

remains and the Native Village of Ouzinkie and the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (*previously* listed as Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak) (hereafter referred to as "The Villages").

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Kodiak Historical Society dba Kodiak History Museum, 101 E. Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-5917, email [collections@kodiakhistorymuseum.org](mailto:collections@kodiakhistorymuseum.org) or [director@kodiakhistorymuseum.org](mailto:director@kodiakhistorymuseum.org), by October 12, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Villages may proceed. The Kodiak Historical Society is responsible for notifying The Consulted Villages that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 1, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034491; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Anthropology, Cornell University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains

and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University at the address in this notice by October 12, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Matthew Velasco, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, 261 McGraw Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, telephone (607) 255-5137, email [mvc47@cornell.edu](mailto:mvc47@cornell.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 under the control of the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Broome 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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University professional staff in consultation with the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations and representatives of the Oneida Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Oneida Nation of New York); Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (*previously* listed as St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and the Tuscarora Nation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In August of 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed near the site of Onaquaga in Broome County, NY, during the digging of a waterline ditch. The property owner, Harry Springsteen,

notified the local sheriff. Subsequently, Professor Kenneth A. R. Kennedy of Cornell University was asked to provide a forensic identification of the human remains. By September 8, 1964, Kennedy had completed a report that concluded the human remains belonged to a young adult male of Native American ancestry. Whether the human remains were transferred to Kennedy's laboratory immediately after their removal or were temporarily held by the Old Onaquaga Historical Society (OOHS) is unclear, but correspondence between R. Leone Jacob, then president of the OOHS, and Kennedy in May of 1966 concluded that the human remains would remain at Cornell University. After Kennedy's death in 2014, the human remains were transferred to the Department of Anthropology. Kennedy's original description of the human remains did not note the presence of additional skeletal remains belonging to two subadults of indeterminate sex, one of whom (represented by fragmentary postcranial remains) was less than 20 years old and the other (represented by a single bone) 4 years old or younger. No known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are three pottery sherds (two of which are sand-tempered and cord-impressed), one piece of leather, one deer first phalanx, one deer radius fragment, one large mammal skull fragment, one large bird vertebra, one turtle scapula, one acorn, one black walnut, five unidentified seeds, two fragments of a plaster-like material, and four fragments of concrete or mortar.

Based on physical analysis and burial location, the human remains are determined to be Native American. The site of Onaquaga was a large multinational settlement located on the banks of the Susquehanna River near present-day Windsor, NY, in the traditional territory of the Oneida Indian Nation. Historical evidence indicates that members of many Nations, including the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Mohawks, frequented this village, and that other peoples likely took refuge there, too. The Oneidas were the primary occupants of Onaquaga in the 1600s and early 1700s, after which Tuscaroras began to arrive in greater numbers, followed by Mohawks. From the available evidence, it is not possible to conclusively determine the age of the human remains relative to the historical occupation of Onaquaga. The association of cord-impressed ceramic sherds, along with the presence of a rock covering over the grave (noted in a local news article at the time of removal), present the possibility that the

human remains significantly predate A.D. 1700. Although the human remains from Onaquaga cannot be associated with a particular tribal group, given the geographic location of Onaquaga and the history of settlement there, they can be reasonably culturally affiliated with the Oneida Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Oneida Nation of New York); Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (*previously* listed as St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and Tuscarora Nation.

#### Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Cornell University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 22 objects described in this notice 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.

- 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 Oneida Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Oneida Nation of New York); Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (*previously* listed as St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); and the Tuscarora Nation (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Matthew Velasco, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, 261 McGraw Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853, telephone (607) 255-5137, email [mcv47@cornell.edu](mailto:mcv47@cornell.edu), by October 12, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology, Cornell University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 1, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034489; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: History Colorado, Formerly Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** History Colorado, formerly Colorado Historical Society, has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to History Colorado. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to History Colorado at the address in this notice by October 12, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Glenys Echavarri, History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203, telephone (303) 866-4531, email [glenys.echavarri@state.co.us](mailto:glenys.echavarri@state.co.us).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 under the control of History Colorado, Denver, CO. The

human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 5LP.2223 in La Plata County, CO.

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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by History Colorado professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (*previously* listed as Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Santo Domingo Pueblo (*previously* listed as Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico, and as Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (*previously* listed as Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

#### History and Description of the Remains

From 2018 to 2020, human remains representing, at minimum, 19 individuals were removed from archeological site 5LP.2223 in La Plata County, CO, by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, during archeological monitoring and excavations as part of the US 550/160 South Connection project, a highway construction project jointly undertaken by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The site is in