

Archeological evidence indicates that the Penutian-speaking proto-Miwok people settled in Marin County, CA, circa 2000 B.C.–A.D. 1500. Ancestral Coastal Miwok have been identified on the basis of similarities between the archeological record and historic material culture as early as 500 B.C. Ethnographic records show that the Coast Miwok occupied all of Marin County at the time of European contact. The preponderance of the ethnographic and archeological evidence, along with consultation with representatives of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California, indicates that all Native American sites in Marin County, CA, are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Coast Miwok. Descendants of the Coast Miwok are members of the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Officials of San Francisco State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 85 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Francisco State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 1,624 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 Francisco State University 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 Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jeffrey Fentress, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132, telephone (415) 338–2046, before June 23, 2008.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

San Francisco State University is responsible for notifying the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 23, 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: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

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 control of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Guss Island, San Juan County, WA.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by Burke Museum and San Juan Island National Historical Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington.

In 1926, human remains were removed from Guss Island in San Juan County, WA, by A.G. Colley, during an excavation, as part of a museum sponsored expedition and were formally accessioned by the museum (Burke Accn. #2126). The whereabouts of two sets of human remains are unknown. The remaining two sets of human remains were legally transferred to Central Washington University in 1974. National Park Service reasserted control over the human remains upon learning they were removed from National Park Service property in 1996 and 2007. In 2007, the Burke Museum and National Park Service agreed that the removal of the human remains from Guss Island predated the establishment of the San Juan Island National Historical Park, which was created in 1966, and should not have been transferred to the National Park Service. The human remains were placed under the control

of the Burke Museum. No known individuals were identified. The six funerary objects are three slate knives and three unmodified stones.

The prehistory of the region, based on archeological research and analysis, indicates continuous habitation from approximately 2,000 years ago through the mid–19th century by Northern Straits peoples who were part of a Central Coast Salish population that were ancestral to the Lummi Tribe. Anthropological research in the late 1940s by Wayne Suttles indicates that the Lummi occupied San Juan Island and other nearby islands in the contact period, including Guss Island.

Archeological information in the original field notes indicates that Native American canoe burials were present on Guss Island in the late 1800s. Based upon the geographic, archeological, and accession documentation, the two individuals from Guss Island are of Native American ancestry. Guss Island is within the aboriginal territory of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Lummi oral tradition and anthropological data clearly associate the Lummi with San Juan Island and other nearby islands (Suttles 1951, 1990). The evidence indicates that the members of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington are culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects from Guss Island.

Officials of the Burke Museum 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 Burke Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the six 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 Burke Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195–3010, telephone (206) 685–2282, before June 23, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the

Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 29, 2008.

Sherry Hutt,

Manger, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E8–11571 Filed 5–22–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before May 10, 2008. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW., 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St., NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202–371–6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by June 9, 2008.

J. Paul Loether,

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

ARIZONA

Maricopa County

Hunt's Tomb, (Pyramidal Monuments in Arizona MPS), 625 N. Galvin Pkwy, Phoenix, 08000526

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County

Farpoint Site, Address Restricted, Malibu, 08000527

Santa Cruz County

Sand Hill Bluff Site, Address Restricted, Santa Cruz, 08000528

Sonoma County

Orange Lawn, 645 Charles Van Damme Way, Sonoma, 08000529

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable County

Sea Call Farm, 82 Tonset Rd, Barnstable, 08000530

Bristol County

Union Baptist Church, 109 Court St., Bristol, 08000532

Essex County

Macy-Colby, House, 257 Main St., Amesbury, 08000531

Plymouth County

WITCH (catboat), 35 Lydia Island Rd., Plymouth, 08000533

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau County

Lilly, Edward S. and Mary Annatoile Albert, House, 129 S. Lorimier, Cape Girardeau, 08000535

Jackson County

Inter-State Building, 417 E. 13th St./1300 Locust St., Jackson, 08000534

Jasper County

Olivia Apartments, 320 Moffet, Joplin, 08000536

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort County

Seacoast Packing Company, 100 Dill Dr., Beaufort, 08000537

TEXAS

Dallas County

4928 Bryan Street Apartments, (East and South Dallas MPS), 4928 Bryan Street, Dallas, 08000539

Fayette County

Faison, Nathaniel W., House, 822 South Jefferson, La Grange, 08000538

Hays County

Petty House, (San Marcos MRA), 714 Burleson St., San Marcos, 08000541

VIRGINIA

Richmond Independent City

Virginia State Library—Oliver Hill Building, 102 Governor St., Richmond (Independent City), 08000542

[FR Doc. E8–11556 Filed 5–22–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

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 Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ, that meet the definition of “sacred objects” and “objects of cultural patrimony” 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 Seton Hall University Museum professional staff consulted with representatives of the Onondaga Nation of New York and Tuscarora Nation of New York. Requests for consultation were sent to the Cayuga Nation of New York; 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); Seneca–Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, non–federally recognized Indian organization representing Indian Nation members of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, but they did not participate in consultations.

The two cultural items are False Face masks or medicine faces. The first mask was obtained from the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario by Mr. Samuel Tarrant of Newark, NJ (catalog number 2349). It is not known when or how Mr. Tarrant obtained it. The Seton Hall University Museum purchased it from Mr. Tarrant sometime in 1962 or 1963.

The second mask was donated to the Museum in 1992 by Dr. Herbert Kraft, then Director of the Museum (catalog number 92–3–6). It is not known how, when or where Mr. Kraft obtained the mask.

Other than the attribution of one mask to the Six Nations Reserve, and both typologically to the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee), more specific cultural affiliation of the masks to any one particular nation of the Haudenosaunee is not possible by the museum. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy includes the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations. According to Haudenosaunee culture and traditions, the Onondaga Nation is the keeper of the central hearth and fire where the Grand Council of the Confederacy meets. As the keeper of the central fire, the Onondaga Nation is