

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 a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 47224, August 13, 2008) with the addition of another individual and associated funerary objects, a repository that has possession of the additional set of Native American human remains and funerary objects, and also amends the determination of shared group relationships. Since publication of the notice, additional Native American human remains and associated funerary objects removed by Dr. William Laughlin from the Chaluka site at the Native Village of Nikolski were found to be in the possession of the University of Wisconsin Curation Facility collections.

The notice published in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 47224, August 13, 2008) is corrected by substituting paragraphs 3–10 with the following:

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management; Museum of the Aleutians; University of Wisconsin; and the Smithsonian Institution professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Nikolski and Chaluka Corporation.

Between 1950 and the 1980s, human remains representing a minimum of 213 individuals were removed from various sites in the southwestern part of Umnak Island, located in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. These sites included the Chaluka site at the Native Village of Nikolski, Ogalodox site, Sandy Beach site, and other nearby smaller sites. The exact provenience for each individual cannot be determined. All of the human remains were probably removed at the direction of the late Dr. William Laughlin from Umnak Island as they were later found to be among his collections. No known individuals were identified. The 276 associated funerary objects include coffin pieces, cultural materials, fragmentary faunal remains, pebbles, rocks, fabric, buttons, and a snap/button.

According to museum records, the 213 sets of human remains were probably first sent to the University of Wisconsin, where one set is presently located. The other 212 sets of human remains were removed by Dr. William Laughlin to the University of Connecticut at an unknown date. From there, the 212 sets of human remains were shipped by Dr. Laughlin to the

Museum of the Aleutians in 1998, where they are presently located. The 276 associated funerary objects are all associated with the one set of human remains at the University of Wisconsin, and most are in a mixed and fragmentary state.

During 1961–62, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from the Chaluka site at the Native Village of Nikolski, on Umnak Island in the Fox Island group of the eastern Aleutian Islands, AK. These remains were also all probably removed at the direction of the late Dr. William Laughlin from Umnak Island as they were later found to be among his collections after his death. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains of the nine individuals were shipped to the University of Wisconsin for study by Dr. William Laughlin, and remained there after his death. In 2006, the Bureau of Land Management sent the remains to the Smithsonian Institution to be inventoried, where they are presently located.

Umnak Island has been inhabited for over 8,000 years by Aleut (Unangan) people. Based on geographical location, oral history, and archeological evidence, the human remains from this island are of Aleut (Unangan) origin. The Aleut (Unangan) are ancestors of inhabitants of the Native Village of Nikolski and Chaluka Corporation, the current and only Indian tribe and Corporation on Umnak Island, AK.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 222 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 276 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Native Village of Nikolski and Chaluka Corporation located on Umnak Island, AK.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should

contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513–7599, telephone (907) 271–5510, before June 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Nikolski and Chaluka Corporation may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Native Village of Nikolski and the Chaluka Corporation that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 14, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office, Grand Junction, CO and Mesa State College, Grand Junction, CO**

**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 joint control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office, Grand Junction, CO, and Mesa State College, Grand Junction, CO. The human remains were removed from Mesa County, CO.

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 Bureau of Land Management, Grand Junction Field Office and Mesa State College professional staff, in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh,

New Mexico; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah.

On an unknown date in the 1970s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown location near Grand Mesa, in Mesa County, CO. On April 1, 2009, the human remains were discovered in the Geology Department of Mesa State College by college staff, and were reported to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and subsequently to the Bureau of Land Management. Based on investigations into their origin and placement at Mesa State College, most likely these remains were unofficially removed in the 1970s from public lands near Grand Mesa, CO, by Mesa State College students who were hiking in the area. The students brought the remains to Mesa State College, where they were studied and later stored in the Geology Department. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although the description of the original site location is not specific enough to determine land ownership status, most of the land in the general region was Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management at the time the remains were removed. Therefore, the Bureau of Land Management assumes control of the human remains for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance. Because provenience is limited to a regional area, and the remains were collected by Mesa State College students and stored by Mesa State College, the college has shared control with the Bureau of Land Management. After their discovery in the college's Geology Department, the remains were transported by Bureau of Land Management staff to the Museum of Western Colorado for secure storage pending repatriation.

The human remains consist of two adult individuals of considerable antiquity, and are likely Native Americans. Their reported burial within rock crevices correlates with Native American burial practices, particularly those of the Ute culture. Furthermore, the original location of the human remains lies within traditional Ute

lands, and within proximity to Ute sites and historic trails.

Officials of the Bureau of Land Management and Mesa State College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9)-(10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management and Mesa State College have also 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 Ute Tribes - Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and, in particular, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dan Haas, State Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, CO 80215-7076, telephone (303) 239-3647, before June 3, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 16, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## 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, Museum Division (aka State Historical Society of Wisconsin), Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from the Bell Site, Winnebago County, WI.

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 made by the Wisconsin Historical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

In 1959, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave at the Bell Site, 47-Wn-0009, in Winnebago County, WI, during archeological excavations. The excavations were conducted by the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey, and the Oshkosh Public Museum, all under the supervision of Warren Wittry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to historical and archeological records, the Bell Site is the location of the historic Grand Village of the Meskwaki Nation, dating from approximately A.D. 1680 to 1730. Officials at the Wisconsin Historical Museum have determined that the human remains described above can be directly associated with the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, as the majority of the Meskwaki Nation resides in Iowa.

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society 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