

members of the present-day Navajo tribe. Further, representatives of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah, identified the 20 cultural items as objects of cultural patrimony having ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Navajo people that could not be alienated by any individual. The written request for repatriation submitted by the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah, further articulated the particular ceremonial significance of the cultural items and of Navajo traditional laws regarding the possession of *jish*. Based on anthropological information, court case documentation, museum records, consultation evidence, and expert opinion, there is a cultural affiliation between the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah and the 20 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony.

Officials of the Intermountain Region have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 20 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Intermountain Region also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the 20 cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Lastly, officials of the Intermountain Region 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 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony should contact Dave Ruppert, NAGPRA Coordinator, NPS Intermountain Region, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO 80228, telephone (303) 969-2879, before August 18, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Intermountain Region is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico

(formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, 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 notice has been published.

Dated: June 24, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Santa Fe, NM

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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Santa Fe, NM, that meet the definition of "sacred object" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 NAGPRA coordinator, Intermountain Region.

In 1994, the National Park Service assisted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with the investigation of a Migratory Bird Treaty

Act violation. The evidence included a collection of Native American objects confiscated from the East-West Trading Post in Santa Fe, NM. Preliminary subject matter expert review of the collection indicated that the objects were historically significant and potentially subject to NAGPRA. The collection was accessioned in 2002 into the Southwest Regional Office collections, now called the Intermountain Region Office. The 11 cultural items covered in this notice are 4 hoof rattles, 1 pouch, and 6 leather hide rattles.

Following adjudication of the case, a detailed assessment of the objects was made by Intermountain Region (IMR) NAGPRA program staff in close collaboration with the IMR Museum Services program staff and in consultation with representatives of potentially affiliated tribes. During consultation, representatives of the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, identified the cultural items as specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Mescalero Apache religious leaders for the practice of a traditional Native American religion by their present-day adherents. Oral tradition evidence presented by the representatives of the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, the written repatriation request and related correspondence received by the Intermountain Region further articulated the significance of the 11 cultural items to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico. Based on anthropological information, court case documentation, oral tradition, museum records, consultation evidence, and expert opinion, there is a cultural affiliation between the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, and the 11 sacred objects.

Officials of the Intermountain Region have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 11 cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Intermountain Region 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 sacred objects and the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should

contact Dave Ruppert, NAGPRA Coordinator, NPS Intermountain Region, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO 80228, telephone (303) 969-2879, before August 18, 2008.

Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Intermountain Region is responsible for notifying the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, 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 notice has been published.

Dated: June 24, 2008

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from four prehistoric archeological sites within the boundaries of San Juan Island National Historical Park, San Juan 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 superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Burke Museum and San Juan Island National Historical Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington.

In 1946 and 1947, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Cattle Point Site (45-SJ-01) on San Juan Island in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by University of Washington archeologist Arden King. Cattle Point is within the American Camp portion of San Juan Island National Historical Park on the southern part of San Juan Island. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are mammal bone fragments.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Guss Island Site (45-SJ-21) in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations as a part of University of Washington Field Project led by Adan Treganza. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1983, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Guss Island Site (45-

SJ-21) in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by University of Washington Professor Julie Stein. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. Guss Island is a small island in Garrison Bay and is within the English Camp portion of San Juan Island National Historical Park on the northwestern part of San Juan Island. No known individual was identified. The nine associated funerary objects are one deer vertebra fragment, one deer tibia, one bird coracoid bone, one bird humerus, two fish bones, and three pieces of fire modified rock.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from the English Camp Site (45-SJ-24) in San Juan County, WA, during a University of Washington summer field school directed by Professor Adan Treganza of San Francisco State University. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 33 associated funerary objects are 1 broken chipped stone projectile point and 32 non-human bone fragments.

In 1970, 1971, and 1972, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from the English Camp Site in San Juan County, WA, during University of Idaho field schools directed by Dr. Roderick Sprague. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 61 associated funerary objects are 1 splinter awl made from deer bone, 1 tip of an antler tine, 1 square nail fragment, 1 wood fragment, 1 Horse Clam shell fragment, 6 basalt flakes, and 50 non-human skeletal fragments and non-human teeth.

In 1984, 1988, and 1990, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from the English Camp Site in San Juan County, WA, during legally authorized excavations by Professor Julie Stein of the University of Washington. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The 27 associated funerary objects are non-human bone fragments.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from the North Garrison Bay