

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 (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: August 7, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E7-16783 Filed 8-23-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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 the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. The human remains were removed from Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, 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 Koniag, Inc. and Native Village of Larsen Bay.

In 1987, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from 49-KOD-00343, Uyak Bay in the Kodiak archipelago, AK, during a faunal collection survey conducted by students from Bryn Mawr College under the direction of Dr. Richard Jordan, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA. The human remains were shipped to the Bryn Mawr College Department of Anthropology for study and storage following the excavation. In 1988, the human remains were shipped to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks Department of Anthropology. Following Dr. Jordan's death in 1991, the human remains were transferred 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 (number AM91). The human remains were found during a collections reorganization project in June of 2007. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 49-KOD-00343 is a prehistoric settlement that lies on the shore of a broad cove, on the western shore of inner Ugak Bay, southwest of the Alf islands, on the southwestern coast of Alaska's Kodiak archipelago. The site holds a cluster of multi-roomed house depressions surrounded by 50 - 60 cm of steam bath rubble-filled shell midden deposits, indicative of the late prehistoric Koniag tradition, the cultural era that directly preceded European contact. As such, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American and most closely related to the contemporary Kodiak Alutiiq people. Specifically, the human remains are from an area of the Kodiak archipelago 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.

[FR Doc. E7-16776 Filed 8-23-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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 the area of Harvester 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 Koniag, Inc. and Native Village of Larsen Bay.

In the 1970s or 1980s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Harvester Island area of Uyak Bay, in the Kodiak archipelago, AK. The cranium was painted yellow at some point after collection. In June 2006, the cranium was mailed anonymously to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository with a note that it was collected "on or around Harvester Island." No known individual was

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