

designs and brass tinklers are attached to the outside of the drum, near the top. Four leather straps are attached to the outside of the drum, one for each of the four drum legs. Each leg is made of wood wrapped in black cotton and blue cloth. Three of the drum sticks are long and slender with narrow heads of blue denim wrapped in cotton thread. The fourth stick is shorter, and has a round stuffed buckskin head.

In 1955, the Logan Museum acquired the drum, legs, and sticks when it purchased the collection of Albert Green Heath. Associated collection records contain Heath's following statement on the cultural items: "Large Pow wow (tribal drum) complete with 4 Drum sticks & 4 stakes. White Earth Band of Chippewas. Minn., Extremely Rare." Collection records contain no additional information about the objects. Based on general information about his collecting history, Heath most likely acquired the drum, legs, and sticks at the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota in the early 20th century.

On the basis of Heath's attribution of the objects to the White Earth Band of Chippewas, officials of the Logan Museum of Anthropology consulted with representatives of the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota. During consultation, tribal representatives indicated that the drum and its associated legs and sticks are central to the Big Drum Society Ceremony, and are considered sacred objects that are needed by the Ceremony's practitioners. The drums are not owned by individuals but by Drum Societies, which are responsible for caring for the objects used in the Ceremony and thus, individuals do not have the right to alienate a Big Drum. The White Earth Band was one of the earliest of the Ojibwe (Chippewa) groups to adopt the Big Drum Society Ceremony in the 19th century, and the Ceremony has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance to the tribe.

Officials of the Logan Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the nine 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 Logan Museum of Anthropology have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the nine 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 Logan Museum of Anthropology 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 White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony should contact William Green, Director, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, 700 College St., Beloit, WI 53511, telephone (608) 363-2119, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony to the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Logan Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-23698 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Correction

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the culturally affiliated groups listed in a Notice of

Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items published in the **Federal Register** of July 30, 2007 (FR Doc. E7-14578, pages 41522-41524), by the addition of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. After publication of the notice, additional evidence derived from historical information and further consultations with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, led to this revised finding of cultural affiliation. Based on the additional evidence, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have found that there is a relationship of shared group identity between the Delaware people (from Middle Woodland through Historic period) and the Munsee Delaware people who are represented by the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Descendants of the Delaware people are represented by the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, on behalf of the Delaware Tribe of Indians; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

In the **Federal Register** of July 30, 2007 (FR Doc. E7-14578, pages 41522-41524), paragraph numbers 21 and 22 are corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 39 cultural items described above are 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, on behalf of the Delaware Tribe of Indians; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma, on behalf of the Delaware Tribe of Indians; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; and Stockbridge Munsee

Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and Delaware Tribe of Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-23696 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

**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 San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meet the definition of "sacred objects" 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 museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1978, a steatite sucking tube was removed from archeological site W-569 in San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This site is located in the west part of San Diego County in the City of Oceanside, which is adjacent to Rancho Guajome. On June 29, 2007, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA.

The archeological site W-569 falls within traditional Luiseno territory, and the reporting archeologists determined it to be of the Late Holocene, Late Milling Period, which has been

associated with the cultural antecedents of the Luiseno Nation in the region. Steatite sucking tubes are known to be used by the Luiseno in sacred rites.

In 1989, cultural items were removed from archeological site CA-SDI-11,068A in San Diego County, CA, as part of an archeological excavation performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This site is located in the northern part of San Diego County in the City of San Marcos, adjacent to Twin Oaks Valley. On May 10, 2006, the collection was accessioned by the San Diego Archaeological Center, and assessed for objects eligible for repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA. The cultural items are known to be used by the Luiseno in sacred rites and were removed from Luiseno traditional territory. The 66 sacred objects are 45 pieces of ochre, 1 piece of hematite, 2 quartz crystals, 3 tourmaline crystals, 10 effigy fragments, 4 ceramic pipe fragments, and 1 raptor talon.

The Luiseno Nation is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the 67 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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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 Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon

Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Cindy Stankowski, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027-7001, telephone (760) 291-0370, before November 6, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Luiseno Nation, which is represented by the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California; and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 12, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-23690 Filed 10-6-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.