

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: American Museum of Natural History, New York, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, 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.

The 67 cultural items are 1 fossil bird bone, 1 carved human face, 8 unio shells, 1 shell bead, 1 bead of shell or chalk, 1 large slate bead, 3 strings of beads of various shell and stone materials, 1 string of predominately serpentine beads, 47 serpentine beads, 1 sculpted human head, 1 seal head sculpture, and 1 pipe. The three strings of beads are of mixed composition – containing approximately 34, 36, and over 100 beads respectively. The one string of predominately serpentine beads is composed of approximately 35 beads of serpentine and some shell. Each of these four strings of beads appears to have been strung together after they had been found and it is believed that they represent four separate pieces.

The cultural items were collected or acquired by James Terry in 1882. The museum acquired all the cultural items from Mr. Terry in 1891 when the museum purchased his entire collection of more than 26,000 items. The museum accessioned the items between 1891 and 1893.

Mr. Terry collected the 1 fossil bird bone, 1 carved human face, 8 unio shells, 1 shell bead, 1 of the strings of beads of mixed composition, and 1 sculpted human head from various locations in Umatilla County, OR. The fossil bird bone is a single broken piece and approximately 8 cm in length. The human face, carved from bone, was acquired in 7 fragments, measuring between .5 cm by .5 cm and 4 cm by 2.5

cm. The unio shells measure from 5 cm to 8.5 cm in length. The shell bead, which is perforated with three holes, is roughly rectangular, and measures 2.5 cm by 3 cm. The sculpted human head is a single stone, which appears to be granite and weighs approximately 6.8 kg (or 15 lbs), and features a human face.

Mr. Terry acquired the 1 shell or chalk bead, 2 remaining strings of beads of mixed composition, 47 serpentine beads, and 1 seal head sculpture from Mrs. Kunzie of Umatilla, OR. Mrs. Kunzie had collected the seal head sculpture and one string of beads of mixed composition from the vicinity of the Columbia River in Umatilla, OR. The shell or chalk bead, the other string of beads of mixed composition, and serpentine beads were collected from unknown locations in Umatilla County, OR. The bead of shell or chalk is discoid in shape and has a diameter of approximately 1.25 cm. The serpentine beads range in size, and are discoid, cylindrical, and rectangular in shape. The seal head sculpture is a single piece of basalt, weighing approximately 16 kg (or 35 lbs), and carved with a zoomorphic face.

Mr. Terry acquired the pipe and large serpentine bead from Mrs. Gordon, who collected them from the vicinity of the Columbia River in Umatilla, OR. The pipe is tubular in shape and is made of kaolin. The large slate bead is an ovaloid disc, with a large perforation, and measures approximately 2.5 by 4 cm.

Mr. Terry acquired the string of predominately serpentine beads from Mrs. Terry, his wife, who collected them from the vicinity of the Columbia River in Umatilla, OR.

The determination that the items described above are "unassociated funerary objects" is based on information provided during consultation by representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon and expert opinion. According to museum records, Mr. Terry indicated that the cultural items he collected himself were from sand dunes of Umatilla, OR. The sand dunes of Umatilla were unlikely to have been used as habitation sites and are likely to contain burials. The museum also has four sets of human remains that Mr. Terry acquired from sand dunes of Umatilla, but which are not associated with the cultural items described in this notice.

Carved heads, complete tubular pipes, and whole beads tend to be found in burials on the Plateau. The items were likely associated with the Umatilla site, a Late Prehistoric to Historic Umatilla village, which is located in the area

where the items were likely collected. Geographic location is consistent with the traditional and post-contact territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 67 cultural items 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 a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769-5837, before July 5, 2007. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 14, 2007

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: Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, 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 in the possession and control of

the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains were removed from Marin and Sonoma Counties, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Archaeological Collections Facility staff in consultation with representatives of the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

In April of 1977, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-SON-290 near Bodega, CA, during archaeological testing and mapping conducted prior to construction of a housing development. The human remains were accessioned and have been housed at the Archaeological Collections Facility since that time (accession #77-03). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis of artifacts found at site CA-SON-290 indicate an occupation during the Historic period (A.D. 1579 to present). The location of CA-SON-290 corresponds with the historic Miwok village of Súwutene.

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-MRN-484 in Peacock Gap, Marin County, CA, during test investigations conducted prior to the construction of a housing subdivision. The human remains were accessioned by the Archaeological Collections Facility accession #78-03). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains date to prehistoric times and are Native American; however, the exact age is unknown. The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

In 1979, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-SON-1048, Sebastopol, Sonoma County, CA, during

an excavation by the Anthropological Studies Center, conducted for the Sonoma County Department of Public Works. Remains identified as human at the time were re-buried on the site at the time of discovery. In 1997, during a NAGPRA inventory, human remains thought to be associated with this individual were identified in museum collections (accession #79-04). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains date to prehistoric times and are Native American; however, the exact age is unknown. The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

At an unknown time, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from CA-MRN-365, Marin County, CA. The human remains were donated to the Archaeological Collections Facility in 1984 or 1985 by the Marin Museum of the American Indian. It is now known when or under what circumstances the donor obtained the collection. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains date to prehistoric times and are Native American; however, the exact age is unknown. The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-MRN-502, Novato, Marin County, CA. In 1992, the human remains were donated to the Archaeological Collections Facility by Steve Dietz. It is not known when or under what circumstances the donor obtained the collection. The collection has been housed at the Archaeological Collections Facility since its donation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains date to prehistoric times and are Native American; however the exact age is unknown. The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

In 1980, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-MRN-503, Marin County, CA, during a survey by the anthropological Studies Center conducted by Barry Price. The human remains have been held at the Archaeological Collections Facility since that time, but were not accessioned into the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The presence of bedrock mortars at the site indicates a site occupation during the Middle Period (B.C. 3000–B.C. 1000) and Late Period (1000 B.C.–

A.D. 500). The human remains date to prehistoric times based on archeological context, however, the exact age and identity is unknown. The site is within the traditional territory of the Coast Miwok.

In 1998, the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University determine that while there was evidence of a shared group identity (cultural affiliation) between the human remains and a particular Indian group, the human remains were “culturally unidentifiable” since the particular Indian group, the Federal Coast Miwok, was not recognized as an Indian tribe by the United States at that time. The Archaeological Collections Facility requested that the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee recommend disposition of the human remains to the Federated coast Miwok. On May 21, 1999, the Review Committee's Designated Federal Officer, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, recommended disposition of the human remains to the Federal Coast Miwok once concurrence with the proposal was obtained from federally recognized Indian tribes that currently resided in the immediate vicinity of where the human remains were recovered.

Officials of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University consulted with five federally recognized Indian tribes: Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California. All five tribes supported the Federated Coast Miwok request for disposition. In 2000, the Federated Coast Miwok became the federally recognized Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California. Descendants of the Coast Miwok are members of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Officials of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and

the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Erica Gibson, NAGPRA Project Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94929, telephone (707) 664-2015, before July 5, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University is responsible for notifying the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 9, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: California Department of Transportation, Oakland, CA and Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, 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 in control of the California Department of Transportation, Oakland, CA and in the possession of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains were removed from Sonoma 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University staff in consultation with representatives of the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

In 1993, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from CA-SON-1695 (accession #93-37), Sonoma County, CA, during an excavation conducted by the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University on behalf of the California Department of Transportation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At the time of discovery, remains that were identified as human were re-buried. In 1996, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University staff identified human remains probably associated with this individual during a NAGPRA inventory. The human remains date to the Middle Period (2000 B.P.-900 B.P.) and are Coast Miwok based on cultural constituents recovered from the site.

In 1998, the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University determined that while there was evidence of a shared group identity (cultural affiliation) between the human remains and a particular Indian group, the human remains were "culturally unidentifiable" since the particular Indian group, the Federated Coast Miwok, was not recognized as an Indian tribe by the United States at that time. The Archeological Collections Facility requested that the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee recommend disposition of the human remains to the Federated Coast Miwok. On May 21, 1999, the Review Committee's Designated Federal Officer, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, recommended disposition of the human remains to the Federal Coast Miwok once concurrence with the proposal was obtained from federally recognized Indian tribes that currently resided in

the immediate vicinity of where the human remains were recovered. Officials of the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University consulted with five federally recognized Indian tribes: Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Tuolumne Band of the Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California. All five tribes supported the Federated Coast Miwok request for disposition. In 2000, the Federated Coast Miwok became the federally recognized Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California. Descendants of the Coast Miwok are members of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Officials of the California Department of Transportation and Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University 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 the California Department of Transportation and Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Erica Gibson, NAGPRA Project Coordinator, Archaeological Collections Facility, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (707) 664-2015, or Jennifer Darcangelo, District Office Chief, Office of Cultural Resources Studies, Caltrans District 4, Oakland, CA 94623-0660, telephone (510) 286-5618, before July 5, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The California Department of Transportation is responsible for notifying the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians