

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY. The human remains were removed from the Susquehanna Valley, Delaware County, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Binghamton University, State University of New York professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York (formerly the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from the Hoyt West site (SUBI-085) in Delaware County, NY. The human remains were uncovered accidentally by Lane Construction during construction of the Interstate-88 highway. Construction workers gave the human remains to archeologists who were working nearby the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Partial excavations and surface collections occurred at Hoyt West as part of salvage operations during the Interstate-88 construction project. Undiagnostic precontact artifacts (mostly lithics) and historic artifacts (mostly European-made ceramics) were found at the site. Local collectors reported finding slate pendants in the area. During construction, the topsoil was stripped and employees of the contractor found fragmented human remains. While some fire-reddened areas were noted by archeologists, no burial features were exposed. Analysis by a bioarcheologist found that some individuals had Native American, African, and European traits. Historical artifacts, the mixture of biological traits, oral history, and a Haudenosaunee map of aboriginal lands indicate that this site is located within a region that was the

territory of the Mohawk during the early Historic Period. The human remains from the Hoyt West site are determined to be culturally affiliated with the present-day descendants of the Mohawk represented by the Akwesasne Mohawk community composed of the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of Binghamton University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Binghamton University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Nina M. Versaggi, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000, telephone (607) 777-4786, before March 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, on behalf of themselves and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Binghamton University is responsible for notifying the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 18, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-2125 Filed 1-30-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
Oregon State University, Department
of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from an unknown site in eastern Oregon.

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

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oregon State University Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. The Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho were notified, but did not participate in consultations about the human remains described in this notice.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Eastern Oregon. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The first record of the human remains occurred during an inventory in 1976. At that time, the human remains were recorded with the origins "E. Oregon." No additional information regarding the accession of the human remains is available. In 2006, the human remains were identified as Native American by departmental physical anthropology faculty based on characteristics of cranial bone structure.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation ceded 6.4 million acres to the U.S. Government, including southeast Washington and northeast Oregon. Traditional use lands of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have extended beyond those boundary areas. Tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville

Reservation concur that the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation occupied the areas of southeast Washington and northeast Oregon. Officials of the Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology reasonably believe that the human remains are from an area that was occupied by the ancestors of members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737–3850, before March 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 5, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9–2123 Filed 1–30–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from Clark County, WA.

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

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; and the Clatsop–Nehalem Confederated Tribes of Oregon, a non-Federally recognized Indian group; Snoqualmoo Tribe of Washington, a non-Federally recognized Indian group; and Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. The Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington;

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Washington; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Sauk–Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington were notified, but did not participate in consultations about the human remains described in this notice.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Vancouver, Clark County, WA. In 1999, the skull was donated to the Department of Anthropology by an unknown donor. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Department records indicate an unsigned note stated that the skull was from Vancouver, WA, and removed from the north side of the Columbia River in the early 1900s during a construction project. Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology osteology experts have indicated that the skull has been culturally modified. The Vancouver area was used extensively by many Native Americans, both prior to and during the trading era of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was located at Fort Vancouver. From 1824 until 1860, this site was a principle trading post, with over 25 Indian Tribes from the Northwest either living or visiting this area. In addition, tribes from the Great Plains, the eastern seaboard, and the Hawaiian Islands have been associated with this area during that time.

From 1860 to 1948, the site was considered part of the Fort Vancouver National Monument and was used by the U.S. Army. It was during this period that many Northwest tribal people were