

during legally authorized excavations undertaken by the University of New Mexico Archeological Field School. Site LA 38962 is located in the Jemez Ranger District, Santa Fe National Forest, Sandoval County, NM. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are 10 pottery sherds, 1 piece of wood, and 1 piece of animal bone.

Site LA 38962 has been identified as an Anasazi habitation site (A.D. 1300–1600) based on ceramics, architecture, and site organization. Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of this site with the present-day Pueblo of Jemez. Oral traditions of the Pueblo of Jemez support affiliation with the Anasazi sites in this area of north-central New Mexico.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 12 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest 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 Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Boulevard, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, FAX (505) 842–3165, before November 12, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico and the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 24, 2004.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 04–22823 Filed 10–8–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–U**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR (museum that has control of the cultural items), determined that the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry in the museum's collections, described below in **Information about cultural items**, are culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

The National Park Service publishes this notice on behalf of the museum as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The museum is solely responsible for information and determinations stated in this notice. The National Park Service is not responsible for the museum's determinations.

Information about NAGPRA is available online at [www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra).

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural items to the Indian tribe listed above in Summary may proceed after November 12, 2004, if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact the museum before November 12, 2004.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority.** 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* and 43 CFR Part 10.

**Contact** Contact Orcilia Zuniga-Forbes, Vice President for University Advancement, Oregon State University, 634 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737–4875, regarding determinations stated in this notice or to claim the cultural items described in this notice.

**Consultation.** The museum identified the cultural items and the cultural affiliation of the cultural items in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

#### Information about cultural items.

Between 1860 and 1919, Dr. J.L. Hill or another individual removed human remains representing a minimum of 13 individuals from the Calapooia Mounds site, Linn County, OR. A published source states that Dr. Hill worked at the Calapooia Mounds site in 1883, but it is not clear whether Dr. Hill removed the 13 individuals from the Calapooia Mounds site at that time. No other provenance documentation is available. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1860 and 1919, Dr. Hill, J.G. Crawford, or another individual removed human remains representing a minimum of 15 individuals from the Tangent and/or Calapooia Mounds sites, Linn County, OR. A 1930 document lists J.G. Crawford as an original donor along with Dr. Hill. The museum does not have information about how Dr. Hill or Mr. Crawford acquired the human remains. The only provenance documentation available is a label on a rib, which says "From Tangent Mound," and a partial label on a femur, which says "mound." The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are part of the Dr. J.L. Hill collection. The Museum of Oregon Country, Oregon Agricultural College acquired the collection from Dr. Hill's son and daughter in 1925. The Museum of Oregon Country was renamed the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country in 1936, and became commonly known as the Horner Museum. The Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the Oregon State College in 1937, and became Oregon State University in 1962. The Horner Museum closed in 1995. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon is made up of tribes from throughout western Oregon, which were later located on the Grand Ronde Reservation. The ceded lands for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon encompass the Tangent and the Calapooia Mounds sites.

**Determinations.** Under 25 U.S.C. 3003, museum officials determined that the human remains represent the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry. Museum officials determined that the human

remains are culturally affiliated with the Indian tribe listed above in **Summary**.

**Notification.** The museum is responsible for sending copies of this notice to the Indian tribe listed above in **Consultation**.

Dated: August 16, 2004.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program*

[FR Doc. 04-22828 Filed 10-8-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, 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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Humboldt 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.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalog records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; Blue Lake Rancheria, California; and Table Bluff Reservation-Wiyot Tribe, California.

During the 1920s, human remains representing at least five individuals were removed from site CA-Hum-33, Humboldt County, CA, by H.H. Stuart, who donated the human remains to the Phoebe Hearst Museum during the 1930s. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site CA-Hum-33 is located near Mad River Slough. Mr. Stuart reported that glass beads and metal objects were found at the site, indicating that the occupation of the site post-dates Euroamerican contact.

At an unknown time prior to 1902, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from site CA-Hum-67, Indian Island (formerly known as Gunther's Island), Humboldt County, CA, by an unknown individual. In 1905, the human remains were donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum by Mr. Gunther. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1913, human remains representing at least 24 individuals were removed from CA-Hum-67, Humboldt County, CA, by L.L. Loud, an archeologist in the employ of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 366 associated funerary objects are 4 mauls; 1 maul fragment; 4 adze handle fragments; 6 flint knives; 8 flint knife fragments; 10 flint points; 9 flint point fragments; 3 flint drills; 37 flint and quartz flakes and 2 lots of uncounted flakes; 4 olivella beads and 3 lots of uncounted beads; 2 dentalium bead fragments and 2 lots of uncounted beads; 7 lots of uncounted pine nut beads; 3 lots of vibernum beads; 5 shell pendants; 2 stone pipes; 10 obsidian knives; 9 obsidian knife fragments; 23 obsidian points; 5 obsidian point fragments; 1 obsidian drill; 3 obsidian flakes; 12 stone sinkers; 4 sinker fragments; 27 stone pestles; 2 pestle fragments; 1 hammerstone; 8 stones; 3 serpentine clubs; 3 bone pendant fragments; 5 bone tool fragments; 1 bone bead; 7 complete or fragmentary chisels or gouges; 3 mammal bones; 22 bone whistle fragments; 1 fish bone; 2 lots of abalone fragments; 4 lots of marine shell fragments; 1 lot of basketry fragments; 1 lot of organic material; 1 lot of vegetal fiber; 1 lot of floor fragments; 4 charcoal samples; 82 clay balls and 3 lots of clay ball fragments; 1 clay pipe fragment; 1 crab claw; and 1 stone bowl fragment.

Stylistic attributes of material culture found at site Ca-Hum-67 indicate that the site was occupied after A.D. 900.

At an unknown date, human remains representing at least two individuals were removed from CA-Hum-112, Humboldt County, CA, by H.H. Stuart. Mr. Stuart donated the human remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum in the 1930s. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is fused glass beads.

In 1953, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from CA-Hum-112, Humboldt County, CA, by University of California

Archaeology Survey staff James Bennyhoff and Albert Elsasser during excavations conducted following looting of the site. No known individual was identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are 9 lots of glass trade beads, 1 piece of flaked bottle glass, and 1 piece of wood from a coffin.

The circumstances of burial indicate that the human remains described above are Native American in origin. Oral history and continuities in material culture traits indicate that the Wiyot have lived in the vicinity of Humboldt and Arcata Bays, an area that includes the locations of sites CA-Hum-33, CA-Hum-67, and CA-Hum-112, for at least 600 years, pre-dating occupation of the sites. This evidence indicates that sites CA-Hum-33, CA-Hum-67, and CA-Hum-112 were occupied by Wiyot people. The modern-day representatives of the Wiyot are Table Bluff Reservation-Wiyot Tribe, California; and the Blue Lake Rancheria, California. Wiyot descendants also live in the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California.

Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least 33 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 378 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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology 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 Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; Blue Lake Rancheria, California; and Table Bluff Reservation-Wiyot Tribe, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before November 12, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California; Blue Lake Rancheria, California; and Table