

and 10, and the survey of the meanders of the present left bank of the Missouri River, downstream, through sections 2, 3, and 10, the left bank of a relicted channel of the Missouri River, downstream, through section 2, two medial lines of a relicted channel of the Missouri River, certain division of accretion lines and partition lines, two metes and bounds descriptions of a warranty deed, now designated as Parcel A and B, in section 2, and an attached island, now designated as Tract 37, Township 26 North, Range 44 East, of the Principal Meridian, Montana, was accepted July 2, 2010.

We will place a copy of the plat, in 3 sheets, and related field notes we described in the open files. They will be available to the public as a matter of information. If the BLM receives a protest against this survey, as shown on this plat, in 3 sheets, prior to the date of the official filing, we will stay the filing pending our consideration of the protest. We will not officially file this plat, in 3 sheets, until the day after we have accepted or dismissed all protests and they have become final, including decisions or appeals.

Authority: 43 U.S.C. Chap. 3.

Dated: July 12, 2010.

James D. Clafin,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Resources.

[FR Doc. 2010-17563 Filed 7-16-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DN-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC and 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Museum Division, Madison, WI, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary 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 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 1928, human remains and funerary objects were removed from at least two mounds located within the boundaries of the Menominee Indian Tribe Reservation, Menominee County (formerly Shawano County), WI, by Arthur P. Kannenberg and John V. Satterlee. The exact location of these mounds is not known. In 1950, the Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, obtained the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects from the wife of Arthur P. Kannenberg. The human remains and associated funerary objects are described in a companion Notice of Inventory Completion. The 91 unassociated funerary objects are 89 earrings and earring fragments, and 2 silver brooches.

The Menominee Indian Reservation falls within the ancestral and historic territory of the Menominee people. Archeological investigation has uncovered additional historic burials in this area. Additionally, archeological research shows that earrings and brooches, similar to the ones mentioned above, are commonly found within historic Indian burials throughout the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, Menominee oral history states that the origin of the Menominee people began at the mouth of the Menominee River, which is approximately 60 miles from the present-day Menominee Reservation.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 91 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, 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 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Jennifer L. Kolb,

Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 N. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, before August 18, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society, Museum Division, is responsible for notifying the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-17476 Filed 7-16-10; 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 the Pueblo of Zuni, Catron County, NM.

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 done by Wisconsin Historical Society professional staff in consultation with the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Sometime prior to 1892, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from a depth of several feet below the surface of the present-day Pueblo of Zuni, Catron County, NM, by the Hemenway expedition. The Hemenway Expedition 1886-1896, was directed by Frank Hamilton Cushing, then Director of the Department of Ethnology at the National Museum. Mary E. Harper donated the remains to the Wisconsin Historical

Society in 1892. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Wisconsin Historical Society professional staff determined the human remains represent the physical remains of an individual of Native American ancestry. Based on geographical location, the Society reasonably believes the human remains are culturally affiliated to the Zuni Tribe.

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 one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society 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 Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 August 18, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-17484 Filed 7-16-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University Pullman, 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession and control of the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA. The human

remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unknown site in central Washington State and Asotin 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In June and July of 1951, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Steptoe Burial site (45AS2), in Asotin County, WA. The burials were removed as part of an archeological study performed by the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University under the direction of Dr. Richard Daugherty. No known individuals were identified. The 57 associated funerary objects are 4 projectile points, 2 scrapers, 1 bone scraper handle, 1 lot of mussel shells, 1 lot of red ochre, 2 bone awls, 1 lot of charcoal, 1 pestle, 2 lots of cedar wood fragments, 3 lots of shell beads, 1 stone bead necklace, 2 bifaces, 5 lots of bag residue, 4 lots of animal bones, 1 stone net sinker, 1 lot of tin can fragments, 2 fragments of flatware, 1 lot of buttons, 6 lots of fabric fragments, 3 lots of nails, 2 lots of metal fragments, 3 lots of glass beads, 3 lots of modified wood fragments, and 5 lots of leather fragments.

The burial pattern recorded by the excavators and the character of the extant funerary items indicate that these remains are Native American and that they date to the Late Prehistoric Period on the southern Plateau. The site is in the vicinity of several ethnographically known communities whom anthropologists have characterized as ancestral to the Nez Perce. The Nez Perce are members of the Federally-recognized Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho, and 1 of the 12 bands of the Confederated

Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The site is also within the overlapping 19th century territories of the Nez Perce and Palus (Sprague 1998; Walker 1998). Descendants of these communities are known to be members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

In 2001, a small jar of fragmentary human remains representing a minimum of two individuals was found in the museum storage facility, but the remains were likely removed from Columbia Point, Asotin County, WA. The jar was labeled "Columbia Point 80-24." Also contained in the jar was one lot of soil from which the bones were removed. Between 1977 and 1979, archeological studies were performed at Columbia Point by the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society. The site had been heavily disturbed by looting. The number 80-24 is reminiscent of a collection numbering system used by the Museum of Anthropology between the 1950s and 1980s. The first part of the number represents the last two digits of the year the materials were collected and the numbers after the dash represent the order in which the collections were recorded during that year. This contextual information strongly suggests that the remains are Native American. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary object is a soil sample.

Columbia Point has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a traditional cultural property. Columbia Point is located at the mouth of the Yakima River, which is upstream and across the Columbia River from the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Ethnographic and historic records describe the area as a major traditional gathering place for fishing and trading. This area is located within the overlapping aboriginal territory of the Nez Perce, Palouse, Walla Walla, Wanapum, and Yakama. According to the "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established by the Indian Court of Claims 1978" at Index 96, as well as early and more recent ethnographic documentation, this area is within the aboriginal territory of the Walla Walla. Furthermore, early ethnographic evidence indicates that the Palouse, Wanapum, and Yakama also occupied this area. Descendants of the Palouse,