

Native American human remains described in this notice were excavated under an Antiquities Act permit by the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, on Army Corps of Engineers project lands. Following excavations at the site described below, and under the provisions of the permit, the University of Oregon retained the human remains for preservation.

In 1950, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 35-LA-282, also known as the Perkins Peninsula Site, Lane, OR, during excavations by the University of Oregon prior to construction of the proposed Fern Ridge Reservoir. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 35-LA-282 is believed to have been used as a habitation site during an undetermined prehistoric period based on the presence of features and artifacts observed within the site. No evidence of a formal burial with associated funerary objects was found at the site. Based on the location of the human remains within the site, the individual has been determined to be Native American.

Ethnographic records suggest the area surrounding site 35-LA-282 was likely occupied by Kalapuya bands during the early Contact Period. Site 35-LA-282 is within or near the traditional lands of Kalapuyan peoples whose descendants are culturally affiliated with the present-day members of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon include at least 26 tribes and bands whose ancestral homelands span across western Oregon, southwestern Washington and northern California. The Grand Ronde tribes and bands include the Rogue River, Umpqua, Chasta, Kalapuya, Molala, Clackamas, Salmon River, Tillamook, and Nestucca, as well as other smaller groups. At the time of contact, the individual groups spoke 30 dialects of the Athapascan, Chinookan, Kalapuyan, Takelman, Molalan, Sahaptin, Salishan, and Shastan language families. In 1856–1857, the U.S. Government forcibly relocated the Grand Ronde peoples to the Grand Ronde Reservation at the headwaters of the South Yamhill River in Yamhill and Polk Counties, OR. The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon were first incorporated in 1935, terminated from federal recognition in 1954, and restored with tribal recognition in 1983.

The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon are a confederation of 30 bands whose ancestral territory

ranged along the entire Oregon coast and Coast Range, inland to the main divide of the Cascade Range and south to the Rogue River watershed. The principal tribes include the Clatsop, Chinook, Klickitat, Molala, Kalapuya, Tillamook, Alsea, Siuslaw/Lower Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, Upper Umpqua, Tututni, Chetco, Tolowa, Takelma or Upper Rogue River, Galice/Applegate, and Shasta. The ancestors of these tribes spoke at least 10 different base languages, many with strong dialectic divisions even within the same language. In general, five linguistic stocks – Salish, Yakonan, Kusan, Takelman, and Athapascan – are represented by the tribes. The tribes were forcibly removed from their homelands in 1855 by the U.S. Government and placed on the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations. After having their tribal status terminated from federal recognition in 1954, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon were officially restored in 1977.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District 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 Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Daniel Mulligan, NAGPRA Coordinator, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208–2946, telephone (503) 808–4768, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 26, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office, Aberdeen, SD

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 object in the possession of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office, Aberdeen, SD. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from Buffalo and Hughes Counties, SD.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (3)(d). 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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center professional staff under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1986, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a cache pit at the Twin or Lillian All Arouds Village, 39BF206/87–131, Buffalo County, SD, by The Archeology Lab-Augustana College personnel during improvements to the Jennessee Road. The human remains were curated at the South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City, SD. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The manner of burial suggests that the human remains are associated with the Extended Coalescent Period (A.D. 1500–A.D. 1675). Based on archeological,

geographical and physical anthropological data, the Extended Coalescent Period is most likely culturally related with the Arikara Tribe.

In 1989 and 1990, human remains representing a minimum of 16 individuals were removed from burial and cache pits at the Indian School Village, 39HU10/90–96, Hughes County, SD, by The Archeology Lab-Augustana College personnel during construction of a dining hall and waterlines. The human remains are curated at the Bureau of Indian Affairs office. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1977, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from cache and burial pits at the Indian School Village, 39HU10/94–245, Hughes County, SD, by South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center personnel. The human remains were recovered during salvage excavations following disturbance by construction of a housing development. The human remains were curated at the Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is bark matting that covered one of the burials.

The manner of the burials suggests that the human remains are associated with the Extended (A.D. 1500–A.D. 1675) and Post-Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675–A.D. 1750) Periods. Based on archeological, geographical and physical anthropological data, the Extended and Post-Contact Coalescent Periods are most likely culturally related with the Arikara Tribe.

A physical anthropological assessment of the human remains resulted in a determination that the individuals are most likely Native American. An evaluation by the South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center professional staff under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office staff on the manner and location of the burials and type of associated funerary object, also supports an identification of the human remains as Native American and most likely culturally identifiable as Arikara. The Arikara Tribe is part of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation that comprises the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In June 2008, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota submitted a request to the Bureau of Indian Affairs,

Great Plains Regional Office for repatriation of the human remains and one associated funerary object from the Indian School and Twin or Lillian All Arouds Villages.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3) (A), the one object described above is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and the associated funerary object and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Paul Hofmann, Chief, Division of Environment, Safety and Cultural Resources, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 115 4th Ave. SE, MC208, Aberdeen, SD 57401, telephone (605) 226–7656, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Plains Regional Office is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 3, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: County of Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

(NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the County of Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Nacogdoches County, TX.

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 the County of Nacogdoches through the services of qualified preservation professionals in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

In 2004, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from 41NA231, also known as the Tallow Grove site, in the Lake Naconiche project area, Nacogdoches County, TX. The removal was associated with archeological data recovery in an area to be impacted by construction and/or operation of Lake Naconiche. All human remains and associated funerary objects have been in the custody of the principal investigator. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are two bowls and two jars.

The Tallow Grove site, 41NA231, is a Middle Caddo Period habitation on a late Holocene terrace near Naconiche Creek. The temporal context is supported by recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts, radiocarbon analyses, and oxidizable carbon ratio dates. The main occupation of the site took place between the early part of the 13th century and approximately A.D. 1480, and was preceded by an earlier Woodland Period occupation that dates from 110 B.C. to A.D. 435. None of the radiocarbon-dated features are earlier than the Middle Caddo Period. The small cemetery (approximately 8 x 6 meters), situated near the remnants of several structures, and an extensive midden deposit and outdoor work area, contained the five burials with preserved human remains, one burial pit with no preserved human remains but with unassociated funerary objects, and two other burial pits with neither preserved human remains nor funerary objects. The mortuary practices and types of associated funerary objects are consistent with the traditions of the Caddo Indian peoples. Preserved