

In 1959, cultural items were removed from site 45–KL–18, also known as the Fountain Bar Site, Klickitat County, WA, during excavations conducted by the University of Oregon prior to construction of the John Day Dam. The cultural items were accessioned by the University of Oregon Museum in 1959. The 85 unassociated funerary objects are 2 projectile point fragments, 2 knife fragments, 2 preforms, 2 biface/uniface tools, 1 biface, 5 biface fragments, 8 unifactes, 2 scrapers, 1 graver, 3 hammerstones, 6 flaked cobbles, 32 unmodified flakes, 6 dentalia, 4 steatite beads, 3 oval blue glass beads, 1 blue faceted glass bead, 2 other beads, 2 strings of shell beads, and 1 vial of shell beads.

Some of the objects are listed as having been recovered from a designated “burial area” without reference to specific burials, while association of others with specific burials cannot be verified because of incomplete documentation, but are reasonably believed to be unassociated funerary objects. Site 45–KL–18 extends from the mouth of Rock Creek for more than 2 miles eastward along the now-inundated, north side shoreline of the Columbia River. The site is described as a severely-looted, vandalized and eroded lithic scatter and cemetery. Although no dates of occupation were obtained by the researchers, the burials and associated and unassociated funerary objects were characterized as prehistoric. The site burial pattern is consistent with customs of Columbia Plateau Native American groups. Excavation and museum documentation 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 45–KL–18 is located within the traditional territory of Sahaptin-speaking groups represented by the present-day Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Per the 1855 Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon signers were comprised of three Chinookan-speaking Wasco bands and four Sahaptin-speaking Warm Springs bands. The Uto-Aztecan-speaking Northern Paiutes, also part of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, joined the confederation in the 1870s. The Wasco and Warm Springs bands traditionally occupied the south shore

of the Columbia River and its tributaries from Cascade Locks to just east of the present-day city of Arlington, OR. The 14 Sahaptin, Salish and Chinookan-speaking tribes and bands of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington traditionally lived on the Washington side of the Columbia River between the eastern flanks of the Cascade Range and the lower reaches of the Yakima River drainage.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 85 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 Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

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 November 20, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington 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 Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 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. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR and University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items, for which the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR, and U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, have joint responsibility, 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 1952, cultural items were removed from site 35–WS–5, Wasco County, OR, during the River Basin Survey Party excavations conducted prior to construction of The Dalles Dam. The cultural items were later accessioned by the University of Oregon Museum (Museum Catalog No. 1–22725 to 1–22731). The seven unassociated funerary objects are one pipe fragment, one stone bead, one scraper, one drill fragment, one worked pebble, one unidentified “fragment,” and one lot of glass beads.

According to the project report authored by J.L. Shiner, the objects were not considered grave goods nor evidence of burials, inhumations and/or cremations. However, museum catalog records list the artifacts as being associated with a “surface cremation site;” subsequent excavations conducted in 1954 and 1961 revealed that burials and human remains were also present. More-specific provenience information for the cultural items has not been determined because the original project field notes are unavailable for review. Based on museum records and subsequent excavations, the cultural items are reasonably believed to be unassociated funerary objects.

Site 35–WS–5 is located on the south shore of the Columbia River, approximately 2 miles east of The Dalles Dam. The site is described as a permanent Wasco village that was occupied prior to A.D. 1800. The site was inundated by Lake Celilo after the construction of The Dalles Lock and Dam. The burial pattern observed within the site is consistent with customs of Columbia Plateau Native American groups. Ethnographic and museum records indicate that the cultural items are consistent with cultural objects typically found in context with burials characteristic of the Mid-Columbia River Basin.

Site 35–WS–5 is located within the traditional lands of the present-day Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, which is composed of three Wasco bands, four Warm Springs bands and Northern Paiutes. The Columbia River-based Wasco were the easternmost group of Chinookan-speaking Indians. The Sahaptin-speaking Warm Springs bands lived farther east along the Columbia River and its tributaries. Northern Paiutes, who spoke a Uto-Aztecan language, historically occupied much of southeastern Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon peoples also traditionally shared the site area with relatives and neighbors whose descendants may be culturally affiliated with the 14 Sahaptin, Salish and Chinookan-speaking tribes and bands of the present-day Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Yakama homelands were traditionally located on the Washington side of the Columbia River between the eastern flanks of the Cascade Range and the lower reaches of the Yakima River drainage.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the seven 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 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

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 November 20, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and/or Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington 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 Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008.

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 Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR and University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, 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 for which the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR, and U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR, have joint responsibility. The human remains were removed from property that would be later designated Army Corps of Engineers land within the Bonneville Lock and Dam Project area, Wasco County, OR.

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 the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington.

Native American cultural items described in this notice were originally removed from public domain land (prior to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquisition of the property) by three private collectors and later donated to the University of Oregon.

At an unknown date during the 1890s, human remains representing one individual were removed from Lower Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Wasco County, OR, by a private collector whose name is withheld, and donated to the University of Oregon in 1938. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although historic period artifacts were originally found in direct association with the human remains, none were donated to the University of Oregon.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from Lower Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Wasco County, OR, by a private collector whose name is withheld, and donated to the University of Oregon in 1950. No known individual was identified. No information has been found concerning possible burial associations. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from an unspecified "sand island in the Columbia River near The Dalles, OR" or Lower Memaloose Island, Columbia River, Wasco County, OR, by an unidentified University of Oregon student, and donated to the University of Oregon in 1913. No known individuals were identified. No information has been found concerning possible burial associations. No associated funerary objects are present.

Lower Memaloose Island is located in the center of the Bonneville Dam Reservoir (Lake Bonneville), approximately 3 river miles west of the city of Lyle, WA, and 8 miles east of Hood River, OR. The island was long-used by local Native American peoples