

Dated: December 31, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-2117 Filed 1-30-09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY

**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 Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Susquehanna Valley, Delaware County, NY.

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 Binghamton University, State University of New York professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York (formerly the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the vicinity of the Sidney Airport site (SUBi-094) in Delaware County, NY. The human remains were uncovered during construction of the Interstate-88 highway. An individual, named Robert Dann (possibly a construction worker), gave the human remains to archeologists who were working nearby at the Sidney Airport site. No known individuals were identified. The 50 associated funerary objects are 45 pottery sherds (FS 377-01), 3 hammerstones (FS 377-03), 1

pitted stone (FS 377-04), and 1 worked stone (FS 377-08).

The artifacts are determined to be associated funerary objects based on museum records. A note in the files of the Public Archaeology Facility states that these artifacts were from the burial pit, supporting a determination that the human remains are Native American. The pottery is culturally unidentifiable, although classified as Owasco Herringbone, Kelso Corded, Castle Creek Incised, Castle Creek Beaded, and Oak Hill Corded (A.D. 1100-1450). Based on the pottery, the officials of Binghamton University cannot demonstrate that the people represented in this collection had a shared cultural identity with the Mohawk or any other present-day Indian Tribe. However, there is probably a general relationship to early regional groups, some of whom later became known as the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of Binghamton University 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 Binghamton University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 50 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 Binghamton University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. On August 3, 2007, the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs and Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe submitted a request to Binghamton University for disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains and associated funerary objects from the Sidney Airport site. The Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs and Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe have stated that they have a responsibility for caring for the human remains of any Native American ancestors buried within their historical aboriginal territory. On September 19, 2007, Binghamton University petitioned the Review Committee concerning the Mohawk's request for disposition of the

individuals and associated funerary objects determined to be "culturally unidentifiable." Included in the petition were letters of concurrence from the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; and Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin.

The Review Committee considered the request at its October 15-16, 2007 meeting and recommended disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, as the aboriginal occupant of the area encompassing the Sidney Airport site. A November 28, 2007 letter on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior from the Designated Federal Official, transmitted the authorization for the university to effect disposition of the culturally unidentifiable individuals to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and/or associated funerary objects should contact Nina M. Versaggi, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000, telephone (607) 777-4786, before March 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and/or associated funerary objects to the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, on behalf of themselves and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Binghamton University is responsible for notifying the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 18, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-2118 Filed 1-30-09; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY

**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 possession of Binghamton University, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY. The human remains were removed from the Susquehanna Valley, Delaware County, NY.

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 Binghamton University, State University of New York professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York (formerly the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from the Hoyt West site (SUBI-085) in Delaware County, NY. The human remains were uncovered accidentally by Lane Construction during construction of the Interstate-88 highway. Construction workers gave the human remains to archeologists who were working nearby the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Partial excavations and surface collections occurred at Hoyt West as part of salvage operations during the Interstate-88 construction project. Undiagnostic precontact artifacts (mostly lithics) and historic artifacts (mostly European-made ceramics) were found at the site. Local collectors reported finding slate pendants in the area. During construction, the topsoil was stripped and employees of the contractor found fragmented human remains. While some fire-reddened areas were noted by archeologists, no burial features were exposed. Analysis by a bioarcheologist found that some individuals had Native American, African, and European traits. Historical artifacts, the mixture of biological traits, oral history, and a Haudenosaunee map of aboriginal lands indicate that this site is located within a region that was the

territory of the Mohawk during the early Historic Period. The human remains from the Hoyt West site are determined to be culturally affiliated with the present-day descendants of the Mohawk represented by the Akwesasne Mohawk community composed of the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of Binghamton University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Binghamton University 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 Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, 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 Nina M. Versaggi, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000, telephone (607) 777-4786, before March 4, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York, on behalf of themselves and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Binghamton University is responsible for notifying the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; and Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, a non-Federally recognized Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 18, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9-2125 Filed 1-30-09; 8:45 am]

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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 eastern 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 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; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon; Klamath Tribes, Oregon; and Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho 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 Eastern Oregon. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The first record of the human remains occurred during an inventory in 1976. At that time, the human remains were recorded with the origins "E. Oregon." No additional information regarding the accession of the human remains is available. In 2006, the human remains were identified as Native American by departmental physical anthropology faculty based on characteristics of cranial bone structure.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation ceded 6.4 million acres to the U.S. Government, including southeast Washington and northeast Oregon. Traditional use lands of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have extended beyond those boundary areas. Tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville