

Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and Delaware Tribe of Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, 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: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, 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 San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains were removed from San Diego 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 San Diego Archaeological Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kumeyaay Nation, on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian

Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4358 (W-108/954), Carlsbad (Encinitas Quadrangle), San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and was assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987 and 1988, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-4609 within Sorrento Valley, San Diego (Del Mar Quadrangle), San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and was assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are soil samples.

No lineal descendants have been identified. Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented Kumeyaay Nation traditional tribal area. The burials have been attributed to the proto-historic period that has been associated with the cultural antecedents of the Kumeyaay Nation in the region.

The Kumeyaay Nation is represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation,

California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center 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 San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three 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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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 Kumeyaay Nation, represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long)

Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone (760) 291-0370, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Kumeyaay Nation, on behalf of the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission

Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation, California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (formerly the Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California); and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, TX

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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lake Quitman, Wood County, TX.

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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

In the 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a known Caddo cemetery site (41WD60), at the Quitman Lake Dam area in Wood County, TX, by person(s) unknown. At some point thereafter, the collection came into the possession of the Wood County Commissioners Court. On January 14, 1976, the Wood County Commissioners Court donated the collection to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. No known individual was identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are 19

ceramic vessels, 2 arrow points, and a group of ceramic sherds (approximately 2,249).

The Caddo Indians historically occupied northeast Texas, northwest Louisiana, southwest Arkansas, and southeast Oklahoma. The Caddo have a long history in northeast Texas, with the earliest identifiable Caddo sites dating to around A.D. 800, and developed directly out of the Woodland period populations of this region. The Caddo Indians were forcibly removed from Texas in the 19th century.

On July 6 and 7, 2005, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department archeologists and Caddo Nation representatives made an assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects and found the human remains and associated funerary objects are affiliated with the Caddo. Aside from one untyped vessel, the complete vessels in this collection have been identified as LaRue Neck Banded (n=1), Womack Engraved (n=1), McKinney Plain (n=2), and Ripley Engraved (n=14), each of which are associated with the Late Caddo Period in northeast Texas. Specifically, LaRue Neck Banded ceramics have been dated to A.D. 1430-1680. Ripley Engraved ceramics date to A.D. 1430-1680 and are typical of the Titus Phase in northeast Texas. Perttula (2004:401-404) identifies Ripley Engraved as a common ceramic in Titus Phase burials and since these are complete vessels (although in some cases reconstructed) lends itself to this interpretation. LaRue Neck Banded ceramics are generally considered utilitarian vessels, although better examples of this ceramic type may have been traded. Although LaRue Neck Banded and McKinney Plain ceramics are not specifically singled out as mortuary items, their being relatively intact and removed from what has been identified as a Caddo cemetery indicate that they were intentionally interred, probably as a mortuary offering.

Officials of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 22 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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of