

Huna Totem Corporation, and Sealaska Heritage Foundation that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 20, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR and Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA**

**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 control of the U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, and in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

In 1982, human remains of one Native American individual and funerary objects were found eroding out of a streamside terrace and mixed in adjacent back dirt piles from site 35-MW-32, also known as the Willow Creek Lake Site, in Morrow County, OR. The site is located immediately west of the confluence between Willow Creek and Balm Fork, near Heppner, OR. The human remains, cultural items, and a large concentration of butchered animal bones were first observed by an employee who was working on a nearby channeling and surface grading project related to Willow Creek Dam construction at the Willow Creek Lake Project area. It is undetermined if the human remains and cultural items came from an isolated burial or if the construction activity disturbed the edge of a larger burial ground. The human remains and cultural items were

assessed on-site by archeologists and personnel from the University of Idaho, Moscow, ID. The Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District, then collected and transferred the human remains and cultural items for further analysis to the University of Idaho, Laboratory of Anthropology. The human remains and funerary objects were later transferred to the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University for temporary curation until the responsible agency and repository could be identified and contacted.

In 1984, the human remains were repatriated to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon and reburied in Mission, OR. The funerary objects remained at the museum. The 51 unassociated funerary objects are 1 cobble pestle handle, 4 fragments of a worked bone awl, 40 pieces of chert debitage, 1 piece of basalt debitage, 2 pressed glassware fragments, and 3 square nails.

Various Native American groups were known to follow Willow Creek and Balm Fork during travels to and from the mountainous areas. Although no dates of occupation were obtained by the researchers, the burial pattern observed within 35-W-32 is consistent with the customs of Columbia Plateau Native American groups. Ethnographic and museum records indicate that the cultural items are consistent with cultural items typically found in context with burials characteristic of the Mid-Columbia River Basin. Oral histories and published ethnographic documentation indicate that site 35-MW-32 is located within the traditional territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. In particular, some ethnographic accounts place the site area within Umatilla and Cayuse home ranges during the equestrian period. Based on provenience, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District reasonably believe the unassociated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 51 cultural items described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have also

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 unassociated funerary objects 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 unassociated funerary objects 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 October 10, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian 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 Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-21010 Filed 9-9-08; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Provo, UT**

**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 possession of the Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Provo, UT. The human remains were removed from Milliard County, UT.

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 Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures professional staff in

consultation with representatives of the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

At an unknown time, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown location (42MD) near Garrison, Milliard County, UT, by a private collector. In 1988, the human remains were donated by LaVon Rowley to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures (Catalog No. 1988.031.00001-00006; 1988.031.00008-00019). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the general appearance and cultural features present on the surface at the time of the removal from the burial sites, the sites were determined to be Southern Paiute. The likely provenience of the human remains in Milliard County supports a Southern Paiute cultural affiliation. In addition, consultations with Southern Paiute representatives support the identification of the two individuals as Southern Paiute. Descendants of the Southern Paiute are members of the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

Officials of Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures 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 Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Paul Stavast, Brigham

Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, 105 Allen Hall, Provo, UT 84602-3600, telephone (801) 422-0020, before October 10, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures is responsible for notifying the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, Nevada; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada; Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada; and Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 26, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-21008 Filed 9-9-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan Historical Center, Lansing, MI

**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 the Michigan Historical Center, Lansing, MI. The human remains were removed from Cheboygan County, MI.

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 Michigan Historical Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

In 1992, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Village of Mackinaw City in Cheboygan County, MI. The human remains were unearthed during a water main project on land owned by the Village of Mackinaw City, and were removed by the Mackinaw City Police. Subsequently, archeologists from the Michigan Historical Center and physical anthropologist Dr. David Barondess, of Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, were called to investigate. They identified the remaining portion of the burial pit in the trench wall, and recovered a few additional bones. After his analysis was complete, Dr. Barondess transferred the bones to the Michigan Historical Center at the request of the Village. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown time, but likely in 1992, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Village of Mackinaw City in Cheboygan County, MI, by an unidentified employee of the company constructing the water main. The construction worker gave the human remains to a student at Kirtland Community College. In early 1993, a professor at the college transferred the human remains to the Michigan Historical Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

About 30 feet away from the first individual's grave, along the water main, was a cache of artifacts of both French and Native manufacture dating to the late 17th or early 18th century. The artifacts are similar to those found at French, Odawa, and Huron/Wyandotte sites at the Straits of Mackinac during that period. As these artifacts were not in direct association with the human remains, they are not considered to be funerary objects. Other than a few modern items and one small chert flake, no artifacts from earlier or later cultural periods were found in the vicinity, despite intensive examination by trained archeologists of the utility trench spoil dirt. There were no traces of coffin hardware or coffin wood, and no shroud pins or clothing buttons. For these reasons, the human remains most likely date to the same period as the cache pit, i.e. the late 17th or early 18th century.

Both sets of human remains were identified as Native American by Dr. Barondess, who stated that their condition was consistent with being buried "several hundred years ago." The ethnic identification was based on morphological attributes of the skulls and condition of the teeth. The