

and for the reburial to occur contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact the Forest Archaeologist, Daniel Boone National Forest, Winchester, KY 40391, telephone (859) 745-3138, before September 21, 2009. Disposition of the human remains to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Daniel Boone National Forest is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 20, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-19971 Filed 8-19-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

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 Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unknown site in or near Bay City, Bay County, MI.

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 The Public Museum's professional staff in consultation with the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from a burial mound at an unknown location in or near Bay City, Bay County, MI. In 1917, the human remains were purchased by The Public Museum from E.C. Crane. No known individuals were identified. The 19 associated funerary objects are 2 copper kettles, 14 stone flakes, 2 scrapers, and 1 hammerstone.

Museum records indicate the material is from "mound b2," an unknown site that is not recorded in the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office records. Museum records indicate that the human remains were removed from burial mounds, but do not indicate where the removal was for the objects. However, since the objects were found stored with the human remains and are consistent with other associated funerary objects removed from the Bay City area from burial mounds, the cultural items have been determined to be funerary objects associated with these individuals. The remains of one individual are associated with copper kettles suggesting a historic date, and the remaining two individuals were associated with the lithic artifacts, suggesting an unknown earlier context. The associated funerary objects indicate this was a multicomponent mound, and that an historic burial was intrusive to an earlier mound context.

Based on archeological expert opinion, the human remains and associated funerary objects are from a site located within the Saginaw River watershed which has been inhabited by both the Ottawa and Chippewa people, with the Chippewa becoming the dominant group in the Saginaw River Valley by the end of the 17th century. Based on consultation with both the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan and Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, as well as historical, geographical, and archeological evidence, The Public Museum's professional staff reasonably believe the human remains and associated funerary objects are affiliated with the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Officials of The Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical

remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The Public Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 19 cultural items described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of The Public 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 Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Marilyn Merdzinski, Director of Collections and Preservation, The Public Museum, 272 Pearl St. NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49504, telephone (616) 456-3521, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Public Museum is responsible for notifying the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan and Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-19978 Filed 8-19-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: State of Alaska, Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK and Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, 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 control of the State of Alaska, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK, and in the possession of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK.

The human remains were removed from Chiniak, AK.

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 on behalf of the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology by Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository staff in consultation with representatives of Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

Between 1989 and 1991, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Rice Ridge site (49-KOD-00363) near Chiniak, AK, during an excavation by Philomena Hausler Knecht, a Harvard University graduate student. At the conclusion of the excavation all of these human remains were taken to the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center for study and storage. In April 1995, the entire site collection was transferred to the newly founded Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository where they are now stored in association with accession AM19. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains from Rice Ridge were found spread in the site's lower midden deposits, and not in association with identified burials. With the exception of 13 teeth and a few small cranial fragments, the remains were identified as human after the excavation and were found in faunal samples over a period of years.

The Rice Ridge site is a large, prehistoric deposit that lies near the coast of Chiniak Bay, on northern Kodiak Island in Alaska's Kodiak archipelago. Carbon dates and temporally diagnostic artifacts illustrate that the site contains a series of distinct occupations that span the Ocean Bay tradition, with initial settlement at about 7100 BP and site abandonment after 4400 BP. The human remains described above were found in association with midden deposits at the site. Depth measurements indicate that the human remains are primarily associated with the deeper and thus older levels of the deposit and indicate an early known expression of the Ocean Bay tradition. Recent archeological

research in the Kodiak archipelago and Chiniak Bay region specifically illustrates that the Ocean Bay tradition is ancestral to the sequent Kachemak tradition, which is in turn ancestral to the Koniag tradition observed at historic contact. Many Kodiak archeologists believe that modern Alutiiqs can trace their ancestors back to the Ocean Bay tradition. As such, human remains from the Rice Ridge site are presumed to be Native American and most closely affiliated with the contemporary Native residents of the Kodiak archipelago, the Kodiak Alutiiq. Specifically, they are from an area traditionally used by citizens and shareholders of Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

Officials of the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology and the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology and Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository 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 Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Sven Haakanson, Jr., Executive Director, Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, 215 Mission Rd., Suite 101, Kodiak, AK 99615, telephone (907) 486-7004, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository is responsible for notifying Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 31, 2009.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-19982 Filed 8-19-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Chemung Valley History Museum, Elmira, 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 in the possession of the Chemung Valley History Museum, Elmira, NY. The human remains were removed from an unknown location in the Puget Sound area of Washington State.

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 New York State Museum professional staff. The Chemung Valley History Museum consulted with representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

In 1888, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site in the Puget Sound area of Washington State, by John James. Subsequently, the human remains were given to James Stowell, who gave them to Dr. Charles Ott, Jr. Dr. Ott, Jr. presented the human remains to the Chemung Valley History Museum in 1972. The discovery and transfer history of the skull was described on a display card from an exhibit of James Stowell's Native American artifacts from 1967. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human skull is well-preserved, and belongs to a female between the ages of 20 and 35. The individual has supernumerary tooth and cranial deformation. The shape of the skull indicates cultural modification in the form of skull flattening. The practice of flattening an infant's forehead by using a series of boards and string was a common ancestral tradition among Puget Sound tribes. The distinct shape of this individual's skull suggest s cultural affiliation to the Puget Sound area tribes because of their skull-flattening tradition.