

measures 13" x 12". The third (AE 3371/35.271.12) and sixth faces (AE 3632/35.271.19) are referred to as large. The fourth face (AE 3619/35.271.16) measures 14" x 9". The fifth face (AE 3630/35.271.18) measures 13" x 10 1/2". The seventh face (AE 3845/35.271.20) measures 16" x 12".

Between May 26 and June 1, 1937, the museum acquired two braided cornhusk medicine faces made by William Gordon, Tonawanda Reservation. The first (AE 5938/37.523.32) measures 13" x 10". The second (AE 7401/39.376.8) measures 8" x 7".

On September 12, 1935, the museum acquired one woven cornhusk medicine face (AE 3631/35.332.50) made by Robert Tahamont, Tonawanda Reservation, that measures 13" x 12 1/2".

On September 12, 1935, the museum acquired one braided cornhusk medicine face (AE 3618/35.307.54) made by Everett Parker, Tonawanda Reservation, that measures 13 1/2" x 12".

On August 1, 1937, the museum acquired two braided cornhusk medicine faces made by Julia Black, Tonawanda Reservation. The first face (AE 6174/37.493.5) measures 11" x 11". The second face (AE 6175/37.493.6) measures 11" x 12".

Tonawanda Seneca Nation traditional religious leaders have identified these medicine faces as being needed for the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents. In the course of consultations with NAGPRA representatives of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation, it was shown that individuals who created a face did not have the authority to sell it directly to the Rochester Museum & Science Center. Museum documentation, supported by oral evidence presented during consultation by Tonawanda Seneca Nation NAGPRA representatives, indicates that these medicine faces are culturally affiliated with the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

Officials of the Rochester Museum & Science Center have determined, that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the 306 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 Rochester Museum & Science Center have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the 306 cultural items described above are objects having an 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 Rochester Museum & Science Center 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 Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Representatives of any other Indian Nation or tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony should contact Adele DeRosa, NAGPRA Coordinator/Collections Manager, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14607, telephone (585) 271-4552, ext 302, before July 28, 2010. Repatriation of the sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony to the 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 Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 22, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-15602 Filed 6-25-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, 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 in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Museum Division, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from Fort Berthold, Berthold Ward County, ND.

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.

An assessment of the human remains was done by Wisconsin Historical Society professional staff in consultation with the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In 1878, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Fort Berthold, in Berthold Ward County, ND, by J.A. Rice. The two skulls were donated to the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1908. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Wisconsin Historical Society determined that the remains represent two adult males of Native American ancestry. The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes, also known as the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, have been living in the Fort Berthold area since 1845. According to historical records, the original fort was erected as a trading post and named Fort Atkinson. In 1862, it was purchased by the American Fur Company and re-named Fort Berthold. In 1864, United States troops were assigned to the fort to protect the trading post. The post was evacuated in 1867. In 1868, it became the agency headquarters for the Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan tribes.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, 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 human remains and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Jennifer L. Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before July 28, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 22, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-15570 Filed 6-25-10; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; 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. 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. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lopez Island, 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 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 the minimum number of individuals from one site (45-SJ-278), the name used to describe another site (45-SJ-288), and the number of associated funerary objects from a third site (45-SJ-185) reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the *Federal Register* (75 FR 5105-5106, February 1, 2010).

In the *Federal Register*, paragraph number 7, page 5106, is corrected by the addition of one more individual to site 45-SJ-278 and substituting the following paragraph:

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 45-SJ-278, Lopez Island, San Juan County, WA. The human remains were removed by a University of Washington field party led by David Munsell. The collection was transferred from the University of Washington Anthropology Department to the Burke Museum in the 1970s, and was formerly accessioned in 1996 (Burke Accn. #1996-121). In 1998 and

2010, the human remains were found in level bags at the museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the *Federal Register*, paragraph number 8, page 5106, is corrected by replacing the site name with the site number (45-SJ-288) and substituting the following paragraph:

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 45-SJ-288, Lopez Island, San Juan County, WA. The human remains were removed by a University of Washington Field Party led by David Munsell. The collection was transferred from the University of Washington Anthropology Department to the Burke Museum in the 1970s, and was formerly accessioned in 1996 (Burke Accn. #1996-121). In 2000, the human remains were found in level bags at the museum. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is one bag of mammal and fish bones.

In the *Federal Register*, paragraph number 9, page 5106, is corrected by the addition of two associated funerary objects, which brings the total to seven, and substitutes the following paragraph:

In 1945, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Richardson site (45-SJ-185), Lopez Island, San Juan County, WA. The human remains were excavated by a University of Washington field school under the supervision of Mr. Carroll Burroughs, and transferred to the Burke Museum in 1951 (Burke Accn. #3649). In 2000, the human remains were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. The seven associated funerary objects are six mammal bones and one projectile point.

In the *Federal Register*, paragraph number 11, page 5106, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least 30 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 82 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the Burke Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Lummi Tribe of the

Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849, before July 28, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 22, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-15572 Filed 6-25-10; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Western Michigan University, Anthropology Department, Kalamazoo, 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 Western Michigan University, Anthropology Department, Kalamazoo, 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.