

of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Federally-recognized Indian tribes.

The U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 29, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK; and University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department Curation Facility, Madison, WI**

**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 under the control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK, and in the physical custody of the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC; and the University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department Curation Facility, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Sitkalidak Island and 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 the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological

Repository; Smithsonian Institution; and University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department Curation Facility professional staff in consultation with the Native Village of Old Harbor, Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc.

In 1960, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Rolling Bay site (49-KOD-00101) on Sitkalidak Island, AK, by Drs. William Laughlin and J.B. Jorgensen. The human remains are currently at the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1961, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Rolling Bay site (49-KOD-00101) on Sitkalidak Island, AK, during excavations in association with Dr. Donald Clark. The human remains are currently at the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, Kodiak, AK. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During 1960-1962, human remains representing a minimum of 44 individuals were removed from the Rolling Bay site (49-KOD-00101) on Sitkalidak Island, AK, during excavations associated with the now-deceased Dr. William Laughlin. The human remains are currently at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

All the sets of human remains from the Rolling Bay site presently at the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository and the Smithsonian Institution had originally been sent, following their excavation, to the University of Wisconsin's Department of Anthropology for study and storage, under the care of Dr. William Laughlin. When Dr. Laughlin later moved to the University of Connecticut at Storrs, he took two sets of human remains; the other 44 individuals remained at the University of Wisconsin's Department of Anthropology. In the late 1990s, following Dr. Laughlin's retirement, the two sets of human remains then at the University of Connecticut at Storrs were transported to the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska, AK, where they were deposited in the care of archeologist Dr. Richard Knecht. In approximately 2000, the human remains were sent by Dr. Knecht to the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, where they are currently stored. In 2006, the 44 individuals at the University of Wisconsin's Department of Anthropology were sent to the

Smithsonian Institution, where they are currently stored.

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Sitkalidak site (49-KOD-00121) located along Ocean Bay, on Sitkalidak Island, AK, during excavations by archeologists thought to be associated with the University of Wisconsin. The human remains are currently in the University of Wisconsin Department of Anthropology Curation Facility. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1964 or 1965, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Saltery Cove 1 site (49-KOD-00062), in the Saltery Cove region of Kodiak Island, AK, during excavations by archeologists thought to be associated with the University of Wisconsin. The human remains are currently in the University of Wisconsin Department of Anthropology Curation Facility. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Both sets of human remains from the Sitkalidak and Saltery Cove sites presently housed at the University of Wisconsin Anthropology Department Curation Facility had originally been sent, following their excavation, to the University of Wisconsin Department of Anthropology for study and storage. They were under the care of Dr. William Laughlin, and they remained at this facility following his death. In 2008, the human remains were identified and inventoried.

The Rolling Bay site lies on the coast of Sitkalidak Island on the southeastern shores of Alaska's Kodiak archipelago. Drs. Laughlin and Jorgensen visited the site in 1960, and collected eroding human skeletal remains from prehistoric deposits. Additional archeological work followed in 1961-1962. Later excavations by Dr. Clark, showed that the deposits at the Rolling Bay site belong to the Koniag Tradition, the cultural ancestor of modern Alutiiqs.

Based on their provenience and condition, the human remains from the Rolling Bay, the Sitkalidak, and Saltery Cove sites are all determined to be Native American, and ancestors of the citizens and shareholders of the Village of Old Harbor, Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc.

Officials of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository; and the University of Wisconsin Department of Anthropology Curation Facility 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 48

individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository; and the University of Wisconsin Department of Anthropology Curation Facility 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 Village of Old Harbor, Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Ave., Box 13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before September 21, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Village of Old Harbor, Old Harbor Native Corporation, or Koniag, Inc. may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Village of Old Harbor, the Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc. that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 7, 2009.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## 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 Kent 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 Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; and Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Kent County, MI. On June 16, 1962, the human remains were obtained by Ruth Herrick from Bert Chaffee. In 1974, the human remains were obtained by The Public Museum from Ruth Herrick by bequest. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are one strike-a-light, one fish vertebrae, and one perforated bone.

The context from which the human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is unknown.

Based on artifact typology, the human remains and associated funerary objects date to the 18th century. The objects were found stored together with human remains and are consistent with other 18th century funerary objects found in Kent County during the historic occupation of the Ottawa.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the N. Franklin Avenue site (20KT109) in Grandville, Kent County, MI. The site was inadvertently discovered by construction workers and reported by E.V. Gillis in *The Coffinberry News Bulletin* of the Michigan Archaeological Society in 1962. In 1963, the human remains were donated to The Public Museum by the City of Grandville. No known individuals were identified. The 23 associated funerary objects are 1 wooden spoon, 1 wooden spoon fragment, 1 metal knife, 1 iron fragment, 1 metal razor, 1 metal handle fragment, 1 strike-a-light, 1 copper tube bead, 1 clam shell, 1 set of bird bones, 1 set of iron fragments with fabric adhering, 1 iron axe, 1 set of nail fragments, 1 birch bark basket fragment, 1 copper mirror frame, 1 copper pot with fabric adhering, 1 fabric fragment, 1 glass fragment, 4 copper kettles, and 1 set of brooch pins.

Based on artifact typology, the human remains and associated funerary objects date to the 18th and 19th centuries.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from underneath Cook's bridge over the Thornapple River at Cascade Township

site (20KT18), Kent County, MI. In 1925, the human remains were donated to The Public Museum by W.H. Patterson. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Physical examination identified the human remains as Native American. Funerary objects found at the site are consistent with those objects frequently found in Native American burials from the 18th century, although none of the funerary objects are present in the museum's collection.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from 185 Ottawa (site 20KT109) in Grandville, Kent County, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were uncovered by the property owner's children while digging in their yard. In 1949, the human remains were donated to The Public Museum by the property owners, Jan and James Buddingh. No known individual was identified. The 231 associated funerary objects are 1 copper armband, 1 carved antler handle, 1 bone awl, 1 copper thimble, 1 copper kettle, 1 set of iron fragments, 1 set of wood fragments, 1 set of textile fragments, 2 sets of wood fragments with textile adhering, 1 wooden spoon fragment, 209 trade beads, 6 metal earrings, 2 metal rings, 1 metal brooch pin, 1 set of gravels, and 1 set of copper fragments.

Based on artifact typology, the human remains and associated funerary objects date to the 18th and 19th century. The associated funerary objects are consistent with other funerary objects found in the area of Grandville, MI, during the historic occupation of the Ottawa.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Warner farm site (20KT20), located on the Grand River, west of Ada and on the north side of M-21, Kent County, MI. In 1974, The Public Museum obtained the human remains from Ruth Herrick by bequest. No known individual was identified. Stored with the individual were associated funerary objects that are in groupings of uncounted fragments. The seven associated funerary object groupings are two lots of pottery shard fragments, three lots of animal bone fragments, one lot of fire cracked rock fragments, and one lot of other stone fragments.

The human remains and associated funerary objects from the Warner farm site date from the Late Woodland period to A.D. 1850. Based on the site's geographical location at the confluence of the Grand and Thornapple Rivers, archeological evidence indicates this