

museum records, which identify the human remains as Native American. In addition, the human remains were determined to be Native American based on skeletal morphology, as well as on museum records of the provenience.

The human remains are most likely culturally affiliated with tribes whose aboriginal lands lie in the Hood River region of the Puget Sound of northwestern Washington. Anthropological evidence, including continuities of technology and material culture, indicates continuous occupation by the Skokomish (also known as Twana) peoples over the last 2,000 years in the Puget Sound region of Washington State. The historical biography and papers of Rev. Myron Eells, and consultation evidence with tribal representatives of the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington, further support Skokomish occupation.

Officials of the Northwest Museum, Whitman College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Northwest Museum, Whitman College 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 Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Brian Dott, Director, Northwest Museum, Maxey Hall, Whitman College, 345 Boyer Ave., Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 527–5776, before April 13, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Northwest Museum, Whitman College is responsible for notifying the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 26, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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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 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 Colville Reservation, Washington and 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; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; and Klamath Tribes, Oregon 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 an unknown area in Oregon (UNKNO-C89–0001). No information regarding the accession of the human remains is available. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The first record of the human remains occurred during an inventory in 2006. At that time, the human remains were recorded with the origins "Flathead Oregon" written on the skull. Subsequently, the human remains were

identified as Native American by departmental physical anthropology faculty based on characteristics of the cranial bone structure. There is evidence of slight parietal bossing and slight flattening of the occipital.

Written evidence of cranial deformation in the Columbia Plateau is rare; however, there is evidence that the American Northwest of the Fraser and Columbia Rivers were the lead regions where orbicular, tabular erect and tabular oblique sharpening of the head was most common. The tabular forms of deformation were made by attaching boards to the cradleboard with ropes either in a fixed position or free position. Other forms, such as the annular, were created by wrapping bands around the head. Archeological and historic evidence points to head deformation as a common practice among the bands living along the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark, as well as other early white explorers on the Columbia River, mention head sharpening, especially among the Shahaptain cultural group, the principal language of the Waluulapam (Walla Walla), Imatalamlama (Umatilla), and some of the Weyiiletpuu (Cayuse). Descendants of the Waluulapam, Imatalamlama, and Weyiiletpuu are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation ceded 6.4 million acres to the U.S. Government, including southeast Washington and northeast Oregon. Oral histories have identified the entire area of Wanaq'it, the north and south banks of the Columbia River, and the islands in the vicinity as a Traditional Cultural Property of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. This general area was traditionally used for fishing, food and resource gathering, a travel corridor to the larger village areas near Umatilla and Wallula, a habitation area, and burial grounds. Tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington concur that the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon occupied the areas of southeast Washington and northeast Oregon.

Officials of 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 April 13, 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 Colville Reservation, Washington; 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; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; and Klamath Tribes, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 4, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice; correction.

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 Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of

Washington, Seattle, WA, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from four prehistoric archeological sites within the boundaries of San Juan Island National Historical Park, San Juan 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 superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects reported in two previously published notices: Notice of Inventory Completion (73 FR 41379-41380, July 18, 2008); and corrected Notice of Inventory Completion (73 FR 51512-51513, September 3, 2008). This notice replaces both the original Notice of Inventory Completion of July 18, 2008 and the corrected Notice of Inventory Completion of September 3, 2008.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Burke Museum and San Juan Island National Historical Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington.

In 1946 and 1947, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Cattle Point Site (45-SJ-01) on San Juan Island in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by University of Washington archeologist Arden King. Cattle Point is within the American Camp portion of San Juan Island National Historical Park on the southern part of San Juan Island. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are mammal bone fragments.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Guss Island Site (45-SJ-21) in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations as a part of University of Washington Field Project led by Adan Treganza. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Guss Island Site (45-SJ-21) in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by University of Washington Professor Julie Stein. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. Guss Island is a small island in Garrison Bay and is within the English Camp portion of San Juan Island National Historical Park on the northwestern part of San Juan Island. No known individual was identified. The nine associated funerary objects are one deer vertebra fragment, one deer tibia, one bird coracoid bone, one bird humerus, two fish bones, and three pieces of fire modified rock.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from the English Camp Site (45-SJ-24) in San Juan County, WA, during a University of Washington summer field school directed by Professor Adan Treganza of San Francisco State University. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 27 associated funerary objects are 1 broken chipped stone projectile point and 26 non-human bone fragments.

In 1970, 1971, and 1972, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from the English Camp Site in San Juan County, WA, during University of Idaho field schools directed by Dr. Roderick Sprague. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 58 associated funerary objects are 1 splinter awl made from deer bone, 1 tip of an antler tine, 1 square nail fragment, 1 wood fragment, 1 Horse Clam shell fragment, 6 basalt flakes, and 47 non-human skeletal fragments and non-human teeth.

In 1984, 1988, and 1990, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from the English Camp Site in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by Professor Julie Stein of the University of Washington. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 27 associated funerary objects are non-human bone fragments.