

known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Museum of the American Indian records list the locality of origin as Crab Creek Coulee, WA. The morphology of the human remains is consistent with Native American ancestry. The condition of the human remains suggests that they were removed from a Historic Period burial that probably dated to the 1800s.

Tribal representatives identified Crab Creek, Grant County, WA, as part of the ancestral territory of both the Wanapum and Sinkayuse. Historic records from the early 19th century document Wanapum and Sinkayuse villages in Grant County. The northern boundary of the Wanapum extended to Crab Creek, while the southern edge of the Sinkayuse territory extended to Crab Creek. The extremities of the territories were defined by diffuse boundaries, and boundaries shifted according to who lived in or utilized land along the creek. At the time, the people living in the region did not organize themselves according to a tribe in the modern-day sense. Organization was along family, clan, and village lines. Trading and intermarriage were common between villages and groups.

During the 19th century, some Wanapum became part of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Nation, Washington, while others remained part of the state-recognized Wanapum Band that stayed in their ancestral territory. The Sinkayuse relocated among the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington. Today, all three groups maintain close relations and coordinate repatriations for human remains from Grant County.

Officials of New York University College of Dentistry 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 New York University College of Dentistry 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 Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and the Wanapum Band, 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 Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010,

telephone (212) 998–9917, before August 6, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

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 possession of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lake County, CA.

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 Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of

California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

In 1971–1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA–LAK–152 in Lake County, CA. Accompanying records indicate that the human remains were recovered by the Foundation for Archaeological Research during archeological excavations related to the construction of Indian Valley Reservoir by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. In 2006, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District donated the Indian Valley archeological collection to the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California at Davis. No known individual was identified. The 71 associated funerary objects are 11 clamshell disk beads, 59 Olivella lipped and full lipped beads and bead fragments, and 1 obsidian biface.

Based on burial context and site characteristics, the human remains described above from Lake County are determined to be Native American in origin. The presence of clamshell disk beads with the burial indicates that it dates to Phase 2 of the Late Period (approximately A.D. 1500–1790). Linguistic evidence indicates that the Patwin (Southern Wintun) moved southward from the vicinity of the California–Oregon border into the Sacramento Valley sometime around A.D. 0, and then spread into the surrounding foothills sometime before the beginning of Phase 2 of the Late Period. The archeological assemblage from CA–LAK–152 also indicates an occupation that is consistent with the ethnographic Patwin. Based on geographical location and age of the associated funerary objects, the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Patwin.

In 1971–1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA–LAK–153 in Lake County, CA. Accompanying records indicate that the human remains were recovered by the Foundation for Archaeological Research during archeological excavations related to the construction of Indian Valley Reservoir by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. In 2006, the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District donated the Indian Valley archeological collection to the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California at Davis. No known individual was identified. The 348 associated funerary objects are 39 clam

shell disk beads and bead fragments, 302 historic glass beads and bead fragments, 1 bone bead fragment, 1 possible stone bead fragment, and 5 pieces of incised bone that may be from a whistle or ear tube.

Based on burial context and site characteristics, the human remains described above from Lake County are determined to be Native American in origin. Accompanying field reports indicate this site may be the Patwin village of Loli recorded by Kroeber (1932:263). The presence of historic items indicates that the burial from CA-LAK-153 dates to the Historic Period (after A.D. 1790). Linguistic evidence indicates that the Patwin (Southern Wintun) moved southward from the vicinity of the California-Oregon border into the Sacramento Valley sometime around A.D. 0, and then spread into the surrounding foothills sometime before the beginning of Phase 2 of the Late Period. The archeological assemblages from CA-LAK-152 and CA-LAK-153 also indicate an occupation that is consistent with the ethnographic Patwin. Based on geographical location and age of the associated funerary objects, the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Patwin. Descendants of the Patwin are members of the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

Officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis 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 Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 419 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis 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 associated funerary objects and the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina

Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Elizabeth Guerra, Department of Anthropology Museum, 330 Young Hall, One Shields Avenue, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 754-6280, before August 6, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis is responsible for notifying the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California; and Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary object in the control of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from south of Kent, King 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 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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington.

In 1921, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from south of Kent in King County, WA. The human remains were located under a log or root and removed by W.A. Steigleder while excavating for a road. The human remains were donated to the Burke Museum in 1921 (Burke Accn. #1879). No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a carved stone club.

Based on archeological and geographic information, the human remains and associated funerary object have been determined to be Native American. The stone club is consistent with other Coast Salish material culture. The provenience where the human remains and associated funerary object were found is within the aboriginal territory of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington. Ancestors of the Muckleshoot traditionally occupied the Green River and White River Basin Valleys. Kent is located along the Green River area. The Skopamish Band inhabited the upper Green River area. The Skopamish and other Native Americans from the Green River and White River Basin Valleys were assigned to move to the Nisqually Reservation as per the terms of the Medicine Creek Treaty of December 26, 1854; however, Governor Isaac Stevens recommended the Muckleshoot Reservation be established in 1856. In 1857, the Muckleshoot Reservation was formally approved. The Skopamish and other Native American groups now represented by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe were also signatories to the Point Elliot Treaty of January 22, 1855.

Officials of the Burke Museum 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