

Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and Delaware Tribe of Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-23696 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of "sacred 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1978, a steatite sucking tube was removed from archeological site W-569 in San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This site is located in the west part of San Diego County in the City of Oceanside, which is adjacent to Rancho Guajome. On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA.

The archeological site W-569 falls within traditional Luiseno territory, and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the Late Holocene, Late Milling Period, which has been

associated with the cultural antecedents of the Luiseno Nation in the region. Steatite sucking tubes are known to be used by the Luiseno in sacred rites.

In 1989, cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-11,068A in San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This site is located in the northern part of San Diego County in the City of San Marcos, adjacent to Twin Oaks Valley. On May 10, 2006, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The cultural items are known to be used by the Luiseno in sacred rites and were removed from Luiseno traditional territory. The 66 sacred objects are 45 pieces of ochre, 1 piece of hematite, 2 quartz crystals, 3 tourmaline crystals, 10 effigy fragments, 4 ceramic pipe fragments, and 1 raptor talon.

The Luiseno Nation is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 67 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon

Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone (760) 291-0370, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 12, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-23690 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of "sacred 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1995, three cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-8797, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The three cultural items are three pieces of ochre.

Site CA-SDI-8797 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1996, seven cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-12,814, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On November 6, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The seven cultural items are one quartz crystal, one pipe fragment, and five crescentics.

Site CA-SDI-12,814 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory. Quartz Crystals, stone pipes and crescentics are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1995, three cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-8303, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On January 19, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for

repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The three cultural items are three shell beads.

Site CA-SDI-8303 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Shell beads are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1991, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-691, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On February 13 and 16, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a "charm stone."

Site CA-SDI-691 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." "Charm stones," such as this one, are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1988, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-691, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On February 13 and 16, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a piece of ochre.

Site CA-SDI-691 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1990, cultural items were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-7287; 7290 and 7293, adjacent to the San Dieguito River, Del Mar, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On March 16, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 19 cultural items are pieces of ochre.

Sites CA-SDI-7287; 7290 and 7293 fall within traditional Kumeyaay territory. Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1991, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-11,767, along the San Diego River

Valley on a low terrace in the northeastern portion of the Stardust (now Riverwalk) Golf Course, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a tourmaline crystal.

Site CA-SDI-11,767 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Crystals are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1987 and 1988, 43 cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4609, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 43 cultural items are 2 pipe fragments, 1 quartz crystal, and 40 ochre fragments.

Site CA-SDI-4609 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ceramic pipes, quartz crystals, and ochre are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1974, two cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4513, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The two cultural items are a piece of ochre and a steatite pipe fragment.

Site CA-SDI-4513 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre and steatite pipes are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1980, 49 cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4609, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was

accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 49 cultural items are 1 ochre fragment and 48 shell disc beads.

Site CA-SDI-4609 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites. Shell disc beads are associated with funerary practices; however, it is not known if a burial was encountered at the time of excavation.

In 1978, seven cultural items were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-5396 and CA-SDI-5399, Jamul, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The seven cultural items are quartz crystals.

Sites CA-SDI-5396 and CA-SDI-5399 fall within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Quartz crystals are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1986, 11 cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4845 on private property adjacent to Encinitas Creek near Encinitas, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 23, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 11 cultural items are 4 quartz crystals and 7 pieces of ochre.

Site CA-SDI-4845 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Quartz crystals and ochre are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1990, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-10,148, near the San Diego River, Santee, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in

accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a piece of ochre.

Site CA-SDI-10,148 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1985 and 1986, 14 cultural items were removed from archeological sites CA-SDI-5935; 5938; and 10,302, in the northwest portion of the community of Rancho Bernardo, San Diego, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 14 cultural items are pieces of ochre.

Sites CA-SDI-5935; 5938; and 10,302 fall within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1983, 49 cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4358 (W-108/954), north of Batiquitos Lagoon, Carlsbad (Encinitas Quadrangle), San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In June 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 49 cultural items are pieces of ochre.

Site CA-SDI-4358 (W-108/954) falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1979, three cultural items were removed from archeological site W-1320, Encinitas, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 30, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The three cultural items are pieces of ochre.

Site W-1320 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is

known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1979, 29 cultural items were removed from archeological site W-1949, Encinitas, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 30, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The 29 cultural items are pieces of ochre.

Site W-1949 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Ochre is known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

On an unknown date, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-777, near Pine Valley, San Diego County, CA. There is no documentation as to the circumstances of the excavation. On September 17, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a ceramic pipe bowl fragment.

Site CA-SDI-777 falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory. Ceramic pipes are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

In 1992, one cultural item was removed from archeological site CA-SDI-11,569, Carlsbad, San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On January 19, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center for assessment of objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The one cultural item is a quartz crystal.

Site CA-SDI-11,569 is located within the direct impact area for the proposed realignment of Rancho Santa Fe Road, between Melrose Avenue on the north and La Costa Avenue on the south. The site falls within traditional Kumeyaay territory and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the "Late Prehistoric Period." Quartz crystals are known to be used by the Kumeyaay Nation in sacred rites.

The Kumeyaay Nation is represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band

of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 245 cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and the Kumeyaay Nation, represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego

Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone 760-291-0370, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Kumeyaay Nation, on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8-23701 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York State Museum, Albany, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the New York State Museum, Albany, NY. The human remains were removed from Livingston, Monroe, and Ontario Counties, NY.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by New York State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

In 1911, human remains representing a minimum of 17 individuals were removed during excavations at the Tram Site (NYSM site No. 1037), Livonia Township, Livingston County, NY, by Everett R. Burmaster and Arthur C. Parker, New York State Museum staff. No known individuals were identified. The 38 associated funerary objects are 2 brass or copper bracelets, 15 plum pits, fragments of 2 ceramic vessels, 1 steatite sherd, 1 sample of hematite, 1 antler flaker, 1 chert end scraper, 1 chert core, 1 string of discoidal and tubular shell beads, 1 abrading stone, 3 bone awls, 3 antler pins, 5 unmodified shells, and 1 worked bone square.

Archeological and ethnohistoric evidence used to reconstruct a sequence of historic Seneca village movements identifies the Tram Site as an early historic Seneca site dating to circa A.D. 1580-1600. It is a large palisaded village