

**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 Yakima 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 and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Natches Heights, Yakima, Yakima County, WA. The human remains, consisting of one cranial fragment, were donated to the Department of Anthropology by Dr. T. Tillman of the Oregon State University Physical Education Department upon his retirement (UNKNO-027-0001). Dr. Tillman received the human remains from the widow of an unknown collector between 1940 and 1978. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The collection records state that the individual is "Indian." According to collection records and tribal consultation, the human remains were removed from a location in the traditional and current territory of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

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 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 Native American human remains and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

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) 737-4515, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 18, 2008.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-8315 Filed 4-16-08; 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 location, possibly from North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana.

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 Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in either North Dakota, South Dakota, or Montana, by George Karl Neumann, a physical anthropologist working out of Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN. In 1976, the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology acquired the Neumann Collection from Indiana State University. This individual is referenced in the accession records as N095 and identified in the collection records as a "Lakotid Mandan skull." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Officials of the Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, in consultation with representatives of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, and based on collection and database records, reasonably believe that the human remains are affiliated with present-day tribes belonging to the Lakota Mandan culture group. Tribes belonging to the Lakota Mandan culture group are the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

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 Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and 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 should contact Dr. David McMurray, Oregon State University Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-3850, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 18, 2008.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-8316 Filed 4-16-08; 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 Stutsman County, ND.

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 Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Indian Mounds in Jamestown, Stutsman County, ND. The human remains, consisting of two skulls, were donated to the Department of Anthropology by Dr. T. Tillman of the Oregon State University Physical Education Department upon his retirement. Dr. Tillman received the human remains from the widow of an unknown collector between 1940 and 1978. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The collection records state that both individuals are "Indian," and the Department of Anthropology's physical anthropology faculty confirms that the skulls have cranial morphology consistent with Native American ancestry. According to collection records and tribal consultation, the human remains were removed from the traditional territory of the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota. Consultation with the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana supports the origins of the individuals from the Stutsman County area.

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 two individuals 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 Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian

Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

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) 737-4515, before May 19, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State University Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota that this notice has been published.