

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY****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. 300, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY, 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1956, human remains were removed from the Morrow Site (Hne 033), Town of Richmond, Ontario County, NY, by the Rochester Museum & Science Center. In 2000, a Notice of Inventory Completion was published in the **Federal Register** of November 21, 2000 (FR Doc 00-29811, pages 69963-69967) that included these human remains. After repatriation, six funerary objects associated with the human remains were found. Under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), the funerary objects are now considered to be unassociated funerary objects. The six unassociated funerary objects are potsherds.

Archeological investigations at the Morrow Site have identified occupations during the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as well as the post-European contact period. Based on site location and continuities of material culture as represented in other collections from the site, the human remains from the Morrow Site have been identified as Iroquois (Seneca), dated to A.D. 1750-1850.

Descendants of the Seneca are members of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Officials of the Rochester Museum & Science Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the six 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 a specific burial of a Native American individual. Officials of the Rochester Museum & Science 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Gian Carlo Cervone, Senior Registrar, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607-2177, telephone (585) 271-4552 x310, before August 13, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Rochester Museum & Science Center is responsible for notifying the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin; Onondaga Nation of New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; and Tuscarora Nation of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 5, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,***Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-15909 Filed 7-11-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S****DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ; 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 Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ, that meet the definition of "sacred objects" and "objects of cultural patrimony" 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 human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects an error in the telephone number of the Seton Hall University Museum and adds an e-mail address. In the **Federal Register** of May 23, 2008 (FR Doc E-8-11572, Pages 30159-30160), paragraph 8 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Representatives of any other Indian tribe or Nation that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony should contact Dr. Thomas W. Kavanagh, Seton Hall University Museum, Seton Hall University, 400 South Orange Ave., South Orange, NJ 07079, telephone (973) 275-5873 or e-mail kavanath@shu.edu, before August 13, 2008. Repatriation of the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony to the Onondaga Nation of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Seton Hall University Museum is responsible for notifying the Cayuga Nation of New York; Oneida Nation of New York; Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; Onondaga Nation of New York; Seneca Nation of New York; Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York; Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York; Tuscarora Nation of New York; and Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rules and Regulations, a non-federally recognized Indian organization, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 16, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,***Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-15910 Filed 7-11-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S****DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK, 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

In 1942, cultural items were donated to the University of Alaska Museum by Art Glover and accessioned (Accession number 217). According to accession ledger records, the cultural items had been removed from a burial on the Snake River, Walla Walla, WA. The 85 unassociated funerary objects are 74 stone arrowheads, 1 stone mortar, 1 leather pad, 1 iron axe head, 1 metal rifle butt, 1 iron knife blade, 1 antler digging stick handle, 1 stone club with wood handle, 1 hammerstone, 1 wood and iron fishhook, 1 carved wood seal figure, and 1 necklace with three boxes of beads.

These items are typical of funerary objects found in other burials excavated in the same geographic region. Funerary objects, including the iron axe head and metal rifle butt, place the funerary objects within the historic period. The Snake River borders Walla Walla County, WA, along the north. The Snake River and the surrounding land in this region are within the ceded lands and traditional use territory of the Weyiletpuu (Cayuse), Imatalamama (Umatilla), and Waluulapam (Walla Walla) tribes. These three tribes are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the University of Alaska Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 85 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 a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the University of Alaska Museum 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Mr. James Whitney, Archaeology Collections Manager, University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Dr., Fairbanks, AK 99775-6960, telephone (907) 474-6943, before August 13, 2008. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Alaska Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 16, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E8-15911 Filed 7-11-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC, and University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, HI**

**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 control of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, HI. The human remains were removed from the South Point Gas House Site (Site H6), Ka'u district, Hawai'i Island, Hawai'i County, HI.

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 Hawaiian 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 U.S. Coast Guard and professional staff from the University of Hawai'i at Hilo in consultation with representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Ka'u Preservation, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

At an unknown time between 1954 and 1959, human remains representing a minimum of one individual was removed from the South Point Gas House Site, Kama'oa Pu'u'eo ahupua'a, Ka'u District, Hawai'i Island, in Hawai'i County, HI. The site was encountered while the U.S. Coast Guard was constructing a fuel drum storage shed and the human remains were delivered to the University of Hawai'i at Hilo. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The site was listed in Bishop Museum files as "H6" or "11-Ha-B20-9," as part of their general site information, and was described by Bishop Museum archeologists as a buried midden site, but the individual is not listed in any report from the area. The midden deposits in the South Point region were intensively studied by several archeologists in the 1950s, including Dr. William Bonk at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo, and were largely determined to represent pre-contact Native Hawaiian occupations and burials. The South Point Gas House Site is a specific portion of the larger site complex that includes the Pu'u Ali'i Sand Dune site (H1), which is an early Native Hawaiian fishing village and burial area dating to pre-European contact.

Officials of the Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard 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 Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard 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 Hawaiian human remains and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Ka'u Preservation, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian Organization or Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remain should contact Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell, Environmental Management Office, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (COMDT CG-443), Room 09-1007, 1900 Half St. NW, Washington, DC 20593-0004, telephone (202) 475-5683, before August 13, 2008.