

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Harvester Island lies at the mouth of Uyak Bay on southwestern Kodiak Island, is privately owned, and is not known to hold any archeological sites. However, 49-KAR-00025, a site on the mainland shore of Uyak Bay directly adjacent to Harvester Island, is a large prehistoric village site known to have contained burial features with preserved human remains from both the Kachemak and Koniag traditions. In the 1960s, the 49-KAR-00025 site started eroding badly and depositing materials on the adjacent beach. It is uncertain where the human remains from the "Harvester Island area" were collected, but are most likely from the 49-KAR-00025 site. The human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American and most closely related to the Kodiak Alutiiq people. Specifically, the human remains are from an area traditionally used by members of Koniag, Inc. and Native Village of Larsen Bay.

Officials of 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 one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the 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. and Native Village of Larsen Bay.

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 24, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to Koniag, Inc. and Native Village of Larsen Bay may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository is responsible for notifying Koniag, Inc. and Native Village of Larsen Bay that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 6, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 possession of Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. The human remains were removed from Long Island in the Kodiak Island archipelago, 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 by Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island); Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (formerly the Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak).

In May 1991, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from most likely the beach or from the eroding bank of 49-KOD-00023, Vera Bay on Long Island, AK, by Father Peter Kreta, a Russian Orthodox Priest. Father Kreta took the human remains to archeologist Dr. Richard Knecht at the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Center where they were stored until 1995. In 1995, the human remains were transferred to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository where they are currently stored (accession number AM60). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Humic staining on the cranium indicates that the human remains were once buried. Long Island lies in Chiniak Bay in the northeastern Kodiak archipelago of Alaska and within the traditional territory of the Kodiak Alutiiq people. The human remains are reasonably believed to be associated with 49-KOD-00023, a known prehistoric site. Artifact finds from the site indicate that it dates to the Late

Kachemak phase of the Kachemak tradition, somewhere between 2,700 and 800 years old. Archeological surveys of this site indicate that it contains two areas of midden deposits - one of which rests directly behind the modern beach. This section of the site has been potted heavily and is eroding thereby scattering materials onto the beach. Archeologists believe that the people of the Late Kachemak tradition are ancestors of modern day Alutiiqs. Archeological data collected over the past 20 years indicates that Late Kachemak phase societies evolved into the more complexly organized societies of the Koniag tradition observed at historic contact in the late 18th century. As such, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American and most closely affiliated with the contemporary Native residents of the Kodiak archipelago, the Kodiak Alutiiq. Specifically, the human remains are from an area traditionally used by members of Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village; Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

In 1993, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Long Island, AK, by Barb Zickuhr. In February 1995, the human remains were turned over to the Alaska State Troopers. After completion of an investigation, the Alaska State Troopers transferred human remains to Dr. Richard Knecht at the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center. In April of 1995, the human remains were transferred to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository where they are currently stored (accession number AM58). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Long Island lies in Chiniak Bay in the northeastern Kodiak archipelago within the traditional territory of the Kodiak Alutiiq people. The human remains are humic stained with heavily worn teeth and no evidence of modern dentistry, characteristics common to early historic and prehistoric times. Archeological sites on Long Island contain deposits spanning Kodiak's prehistoric and historic eras. Most archeologists believe that the region's cultural sequence represents a period of evolutionary growth with the earliest colonizers evolving into the Alutiiq societies recorded at historic contact over a 7,500 year period. As such, the human remains are reasonably believed to be from a prehistoric Alutiiq person and most closely affiliated with the contemporary Native residents of the Kodiak archipelago, the Kodiak Alutiiq. Specifically, the human remains were recovered from an area traditionally

used by members of Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village; Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak.

Officials of 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the 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 the Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village; 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 24, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village; 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 the Koniag, Inc.; Leisnoi, Inc.; Lesnoi Village; Natives of Kodiak, Inc.; and Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 6, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 and associated funerary object in the possession of Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from

Sitkalidak Island and near Old Harbor, 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 and associated funerary object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Koniag, Inc.; Old Harbor Native Corporation; and Village of Old Harbor.

In July of 1992, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Refuge Rock (49–KOD–00450) off the coast of Sitkalidak Island, AK, by Dr. Richard Knecht during archeological excavation on conveyed Native lands. Permission to excavate and study the human remains was granted by the Old Harbor Native Corporation. The human remains were taken to the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center. In April of 1995, the entire site collection was transferred to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository where they are currently stored (accession number AM100). No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an ivory ornament (catalog number AM100:674).

The Refuge Rock site, also known in Alutiiq as Awa'uq (to become numb), is a fortified 18th century Alutiiq settlement on an islet adjacent to Sitkalidak Island on the southeastern coast of the Kodiak archipelago. In 1784, Russian fur hunters ambushed the settlement, killing hundreds and initiating the conquest of Kodiak. Both individuals were recovered from a semi-subterranean house believed to have been occupied at the time of the siege. The human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American and most closely affiliated with the contemporary Kodiak Alutiiq people. Specifically, the human remains are from an area traditionally used by members of the Koniag Inc.; Old Harbor Native Corporation; and Village of Old Harbor.

In 1960, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown archeological site near Old Harbor, AK, by physical anthropologists Drs. Laughlin and Jorgensen. When Dr. Laughlin moved to the University of Connecticut at Storrs, the human

remains were brought with him. After Dr. Laughlin's death in the late 1990s, his entire collection, including this individual, were transferred to the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska, AK, where they were deposited in the care of archeologist Dr. Richard Knecht. In or around 2000, Dr. Knecht sent the human remains to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository where they are currently stored (cranium OH60B1). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This individual could be from one of a number of archeological sites in the Old Harbor region of the Kodiak archipelago visited by Dr. Laughlin in the summer of 1960. There are no notes accompanying this individual and attempts to locate provenience information have failed. A review of the human remains suggests they are archeological. Humic staining on the bones and worn dentition with no evidence of modern dentistry suggest a prehistoric individual. Archeological data indicate that modern Alutiiqs evolved from archeologically documented societies of the Kodiak region, and can trace their ancestry back over 7,500 years in the region. The human remains are likely Native American and most closely affiliated with the modern Kodiak Alutiiq people. Specifically, the human remains are from an area traditionally used by members of the Koniag Inc.; Old Harbor Native Corporation; and Village of Old Harbor.

Officials of 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 a minimum of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the one object described above is 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 Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository 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 object and the Koniag, Inc.; Old Harbor Native Corporation; and Village of Old Harbor.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should