

New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this correction has been published.

Dated: October 6, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-25760 Filed 10-28-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and New York State Museum, Albany, 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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the New York State Museum, Albany, NY. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Dukes County, MA.

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 New York State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from the Howland 2 Site, Dukes County, Martha's Vineyard Island, MA, during an archeological survey conducted by Frank Schambach,

New York State Museum staff. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects are eight wrought iron nails with wood adhering and a fragment of deer bone scapula.

The Howland 2 Site is located on Shotnine Hill overlooking Squibnocket Pond within the historic boundaries of the community of Gay Head. The human remains were found in two separate locations on the same site. Wrought iron nails associated with one of the individuals dates the burial to post-European contact, dated to circa 18th-19th centuries. Although the only funerary object found with the second individual consisted of a fragment of animal bone, the depth of the burial, which was over 4 1/2 feet deep, and its proximity to the other individual of historic age, indicates that these human remains may also date to a post-contact time period.

Historic records indicate that the Wampanoag have maintained a continuous presence on Martha's Vineyard, despite colonization of the island by Euroamericans in A.D. 1641. In 1711, Gay Head was established as a reservation for the Wampanoag Gay Head Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. In 1714, the community was closed off to the public by a ditch and gate enclosure, along what is now the boundary with Chilmark. The Howland 2 Site is located within this boundary. Its location within the historic boundary of Gay Head suggests that the site was used for burial by residents of the Wampanoag community, rather than by Euroamericans.

Historic information indicates that the area of the Howland 2 Site has been part of Wampanoag-use lands since 1711. Archeological evidence indicates that the burials most likely date to a time subsequent to the establishment of the Gay Head community for the Wampanoag Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. Based on this historical and archeological evidence, officials of the New York State Museum have determined that the human remains and funerary objects are culturally affiliated with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts. Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs concur with the determinations in this notice.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and New York State 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

Bureau of Indian Affairs and New York State Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the nine 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and New York State Museum 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 Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Lisa M. Anderson, NAGPRA Coordinator, New York State Museum, 3049 CEC, Albany, NY 12230, telephone (518) 486-2020, before November 28, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York State Museum is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 30, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-25763 Filed 10-28-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK**

**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 the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7, Anchorage, AK. The human remains were removed from Carlisle Island in the Islands of the Four Mountains area of the Aleutian Islands chain in Alaska.

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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 professional staff with assistance from the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology and University of Alaska, Anchorage, in consultation with representatives of the Aleut Corporation and Unangan Repatriation Commission, a non-federally recognized Native Alaskan group.

In 1949, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Carlisle Island, in the Islands of the Four Mountains area of the Aleutian Islands chain in Alaska, during an expedition by William S. Laughlin, a physical anthropologist. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

There are no radiocarbon dates available for the human remains. All known dated cave burials from the Aleutians are younger than 2,000 years old (Black 1982, pg 24; Black 2003, pg 36; Hayes 2002). The burial context and physical traits of the human remains are consistent with those observed for pre-contact Aleut populations. Human remains and associated grave goods from sites in the Aleutians that were collected by Dr. Laughlin were sent to the University of Connecticut. In 2002, most of the Aleutian Island human remains were sent to The Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska, AK.

Analysis, including cranio-metric analysis, by the University of Alaska, Anchorage and with the assistance of the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology, were done on the human remains. Radiocarbon dates were not obtained by the University of Alaska Anchorage or the State Office of History and Archaeology. Skeletal morphology of present-day Aleut populations is similar to that of prehistoric Aleut populations and demonstrates biological affiliation between present-day Aleut groups and prehistoric populations in the Aleutian Islands.

Cultural affiliation between the prehistoric population on Carlisle Island and the Chaluka Corporation and Native Village of Nikolski is demonstrated by recent historical records. In 1741, Russian explorers made contact with the people of the Islands of the Four Mountains. These people and their culture are not well known, but were a

distinct variant of the Aleutian culture. In the late 1700s, with Russian assistance, the Umnak Aleuts waged war on the people of the Islands of the Four Mountains. Survivors of the conflict were removed to villages on Umnak Island and absorbed into the population and the population of the Islands of the Four Mountains was "no more" by 1790 (Black 1982, pg 20). Based on scientific studies, aboriginal occupation, historical records, and burial context, it is reasonably believed that the descendants of the people of the Islands of the Four Mountains, including Carlisle Island, are members of the present-day Chaluka Corporation and Native Village of Nikolski, which is represented by the Nikolski IRA Council.

Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 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 Chaluka Corporation and Native Village of Nikolski.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Debra Corbett, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786–3399, before November 28, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Chaluka Corporation and Native Village of Nikolski may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 7 is responsible for notifying the Chaluka Corporation Native Village of Nikolski, and Nikolski IRA Council that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 30, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8–25764 Filed 10–28–08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, 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 in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA. The human remains were removed from the Spokane Indian Reservation which is predominantly situated in Stevens County, WA, with an exception of a small plot of land and a section of the Spokane River that are located in Lincoln 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture professional staff, on behalf of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, in consultation with representatives of the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington.

Around the early 1900s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown location on the Spokane Indian Reservation in Stevens County, WA, probably by Mr. Daniel Dwight, a well-known collector of Spokane Indian relics. The human remains were in Mr. Dwight's possession until his passing in 1982 when many of the Indian artifacts he amassed over the years were donated to the Museum of Native American Culture, Spokane, WA (Accn. Number 1982.37). The Dwight Collection was stored by the Museum of Native American Culture until the museum's closure in 1991. Subsequently, the majority of the Museum of Native American Culture's collections was taken over by the Cheney Cowles Museum, later named the Northwest