. A draft of the item-by-item list of human remains and associated funerary objects required by NAGPRA (Appendix IB) is based on these findings, and the raw data gathered during the inventory of the collections is detailed in Appendix IIA.

Information concerning Section 5 Inventory materials obtained and reported by the MCX-CMAC is derived from the aforementioned sources and is not the result of direct consultation with any Native American tribes or members. Consultation is the responsibility of the installation. Information from installation-tribal consultation should be incorporated by installation personnel into the final compliance documents prior to their submission to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) at the National Park Service and prior to their distribution to potentially affiliated tribes or lineal descendants. The MCX-CMAC stands ready to supply additional detail or background to the inventory, at the request of the installations.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Summary of Section 5 Materials from Fort Leavenworth

Archaeological collections derived from Fort Leavenworth property that contain Section 5 materials are currently housed at the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) in Topeka. These materials were collected during excavations conducted by KSHS staff in 1966 at site 14LV328, which has been identified as a disturbed prehistoric burial mound (Witty and Marshall 1968; Thies 1992). Materials from the site are included as part of KSHS' Unmarked Burial Sites (UBS) collections and have been assigned case number UBS1992-21. MCX-CMAC personnel conducted an on-site visit to KSHS during the period 22-23 August, 1996. During this visit, the following Section 5 materials from site 14LV328 were located:

1. two adult human pelvis fragments,
2. one burned bone fragment (undetermined whether it is human or nonhuman), and
3. one deer antler fragment, identified as a possible associated funerary object.

Refer to Appendix IIA for a more detailed listing of the remains.

KSHS's descriptive inventory for UBS1992-21 (Thies 1992) and the site collection catalogue note that ~52 lithic items from 14LV328 should also have been present within the UBS1992-21 collection. These materials could not be located by KSHS staff during the MCX-CMAC's visit; however, KSHS staff have since located the majority of the materials and returned them to the UBS collections area to be stored with the osteological materials from the site. Three items, a piece of worked sandstone, a scraper, and a core, have not been located (letter from Randall M. Thies, dated 7 October 1996).

The project report (Witty and Marshall 1968) and collection catalogue note that the antler fragment and a flint chip were recovered from the same provenience as the bone fragments at the site and thus have been identified by the MCX-CMAC as possible associated funerary objects (see *Methods* above). The ~48 additional lithic items (a drill tip section, a projectile point, scrapers, and assorted flakes and cores) found in the mound fill have also been identified as possible associated funerary objects. As noted above, the lithic materials were not available for examination by the MCX-CMAC during the physical inventory, thus descriptions of the items provided herein are based on information from the collection catalogue, the project report, and KSHS's descriptive inventory for UBS1992-21.

In 1992, skeletal remains from the site were sent to Dr. Michael Finnegan of Forensic Anthropological Consultants, Inc., Manhattan, Kansas, for analysis. Dr. Finnegan identified three human pelvis fragments believed to represent an adult male and one fragment of burned bone that he could not determine as human or nonhuman (Finnegan 1992). Finnegan notes that two of the three pelvis fragments were glued together during his analysis; this may explain why only two fragments were identified during the MCX-CMAC's physical examination of the collection.

Native American Tribes with Potential Cultural Affiliation to Section 5 Materials from Fort Leavenworth

Overview

Fort Leavenworth is located in northeastern Kansas along the west bank of the Missouri River (see Figure 1). The Section 5 materials from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus or Kansas City Hopewell complex of the Middle Woodland Period. Witty and Marshall (1968:55) tentatively identified site 14LV328, the mound from which the Section 5 materials were collected, as belonging to a Middle Woodland cultural complex. Thies (1992) suggested that the site most likely belongs to either the regional Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1 - 750) of the Middle Woodland Period, which is sometimes referred to as the Early Ceramic Period in Kansas (O'Brien 1984:45; Wagner *et al.* 1989:16-17). No clear links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups (telephone conversation with Randall Thies, 10 December 1996).

Although Spanish explorers visited central and western Kansas during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the historic period in the eastern portion of the state does not begin until the early eighteenth century when French explorers entered the area via the Missouri River (Richmond 1974:6; O'Brien 1984). Thus, little is known about the historic native occupants of the Fort Leavenworth vicinity until EuroAmericans began to have more extensive contact throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Section 5 research indicates that the Kansa occupied northeastern Kansas during this period, while the Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri occupied nearby areas of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox, who were more peripherally located in northern Nebraska and at various locations in Iowa, appear to have had a lesser association with the vicinity during this time period. Figure 1 depicts the locations of these tribes in relation to the installation at various time periods.

After 1825 there was a major shift in the native occupation of eastern Kansas as the Kansa and Osage were forced to cede their lands to the United States for the establishment of reservations for a number of tribes, primarily from the northeastern and north-central United States (see Figure 2). The Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were relocated to reservations in closest proximity to Fort Leavenworth. Additionally,

members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the late 1870s. Four federally recognized tribes, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity (see Figure 3).

The Indian Claims Commission has judicially established areas of land occupied by a tribe or tribes "prior to its acquisition by the United States, or their dispossession by whites" (Barney 1974). The area currently occupied by Fort Leavenworth has not been adjudicated to any Native American group; however, adjudicated lands of a number of tribes are located near the installation (see Figure 4).

The occupation and movements of these tribes in the Fort Leavenworth region are discussed below for each tribe.

Tribes of the Early Historic Period

Kansa

Sources indicate that Fort Leavenworth falls within the territory occupied by the Kansa (or Kaw) during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Wedel 1974; Unrau 1971; O'Brien 1994; see Figure 1). The Kansa are linguistically related to the Osage, Omaha, Ponca, and Quapaw, all of whom speak the Dhegiha Sioux language. Tribal traditions suggest that these tribes prehistorically lived as a single group in the Ohio River Valley and migrated westward prior to EuroAmerican contact (Indian Claims Commission 1951:457-458; Swanton 1952; Wood *et al.* 1995:80; Unrau 1971:12). According to Wedel (1974:425-426), the Kansa and other Dhegiha Siouan groups are believed to be relatively late arrivals in the region west of the Missouri River, as compared to Caddoan-speaking groups such as the Pawnee and Wichita. The Kansa are believed to have settled in northeastern Kansas sometime prior to the mid-seventeenth century (Unrau 1971:14; Unrau 1994:285; O'Brien 1994:222). O'Brien (1984:68) speculates that they may have arrived in Kansas about A.D. 1500. The earliest documented Kansa villages were along the Missouri River in northeastern Kansas in the eighteenth century. After the turn of the nineteenth century they were primarily further south and west along the Kansas River (Swanton 1952:294, Map 5; Unrau 1971:14; Wood *et al.* 1995:83).

The Kansa ceded much of northern Kansas, including the area in which Fort Leavenworth is currently located, to the United States in 1825 (Royce 1900:708; Unrau 1971:108). In 1846 they accepted a reservation in east-central Kansas (see Figure 2) but were forced to leave in 1873 for a new reservation in northern Oklahoma (Unrau 1971:24). The Kansa are represented by the federally recognized Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

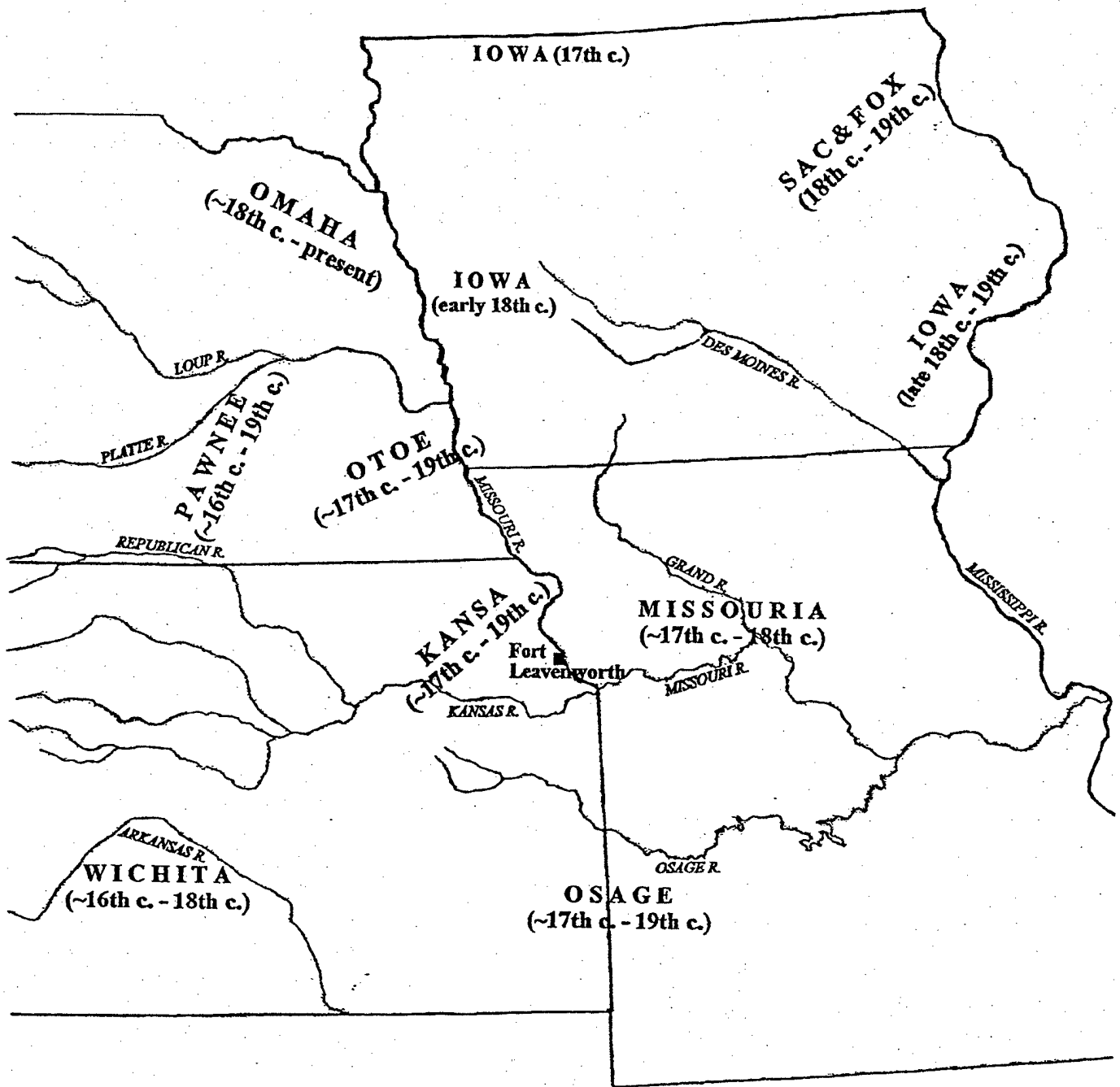


FIGURE 1 Location of Fort Leavenworth and Early Historic Tribes Discussed in Text (adapted from Richmond 1974 and O'Brien 1994)

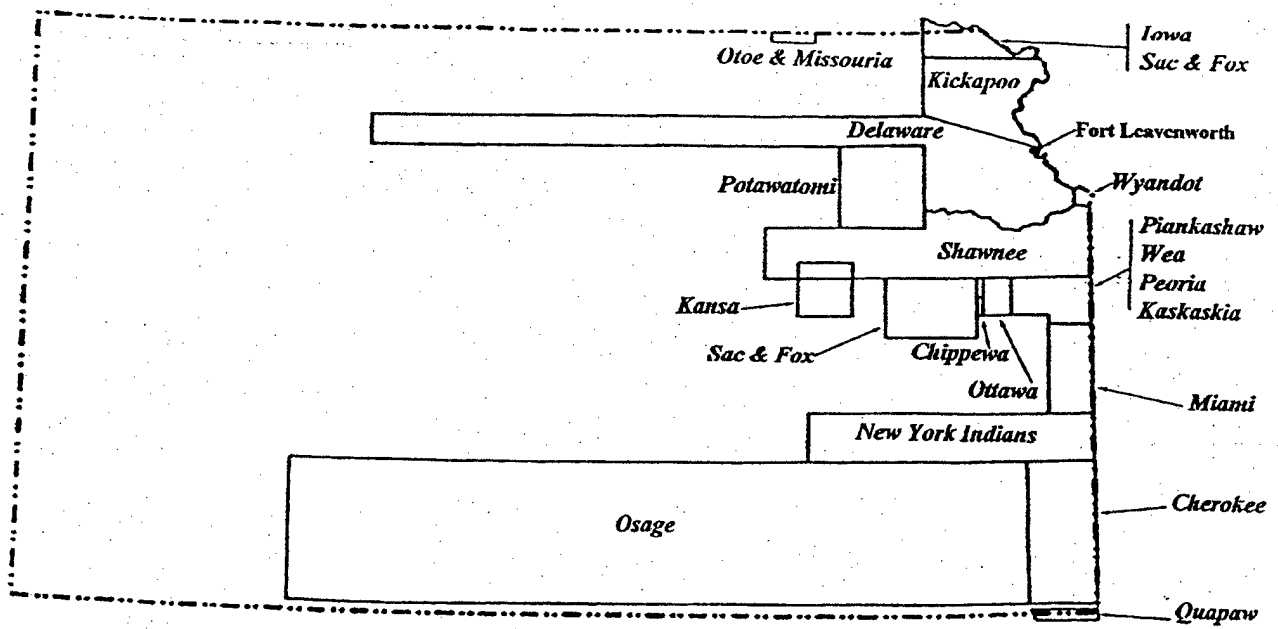


FIGURE 2 Location of Nineteenth Century Native American Reservations in Eastern Kansas (adapted from Unrau 1979 and Richmond 1974)

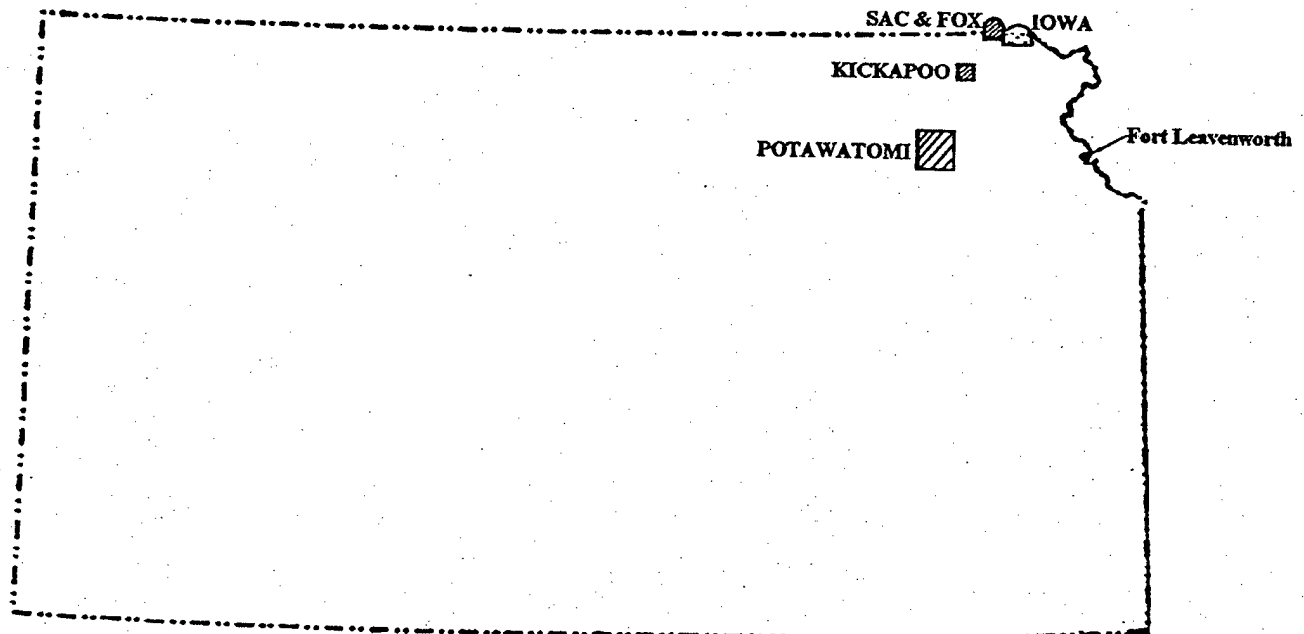


FIGURE 3 Location of Present-Day Native American Reservations in the Fort Leavenworth Vicinity (adapted from Tiller 1996)

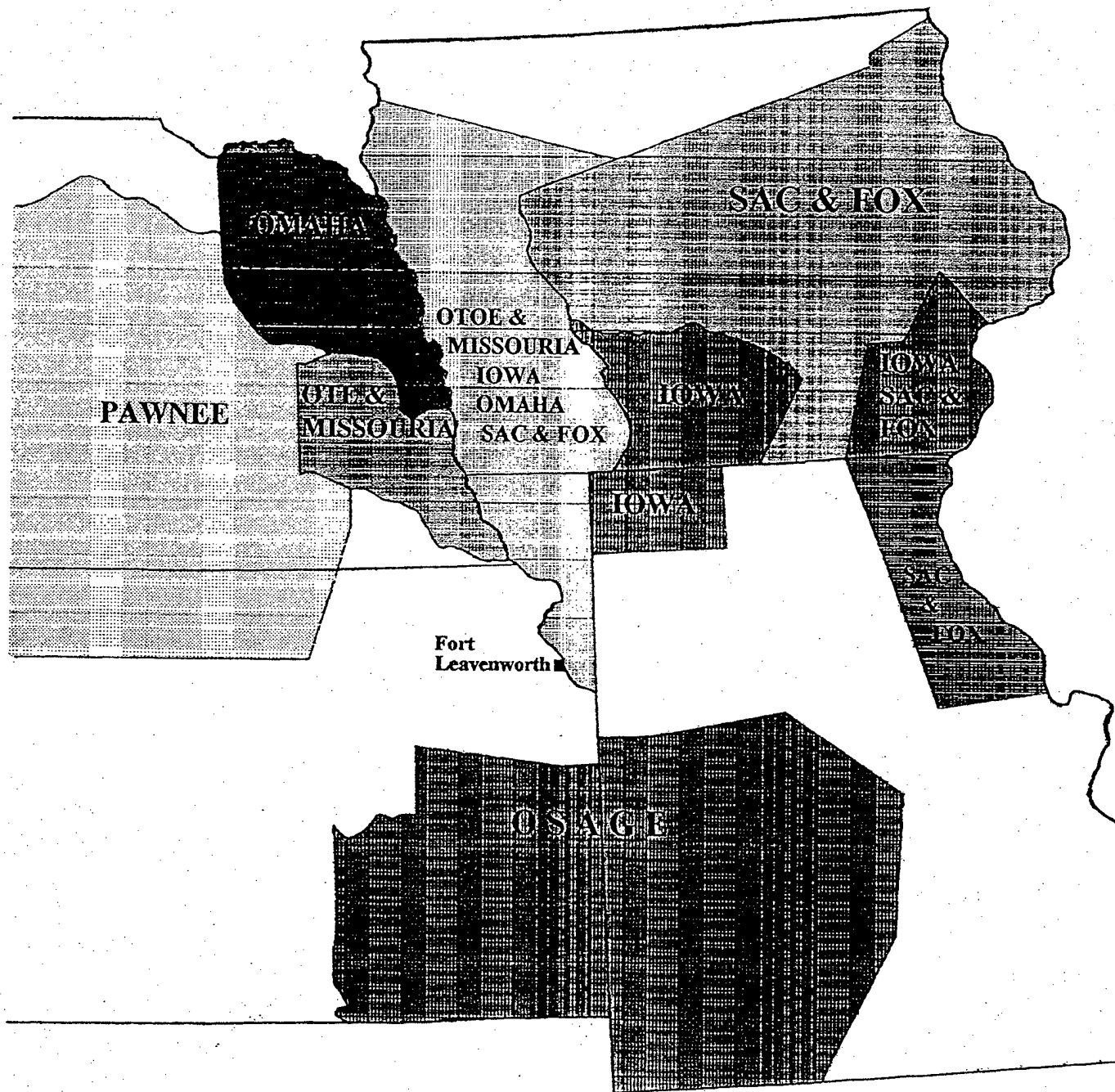


FIGURE 4 Location of Adjudicated Lands Discussed in Text (adapted from U.S.G.S. n.d.)
 (Note: only portions of the Pawnee and Osage tracts are illustrated above; Sac & Fox lands in Illinois are not depicted)

Osage

Although their villages were primarily in southwestern Missouri, the Osage reportedly dominated eastern Kansas south of Kansa territory during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Wedel 1974:451; O'Brien 1994:Map 9.5; Wood *et al.* 1995:81; see Figure 1). As noted above, traditions of the Osage and other Dhegiha Sioux-speaking tribes suggest that they originated in the Ohio River Valley and migrated westward to their historic locations prior to EuroAmerican contact (Wilson 1994:411; Wood *et al.* 1995). Chapman and Chapman (1983:102) suggest that the late prehistoric archaeological Neosho phase of the four-corners area of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas may be ancestral to the historic Osage.

In 1825 the Osage ceded their lands in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma and were resettled on a reservation in southern Kansas (Wedel 1959:57; see Figure 2). In 1871 they were relocated to a new reservation in Oklahoma (Wilson 1994:411). The Osage have been adjudicated lands that encompass adjacent portions of southeastern and east-central Kansas, southwestern and central Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and northeastern Oklahoma. The Kansas portion of these lands is located ~50 miles south of Fort Leavenworth (U.S.G.S. n.d.; see Figure 4). The tribe is represented by the federally recognized Osage Nation of Oklahoma.

Pawnee

The Pawnee are a Caddoan-speaking group that inhabited north-central Kansas and central Nebraska in historic times, and archaeological evidence suggests that they have occupied this area since at least A.D. 1000 (O'Brien 1984:69-70; Richmond 1974:7; Grobsmith 1990:Figure 6.1). Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, their main villages were documented primarily in east-central Nebraska, but north-central Kansas was included in their hunting territory and one band settled in this part of the state in the late eighteenth century (Wedel 1959:58-60; Richmond 1974:7; see Figure 1). After ceding their lands in Nebraska and Kansas in the mid-nineteenth century, they were relocated to a reservation in Oklahoma, where they are represented by the federally recognized Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Tiller 1996:526). The Pawnee have adjudicated lands that encompass their historic territories in central Nebraska and north-central Kansas. Fort Leavenworth is located ~125 miles east of the southern border of these adjudicated lands (U.S.G.S. n.d.; see Figure 4).

Wichita

The Wichita, like the Pawnee, are a Caddoan-speaking tribe and were the first Native American group in Kansas encountered by Europeans (O'Brien 1984:72-73). They were living in central Kansas along the Arkansas River in 1541 when Spanish explorers entered the area (Richmond 1974:12; Swanton 1952:306; Waldman 1988:249; see Figure 1). Archaeological evidence suggests that the Wichita entered this area ~A.D. 1400 from the southern Plains (O'Brien 1984:73; 1994:222). Sometime prior to 1719, the tribe migrated to the Canadian River in Oklahoma, and during the mid-eighteenth century they migrated further south to settle along the Red River in southern Oklahoma and northern Texas (Swanton 1952:306; Waldman 1988:250). They briefly returned to Kansas during the Civil War, but in 1867 moved to a reservation in Oklahoma where they were consolidated with the Keechi, Tawakonie, and Waco, who are related

Caddoan tribes. They are federally recognized as the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma. (Swanton 1952:306; Waldman 1988:250; Wright 1986).

Otoe and Missouriia

The Otoe lived north of the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in eastern Nebraska in the eighteenth century, while the Missouriia lived to the east in Missouri (see Figure 1). Traditions of the Chiwere Sioux-speaking Otoe, Missouriia, Iowa, and Winnebago suggest that the Otoe, Missouriia, and Iowa separated from the Winnebago near the Great Lakes and migrated southwest at sometime prior to EuroAmerican contact (Waldman 1988; Swanton 1952; Wood *et al.* 1995:80). When first noted in historic documents in 1673, the Otoe were believed to have been living near the Des Moines River in Iowa (Swanton 1952:287). At some point shortly thereafter, they moved west to the Missouri River and established themselves in eastern Nebraska near the Platte and Missouri Rivers (see Figure 1). They also reportedly moved through, hunted in, and/or had temporary villages in parts of Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri (Anonymous 1974; O'Brien 1994:Map 9.5; Waldman 1988:172; Swanton 1952:287). O'Brien (1994:220-223) suggests that the protohistoric archaeological Glen Elder focus of north-central Kansas represents Otoe who moved through the area before settling in Nebraska.

The Missouriia inhabited north-central Missouri near the confluence of the Missouri and Grand Rivers in the eighteenth century (Swanton 1952:269; Wood *et al.* 1995:82; Waldman 1988:136). They were first reported at this location in 1673, and archaeological evidence links them with protohistoric peoples who inhabited the area (Chapman and Chapman 1983:93; Wood *et al.* 1995:80; Swanton 1952:269). The Missouriia remained in this area until the 1790s when they were defeated in a major altercation with the Sac and Fox. Their remnants scattered for a short time but by the early nineteenth century the majority had joined with the Otoe with whom they have continued to be associated through the present (Swanton 1952:270; Waldman 1988:136; Wood *et al.* 1995:83).

Through treaties in the 1830s and 1850s, the Otoe and Missouriia ceded all claims to lands in Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska except for a reservation located in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas (see Figure 2). After additional cessions in 1876 and 1881, they sold their Nebraska-Kansas reservation and moved to a new reservation in Oklahoma where they are currently federally recognized as the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma (Swanton 1952:288; Edmunds 1994a:412). The tribe has been adjudicated a tract of land in eastern Nebraska that is located ~75 miles northwest of Fort Leavenworth (U.S.G.S. n.d.; see Figure 4). They also share joint adjudication of land located directly across the Missouri River from the installation (see below).

Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox

Directly east (just across the Missouri River) of Fort Leavenworth lies the southern portion of a tract of land jointly adjudicated to the Otoe-Missouria, the Omaha, the Iowa, and the Sac and Fox (U.S.G.S. n.d.; see Figure 4). This tract of land, which encompasses western Iowa and northwestern Missouri, has been documented as an area used primarily for hunting purposes by

these tribes during historic times (Indian Claims Commission 1957:331). As discussed above, the Otoe-Missouria have been documented as occupying areas to the north and east of Fort Leavenworth during the early historic period; the Iowa, Omaha, and Sac and Fox, however, were more peripherally located but are included here since they have been adjudicated lands in the installation vicinity. Additionally, the Iowa and Sac and Fox have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth area.

Omaha

Like other Dheigha Sioux-speaking groups, the Omaha are believed to have originated in the Ohio River Valley and migrated westward. They reportedly inhabited areas of southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and eastern South Dakota before settling in northeastern Nebraska by the early eighteenth century (Swanton 1952:286; Waldman 1988:168; Anonymous 1974:58-59; Indian Claims Commission 1957:333; see Figure 1). Although the tribe's eighteenth and nineteenth century villages were primarily in northeastern Nebraska, they reportedly included western Iowa in their hunting territory (Anonymous 1974:60; Indian Claim Commission 1957:333). In 1854, the Omaha were granted a reservation in northeastern Nebraska, where they have remained through the present. The Omaha, who have been federally recognized as the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, have also been adjudicated lands in northeastern Nebraska (Ridington 1994:406; see Figure 4).

Iowa

The Iowa are a Chiwere Sioux-speaking group who may have prehistorically resided in the Great Lakes area with the Otoe, Missouria, and Winnebago. The tribe historically moved many times, but primarily inhabited various locations within the state of Iowa (Swanton 1952:266-267; Waldman 1988:102-103; see Figure 1). Sources indicate that the tribe was living in northern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota in the seventeenth century, then relocated along the Missouri River in western Iowa and eastern Nebraska during the first half of the eighteenth century (Anonymous 1974:61-62; Indian Claims Commission 1957:367; Waldman 1988:102). By the latter half of the eighteenth century they had moved near the Mississippi River in eastern Iowa but reportedly continued to claim western Iowa as their hunting territory (Swanton 1952:266-267; Anonymous 1974:64-65; Indian Claims Commission 1957:335). In 1827, a portion of the tribe established a village in northwestern Missouri (Swanton 1952:266-267; Anonymous 1974:65; Indian Claims Commission 1957:335).

By treaties signed in the 1820s and 1830s, the Iowa ceded all claims to their lands in Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota and were assigned a reservation in extreme southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas (see Figure 2). In the 1880s, a portion of the tribe moved to Oklahoma (Swanton 1952:266; Waldman 1988:103). Both the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma are federally recognized. In addition to the joint adjudication to the lands in western Iowa and Missouri discussed above, the Iowa have been adjudicated, either wholly or jointly, three other tracts of land located in northwestern Missouri, southeastern Iowa, and southwestern Iowa (see Figure 4). The tract in northwestern Missouri is within ~60 miles of Fort Leavenworth (U.S.G.S. n.d.). The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

have retained a reservation located ~50 miles north of the installation along the Kansas-Nebraska border (see Figure 3).

Sac and Fox

During the seventeenth century, the Sac and Fox were two distinct tribes occupying the Great Lakes area of Wisconsin and Michigan (Grant 1994:563). The tribes formed an alliance in the early eighteenth century and, although they maintained separate tribal identities, they have historically been recognized as a single unit by the U.S. government (Grant 1994; Callender 1978a and 1978b). During the eighteenth century the tribes moved south to establish themselves in eastern Iowa and northern Illinois, where they remained until the early nineteenth century (Callender 1978a:Figure 1; 1978b:Figure 1). During this time they reportedly ranged into western Iowa for hunting purposes and crossed the Missouri River to attack Native American groups living in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska (Anonymous 1974:43).

In the early nineteenth century, one band of the Sac and Fox, referred to as the "Sac and Fox of the Missouri," broke off from the rest of the tribe and briefly settled in northwestern Missouri before moving to a reservation adjacent to the Iowa's in extreme northeastern Kansas and Nebraska (Callender 1978a:636; 1978b:648, Figure 1; Indian Claims Commission 1957:331-332; see Figure 2). After ceding their lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the remainder of the Sac and Fox, referred to as the "Sac and Fox of the Mississippi" were removed to a separate reservation in eastern Kansas in the 1840s (Callender 1978a:Figure 1; Callender 1978b:Figure 1; Swanton 1952:257; see Figure 2). In the 1850s, a portion of the tribe returned to Iowa and, in 1869, the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi who had remained on the Kansas reservation were removed to Oklahoma (Callender 1978a:Figure 1; Callender 1978b:Figure 2; Swanton 1952:251, 257).

All three groups - the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma - are federally recognized and share joint adjudication to the tract of land located across the river from Fort Leavenworth. The Sac and Fox also have adjudicated lands in northeastern Missouri, central and eastern Iowa, and western Illinois (U.S.G.S. n.d; see Figure 4). The Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska have retained a reservation that is located ~50 miles north of Fort Leavenworth (see Figure 3).

The Reservation Period

During the early nineteenth century, Fort Leavenworth became a center of Native American relocation as eastern tribes were forced to accept removal to lands west of the Mississippi River (Richmond 1974:25; Unrau 1979:ii). The cession of large areas of land in Kansas by the Kansa and Osage in 1825 opened the way for the resettlement of these tribes (Richmond 1974:26). After the Indian Removal Act of 1830, more than 20 tribes or portions of tribes were removed to reservations in what is now eastern Kansas (Richmond 1974:25; Unrau 1979:iii; see Figure 2). However, almost all of these tribes were removed from the state by the late nineteenth century to make land available for EuroAmerican settlers (Richmond 1974:40).

Fort Leavenworth was contained within part of the Kansas lands granted to the Delaware in an 1829 treaty; no provision had been made regarding the boundaries of the military post, which was established in 1827. An 1830 survey of lands allotted to the Delaware and other tribes established the boundaries of Fort Leavenworth (Wagner *et al.* 1989:27-28). In addition to the Delaware, groups of Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee, as well as the previously discussed Iowa and Sac and Fox, were relocated to reservations in close proximity to Fort Leavenworth (see Figure 2).

Delaware

The Delaware's aboriginal territory included New Jersey and portions of southeastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and northern Delaware. By the early eighteenth century, conflict with EuroAmericans caused the tribe to begin a complicated series of westward migrations that continued through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Goddard 1978:213, 221). During the eighteenth century, various Delaware groups moved west across Pennsylvania into Ohio and, late in the century, into Indiana and Missouri (Goddard 1978:221-223). During the early nineteenth century, the main body of Delaware were living in southern Missouri. Other Delaware groups had moved into Arkansas and Texas during the early nineteenth century, while most of those that remained in the Delaware homeland eventually migrated to Canada or amalgamated with other tribes in the area (Goddard 1978:222, 224).

In 1829, the Missouri Delaware were granted a reservation in northeastern Kansas (Goddard 1978:224; see Figure 2). In 1854, they signed a treaty reducing their Kansas reserve and after the Civil War they exchanged their Kansas lands for allotted lands among the Cherokee Nation of northeastern Oklahoma (Goddard 1978:224; Miller 1994:169; Sultzman 1996a). Some moved to southern Oklahoma to join the Texas Delaware that had been driven out of Texas in the 1850s (Goddard 1978:224). This group is federally recognized as the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma. In 1979, the Bureau of Indian Affairs terminated the tribal status of the Delaware living among the Cherokee (Sultzman 1996a); however, in September 1996, they were returned to full federal recognition and are now federally recognized as the Delaware Tribe of Indians (Delaware Tribal Headquarters 1997). Delaware that remained in Kansas and are organized as the Delaware Muncie are also currently pursuing federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1996).

Wyandot

The Wyandot inhabited southern Ontario, Canada, prior to their migration to Michigan in the mid-seventeenth century and into northern Ohio in the eighteenth century (Tooker 1978:398). In 1843 they were removed to Kansas, where they had purchased a small portion of the Delaware reservation at the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers (Tooker 1978:403, Figure 1; see Figure 2). In 1855 the Wyandot signed a treaty which provided for the allotment of their Kansas lands and by 1857 the majority had moved to Oklahoma (Tooker 1978:403; Trafzer 1994:700). Those that moved to Oklahoma are represented by the federally recognized Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. The Wyandot Nation of Kansas, whose members live in the vicinity of Kansas City, Kansas, is currently pursuing federal recognition (Sultzman 1996b; Bureau of Indian Affairs 1996).

Kickapoo

When first contacted by Europeans in the late seventeenth century, the Kickapoo were living in southern Wisconsin. Soon thereafter they migrated to Illinois and Indiana (Callender *et al.* 1978:656). In 1819, they signed treaties exchanging their lands for an area in southwestern Missouri and in 1832 they ceded their Missouri reservation and accepted a new reservation in northeastern Kansas, just north of Fort Leavenworth (see Figure 2). These lands were later reduced, but the Kickapoo have retained a reservation located ~50 miles northwest of Fort Leavenworth (see Figure 3). They are federally recognized as the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas.

In the 1830s and again in the 1860s, groups of Kickapoo left the Kansas reservation to join those who had previously migrated south to Texas and Mexico; some of these southern Kickapoo were later relocated to a reservation in central Oklahoma (Callender *et al.* 1978:663; Stull 1994a:287; 1994b:287). These groups are represented by the federally recognized Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas and the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma.

Potawatomi

The Potawatomi aboriginally inhabited areas of southern Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and southeastern Wisconsin (Edmunds 1994b:469; Clifton 1978:Figure 1). In the 1840s groups of Potawatomi were forced onto a reservation along the Osage River in Kansas. In 1847, these Osage River Potawatomi and the Potawatomi who had been living on a reservation in western Iowa were brought together on a new reservation in northeastern Kansas (Clifton 1978:737; see Figure 2). The Kansas Potawatomi split into two groups: the Prairie Band, who remained in northeastern Kansas, and the Citizen Band, who moved to Oklahoma in the 1870s (Clifton 1978:737; Edmunds 1994b:469; Stull 1994c:464). Both groups are federally recognized. The Prairie Band's present-day reservation is located ~40 miles west of Fort Leavenworth (see Figure 3)

Shawnee

The precontact home of the Shawnee is believed to have been along the Ohio River in Ohio, but they have been widely scattered throughout the historic period. They reportedly inhabited a number of areas in the eastern and central United States, including parts of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, and Illinois. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, bands began moving west of the Mississippi River (Neely 1994:584; Callender 1978c:622, Figure 1; Waldman 1988:216-217).

In the 1830s bands from Ohio and Missouri moved to a reservation that had been established for the tribe just south of the Kansas River in eastern Kansas (Swanton 1952:298; Callender 1978c:632, Figure 1; see Figure 2). The reservation was allotted in 1854. Subsequently, the majority of the Shawnee who had been in Kansas were relocated among the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma. Some moved to central Oklahoma to join Shawnee who had come to Oklahoma from other areas of the country and they are represented by the federally recognized Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (Hacker 1994:585-586). The

Cherokee Shawnee, who are sometimes referred to as the Loyal Shawnee, maintain a separate business council but are considered to be part of the Cherokee Nation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Sultzman 1996c; Hacker 1994:586). Additionally, the Shawnee who remained in Kansas are organized as the United Tribe of Shawnee Indians and are currently pursuing federal recognition (Sultzman 1996c; Bureau of Indian Affairs 1996).

Nez Perce Prisoners of War

The Nez Perce aboriginally occupied areas of central Idaho, southeastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon (Waldman 1988:158; Walker 1994:389). Treaties in 1855 and 1863 ceded the majority of their lands to the United States, but they retained a large area as a reservation (Swanton 1952:402; Walker 1994:389; Trafzer 1992:46). One band living in the Wallowa Valley of northeastern Oregon refused to agree to the final cessions and their resistance to removal to the Nez Perce reservation eventuated in the Nez Perce War of 1877 (Swanton 1952:402; Waldman 1988:160; Walker 1994:389). The band was pursued 1,700 miles through Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana before surrendering to the army near the Canadian border in 1877 (Trafzer 1992; Waldman 1988:160; Swanton 1952:402).

In November 1877, the captured Nez Perce were brought to Fort Leavenworth to await relocation to a reservation in Oklahoma (Wagner *et al.* 1989:35; Trafzer 1992:88; Hampton 1994:321). The ~430 Nez Perce were confined to the center of the race track located on the Missouri River floodplain at the northeast end of the installation (Wagner *et al.* 1989:35). At least 21 of the prisoners reportedly died during the Nez Perce's confinement at Fort Leavenworth, which ended in July 1878 when the survivors were moved to Oklahoma (Trafzer 1992:89; Hampton 1994:323; Wagner *et al.* 1989:35-36). The Nez Perce did not adapt to their lands in Oklahoma and in 1885 were allowed to return to the Northwest. Some were resettled on the Nez Perce reservation in Idaho, while others were resettled in Washington among other tribes on the Colville Reservation (Trafzer 1992:91; McWhorter 1952:539). Both groups are federally recognized.

Summary

The Section 5 materials from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouria as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouria, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.

SECTION 5 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies produce a Section 5 Inventory in consultation with tribal governments, traditional religious leaders, and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with human remains and associated funerary objects. Appendix IIC lists the Native American tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the remains and objects from Fort Leavenworth. Also enclosed are the draft Section 5 Inventory (Appendix IB) and the draft Notice of Inventory Completion (Appendix IA) required by NAGPRA. As stated in 43 CFR Part 10 (Final Rule), two separate documents comprise the Section 5 Inventory required by NAGPRA.

1. A listing of all human remains and associated funerary objects that are identified as being culturally affiliated with one or more present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The list must indicate for each item or set of items whether cultural affiliation is clearly determined or likely, based upon the preponderance of the evidence.
2. A listing of all culturally unaffiliated human remains and associated funerary objects for which no culturally affiliated present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization can be determined.

For the purposes of this report, the listing of culturally unaffiliated human remains and associated funerary objects includes items for which no federally recognized tribes or lineal descendants can be identified for the geographic area of the installation.

The preliminary cultural affiliation information listed in this report and in Appendix I includes those tribes for which affiliation is considered to be likely. This includes tribes who were adjudicated land by the Indian Claims Commission and those tribes who were shown by eyewitness accounts, as indicated in historical documents, to have been historically in the area. Upon consultation with tribal representatives, installation personnel should investigate the preliminary cultural affiliation determinations and, given the results of the consultation, determine if there is a clear cultural affiliation or a likely affiliation. If, through consultation, no federally recognized tribe or lineal descendant can be identified as being culturally affiliated with the remains or objects, then those remains or objects should be listed as culturally unidentifiable (see No. 2 above).

Since this report does not contain final cultural affiliation information, the draft Section 5 Inventory contained herein (Appendix IB) enumerates all items in one document. Installation personnel should, upon determining final cultural affiliation or lack thereof, construct the two

documents referenced above as required by NAGPRA and amend any cultural affiliation information in the Inventory that may have changed as a result of the consultation. Installation personnel should also insert consultation information in the draft Notice of Inventory Completion (Appendix IA). Bold and italics are used in the draft Inventory and Notice of Inventory Completion to indicate where information must be added or amended.

Copies of (1) the Section 5 Inventory, with the list of affiliated human remains and associated objects and the list of unaffiliated human remains and associated objects (if appropriate), and (2) the Notice of Inventory Completion should be sent by the installation to the respective Native American Tribes, with copies furnished to the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, the appropriate MACOM, the AEC, and the MCX-CMAC.

Three potentially relevant Native American groups are currently in various stages of petitioning for federal recognition but were not federally recognized as of the date of this report. For installation reference, information obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (1996) regarding potentially relevant petitioning groups is provided below.

The Delaware Muncie, KS have filed a letter of intent to petition as of 6/19/78; the United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, KS have filed a letter of intent to petition as of 7/3/95; and the Wyandot Nation of Kansas, KS have filed an incomplete petition as of 4/12/95.

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APPENDIX I

Draft Compliance Documents for the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory

APPENDIX IA

DRAFT NOTICE OF INVENTORY COMPLETION Draft Section 5 Inventory Compliance Document

In accordance with NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), and 43 CFR 10.9, notice is hereby given of completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Fort Leavenworth that are presently in the possession or control of the installation.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by U.S. Army installation staff, the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, and representatives of the *[tribes that were consulted]*.

A minimum of one individual, represented by two human pelvis fragments, and 50 possible associated funerary objects are currently stored among the Unmarked Burial Sites collections at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. These materials were recovered in 1966 during archaeological investigations conducted at site 14LV328 on Fort Leavenworth, which has been identified as a mound dating to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or Kansas City Hopewell (A.D. 1-750) components of the Middle Woodland Period. The remains were recovered from a pit feature excavated at this site. An additional fragment of burned bone was recovered with the pelvis fragments, but it could not be determined whether the bone was human or nonhuman. A deer antler fragment and chipped stone artifacts (a drill tip section, a projectile point, scrapers, and assorted flakes and cores) were also collected from the mound and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects. No clear links have been established between these Woodland Period archaeological cultures and any historic Native American groups.

An inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri occupied or used the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.

Additionally, *[insert results of consultation here]*.

Based on the information provided above, officials of the U.S. Army have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the ***[tribe or lineal descendant name(s)] [OR ... there is no relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and a lineal descendant or federally recognized Native American, Native Alaskan, or Native Hawaiian tribe or nation.]***

This notice has been sent to officials of the ***[tribe(s) name]***. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact ***[installation contact]*** before ***[date of 30 days past publication date]***. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the ***[tribe or lineal descendant names]*** may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

APPENDIX IB

DRAFT INVENTORY OF HUMAN REMAINS AND ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS

Draft Section 5 Inventory Compliance Document

Item: Human Remains
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 110-112
Burial #: None
Description: Two adult human pelvis fragments; probable adult male
Geographic Location: Remains are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from pit beneath mound (F5).
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Cultural Affiliation: Possibly the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, Missouriia, Iowa, Omaha, Sac and Fox, Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and/or Nez Perce
Basis of Affiliation: These human remains from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouriia as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouriia, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item:	Possible Human Remains
Repository I.D.:	UBS1992-21
Catalog #:	109
Burial #:	None
Description:	One burned shard of a major long bone; could not be determined whether it is human or nonhuman
Geographic Location:	Material is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from pit beneath mound (F5).
Collection History:	Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation:	This material from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation:	<i>[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]</i>

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 107
Burial #: None
Description: Antler fragment; part of the base of a deer antler
Geographic Location: Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from pit beneath mound (F5).
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 108
Burial #: None
Description: Flint chip
Geographic Location: Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from pit beneath mound (F5).
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 101
Burial #: None
Description: Drill fragment; narrow tapering piece chipped from a light grey colored chert.
Geographic Location: Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Objects
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 102-106
Burial #: None
Description: Flint chips (5)
Geographic Location: Objects are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: These objects from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item:	Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.:	UBS1992-21
Catalog #:	113
Burial #:	None
Description:	Worked stone
Geographic Location:	Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History:	Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation:	This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation:	<i>[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]</i>

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 114
Burial #: None
Description: Projectile point; pinkish grey colored chert; has straight tapering blade edges; stem portion is broken off; blade portion measures 44mm in length and 25mm in width.
Geographic Location: Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 115-118
Burial #: None
Description: Cores (4)
Geographic Location: Objects are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.

Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: These objects from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.

Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 119-132
Burial #: None
Description: Flint chips (14)
Geographic Location: Objects are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: These objects from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item:	Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.:	UBS1992-21
Catalog #:	134
Burial #:	None
Description:	Scraper
Geographic Location:	Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History:	Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation:	This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation:	<i>[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]</i>

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Objects

Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21

Catalog #: 137-140

Burial #: None

Description: Cores (4)

Geographic Location: Objects are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.

Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.

Basis of Affiliation: These objects from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.

Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Objects

Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21

Catalog #: 141-156

Burial #: None

Description: Flint chips (16)

Geographic Location: Objects are from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.

Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.

Basis of Affiliation: These objects from Fort Leavenworth are believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.

Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

Item: Possible Associated Funerary Object
Repository I.D.: UBS1992-21
Catalog #: 157
Burial #: None
Description: Scraper
Geographic Location: Object is from site 14LV328, a mound on Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Recovered from mound fill.
Collection History: Collected by staff from Kansas State Historical Society in 1966.
Basis of Affiliation: This object from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date to either the Valley focus (50 B.C. - A.D. 400) or the Kansas City Hopewell complex (A.D. 1-750) of the Middle Woodland Period. No clear archaeological links have been established between these Woodland Period cultures and any historic Native American groups. Historical documentation cites the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located, but, with the Otoe and Missouri, have been adjudicated lands in close proximity to the installation. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century and members of the Nez Perce tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. The Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi, have present-day reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity.
Consultation: *[Add any cultural affiliation information gathered during consultation or amend the existing cultural affiliation if needed]*

APPENDIX II

Background Data

APPENDIX IIA INVENTORY RAW DATA

Raw data obtained during the Inventory process was entered in table form and is included here in order to provide the installation with a comparison of data from documentation, report, and physical inspection sources. Discrepancies between data sources, if any, are noted.

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY I.D.:	The identifying label used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This is the MCX-CMAC number that was designated for the human remains and the box labels for the funerary objects.
CONTAINER LABEL:	The identifying container label in which the material is stored.
SITE NUMBER:	The official site number for the collection.
BURIAL NUMBER:	The burial number designated by the excavator, collector, or institution.
CATALOG NUMBER:	A unique identifying number that is assigned and applied to any object or specimen or group of objects and/or specimens.
PROVENIENCE:	An object's place of origin, often delineated by a horizontal and vertical location taken from a known position on a site.
DESCRIPTION:	A synthesis of the remains in the collection derived from data compiled during review of the documentation, project reports, site records, and physical inspection.
ASSOCIATED OBJECTS:	A description of associated (or possibly associated) funerary objects, as defined by NAGPRA, for a specific burial or sets of remains.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION (SOURCE): This column contains only those ethnic identifications found referenced in the site records, project reports, field documentation, or information found in the storage box or bag.

NOTES/COMMENTS: Any additional comments or discrepancies relevant to the information concerning the remains or objects.

Repository	Collection ID.	Container Label	Site No.	Burial No.	Catalog No.	
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	110-112	P (
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	109	P (
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	107	P (
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	108	P (
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	101	M
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	102-106	M f r
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	113	M -
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	114	M -
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	115-118	P -
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	119-132	P -
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	134	P f z
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	137-140	P f z

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No.	Burial No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Description	Associated Objects	Cultural Affiliation/Source
328	None	110-112	Pit beneath mound (F5)	Two adult human pelvis fragments; probable adult male	YES (see below)	
328	None	109	Pit beneath mound (F5)	One burned shard of a major long bone; could not be determined whether it is human	YES (see below)	
328	None	107	Pit beneath mound (F5)		Antler fragment; part of the base of a deer antler	
328	None	108	Pit beneath mound (F5)		Flint chip	
328	None	101	Mound fill (F3)		Drill fragment; narrow tapering piece chipped from a light grey colored chert	
328	None	102-106	Mound fill (0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s., on top of rocks)		Flint chips (5)	
328	None	113	Mound fill (X1, 0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s.)		Worked stone	
328	None	114	Mound fill (X1, 0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s.)		Projectile point; pinkish grey colored chert; has straight tapering blade edges; stem portion is broken off; blade portion measures 44mm in length and 25mm in width	
328	None	115-118	Mound fill (X1, 0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s.)		Cores (4)	
328	None	119-132	Mound fill (X1, 0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s.)		Flint chips (14)	
328	None	134	Mound fill (0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s., from soil atop rock)		Scraper	
28	None	137-140	Mound fill (0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s., from soil atop rock)		Cores (4)	

Data

Description	Associated Objects	Cultural Affiliation/Source	Notes/Comments
Human pelvis fragments; probable adult male	YES (see below)		
Shard of a major vessel; could not be identified whether it is human	YES (see below)		
	Antler fragment; part of the base of a deer antler		This item was recovered from the same provenience as the human remains and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Flint chip		This item was recovered from the same provenience as the human remains and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Drill fragment; narrow tapering piece chipped from a light grey colored chert		This item was recovered from the mound fill and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Flint chips (5)		These items were recovered from the mound fill and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects.
	Worked stone		This item was recovered from the mound fill and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Projectile point; pinkish grey colored chert; has straight tapering blade edges; stem portion is broken off; blade portion measures 44mm in length and 25mm in width		This item was recovered from the mound fill and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Cores (4)		These items were recovered from the mound fill and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects.
	Flint chips (14)		These items were recovered from the mound fill and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects.
	Scraper		This item was recovered from the mound fill and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.
	Cores (4)		These items were recovered from the mound fill and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	141-156	Mou ft. b. atop
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	UBS 1992-21		14LV328	None	157	Mou ft. b. atop

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V328	None	141-156	Mound fill (0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s., from soil atop rock)		Flint chips (16)	
V328	None	157	Mound fill (0.0 - 0.5 ft. b.s., from soil atop rock)		Scraper	

Flint chips (16)

These items were recovered from the mound fill and have been identified as possible associated funerary objects.

Scraper

This item was recovered from the mound fill and has been identified as a possible associated funerary object.

APPENDIX IIB

OFF-POST REPOSITORY POINT-OF-CONTACT

Randall M. Thies, Case Investigator
Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Board
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 S.W. 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099
Ph. (913) 272-8681
Fx. (913) 272-8682

APPENDIX IIC

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS-OF-CONTACT

Delaware

Curtis Zunigha, Chief
Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
103 S. Seneca
Bartlesville, OK 74003
Ph. (918) 336-5272

Lawrence F. Snake, President
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
P.O. Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
Ph. (405) 247-2448
Fx. (405) 247-9393

Iowa

Leon Campbell, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Route 1, Box 58A
White Cloud, KS 66094
Ph. (913) 595-3258
Fx. (913) 595-6610

Lawrence Murrery, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Route 1, Box 721
Perkins, OK 74059
Ph. (405) 547-2402
Fx. (405) 547-5294

Kansa

Wanda Stone, Chairwoman
Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Drawer 271
Kaw City, OK 74641
Ph. (405) 269-2552
Fx. (405) 269-2301

Kickapoo

Fred Thomas, Chairman
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas
P.O. Box 271
Horton, KS 66439
Ph. (913) 486-2131
Fx. (913) 486-2801

Raul Garza, Chairman
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
P.O. Box 972
Eagle Pass, TX 78853
Ph. (210) 773-2105
Fx. (210) 757-9228

Kendall Scott, Chairman
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 70
McLoud, OK 74851
Ph. (405) 964-2075
Fx. (405) 964-2745

Nez Perce

Mathew Dick, Jr., Chairman
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
P.O. Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155-0150
Ph. (509) 634-4711
Fx. (509) 634-4116

Samuel Penney, Chairman
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
P.O. Box 305
Lapwai, ID 83540-0305
Ph. (208) 843-2253
Fx. (208) 843-7354

Omaha

Gary Lasley, Chairman
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 368
Macy, NE 68039
Ph. (402) 837-5391
Fx. (402) 837-5308

Osage

George E. Tallchief, President
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 53
Pawhuska, OK 74056
Ph. (918) 287-1128
Fx. (918) 287-1259

Otoe-Missouria

Raymond Butler, Chairman
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Route 1, Box 62
Red Rock, OK 74651
Ph. (405) 723-4466
Fx. (405) 723-4273

Pawnee

Elizabeth Blackowl, President
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058
Ph. (918) 762-3621
Fx. (918) 762-2389

Potawatomi

Mamie Rupnicki, Chairman
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
14880 K. Road
Mayetta, KS 66509
Ph. (913) 966-2255
Fx. (913) 966-2144

John A. Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, OK 74801
Ph. (405) 275-3121
Fx. (405) 275-0198

Sac & Fox
Corbin Shuckahose, Chairman
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Route 1, Box 60
Reserve, KS 66434
Ph. (913) 742-7471
Fx. (913) 742-3785

Dora S. Young, Principal Chief
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Route 2, Box 246
Stroud, OK 74079
Ph. (913) 968-3526
Fx. (913) 968-3887

Isacc Roberts, Chief
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
3137 F Avenue
Tama, IA 52339
Ph. (515) 484-4678
Fx. (515) 484-5424

Shawnee
Joe Byrd, Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465
Ph. (918) 456-0671
Fx. (918) 256-0671

Larry Nuckolls, Governor
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, OK 74801
Ph. (405) 275-4030
Fx. (405) 275-5637

Wichita

Gary McAdams, President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005
Ph. (405) 247-2425
Fx. (405) 247-2430

Wyandot

Leaford Bearskin, Chief
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 250
Wyandotte, OK 74370
Ph. (918) 678-2297
Fx. (918) 678-2944