

Unfortunately, the repatriation in 1979 was incomplete. In December 1994, the Thomas Burke Memorial Museum at the University of Washington (formerly Washington State Museum) informed the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture that they had found five boxes of skeletal material thought to be related to the 1951 loan agreement. In addition, during the time between 1951 and 1995, the human remains were the subject of additional transfers to various institutions. However, the human remains were retrieved and returned to Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture between June 15, 1995 and November 5, 1995. This Notice includes the human remains and associated funerary objects from the seven sites currently in the collection of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture.

Human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from Site 2 (45-LI-27), opposite the mouth of the Sanpoil, in Lincoln County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are 1 basalt piece, 1 bone awl, 1 unworked and worked cache form, 1 scraper, 1 pestle, 1 blade fragment, 1 piece of wood, 3 projectile points and 1 knife.

Human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from Site 7A (45-FE-7), in Ferry County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects are two rusted iron fragments and six dentalia shell beads.

Human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from Site 7B (45-FE-7), a half mile up the bank of the Columbia from Site 7A, in Ferry County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The 52 associated funerary objects are 35 blue glass beads and 17 white glass beads.

Human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Site 13 (45-FE-13), in Ferry County, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Site 21 (45-FE?-21, an unknown area, but most likely in Ferry County, WA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing a minimum of 27 individuals were removed from Site 24 (45-FE-24), in Ferry County, WA. No known individuals were identified. The 497 associated funerary objects are 2 arrow shaft smoothers, 1 bone harpoon, 1 bone

awl, 2 knives, 6 projectile points, 1 string of copper bone beads, 100 dentalia (11 of which are dentalia beads), 1 clam shell disc bead, 7 rolled copper beads, 1 hand maul, 4 bear penis bones, 2 gravers, 13 perforated elk teeth, 1 abalone gorget, 6 copper pendants, 5 worked bone fragments, 1 copper bracelet, 1 rectangular perforated copper plate, 52 olivellae, 2 antler digging sticks, 270 glass beads, 1 shell bead, 14 sets of wooden burial marker sacks and 3 sets of "fill-over burial" sacks.

Human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Site 31 (45-ST-31), one-quarter of a mile above the Gifford-Inchelium ferry landing, in Stevens County, WA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Extensive historic documentation—original maps, journal entries, field notes, newspaper articles, professional journal publications, and *Archaeology of the Upper Columbia Region*, published by Donald Collier, Alfred E. Hudson, and Arlo Ford in 1942, and detailing their findings of the original excavation—and documented burial practices, associated funerary object typology (both pre and post-contact), and three in-depth osteological studies, all confirm that the human remains are Native American.

Based on the geographic location of the sites, the anthropological analyses of the human remains, such as dental attrition and cranial deformation, and structural remnants found at the sites (pit and earth ovens), it is determined that the human remains and associated funerary objects are representative of Plateau Native Culture. The seven sites fall within the traditional aboriginal territory of the bands of Indians (Wenatchee, Nespelem, Moses-Columbia, Colville, Okanagan, Palus, San Poil, Entiat, Chelan, Lake, and Chief Joseph's Band of the Nez Perce) that now comprise the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, who were confederated in 1872. Further, the types of burial practices (*i.e.* pit inhumations and talus slopes) and funerary objects (including large amounts of copper), tribal oral tradition, and extensive historic documentation of the original excavation, all show that the human remains and associated funerary objects have direct ancestral ties to the bands of Indians that are now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above

represent the physical remains of 61 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 568 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 Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Michael Holloman, Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, 2316 West First Ave., Spokane, WA 99201, telephone (509) 363-5337, before October 25, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Montana, Missoula, MT

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 an associated funerary object in the possession of the University of Montana, Missoula, MT. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from a location in western Montana and Missoula County, MT.

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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

In 1950, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a location in western Montana. According to a slip of paper in the box with the human remains, the burial was recovered from under a conical rock mound and appeared to be a secondary burial of disarticulated bones and excavated by a University of Montana archeological team, led by Carling Malouf. The slip of paper also indicates that the burial was excavated from a site "located a few yards away from those found earlier by Turney-High and White." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Harry H. Turney-High and Thain White were known to excavate in western Montana in the vicinity of the Flathead Reservation where White owned property; therefore, museum officials reasonably believe that these remains are from western Montana and from White's private property on the Flathead Reservation. This region was occupied prehistorically and historically by the Salish and Kootenai tribes.

In 1952, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the University of Montana campus, Missoula County, MT. The remains were excavated by Carling Malouf. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a set of glass beads.

The set of beads - colors, size, manufacture and shape - provide both a temporal period and cultural affiliation. According to archeologist W. Mark Timmons, dyed beads were manufactured starting in 1850 and the wide use of dyed beads peaked in the 1880s. The remaining beads in the collection appear to be of an older origin, and when compared with the beads recovered from the Saleesh House excavations they seem similar in size, color, and manufacture. Considering that the Saleesh House operated by

Salish Tribal members until the early 1850s, and the presence of only a few dyed beads in the assemblage, a burial date in the range of the 1860s to the 1870s would seem to be a reasonable inference. In addition, a tribal representative has identified Missoula County, MT, as part of the Salish and Kootenai tribes traditional occupation area. This region was occupied prehistorically and historically by Salish and Kootenai tribes.

Officials of the University of Montana have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Montana also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described above is 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 University of Montana 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 object and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and/or associated funerary object should contact John Douglas, Chair and Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, 32 Campus Dr., Missoula, MT 39812, telephone (406) 243-4246, before October 25, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Montana is responsible for notifying the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 10, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains were removed from the Trudeau Site in West Feliciana Parish, LA.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 51464, October 9, 2001) from four to seven individuals. These additional individuals were found during the Peabody Museum's ongoing inventory process since the publication of the original notice.

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 2, page 51464, is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1972, individuals representing seven individuals were collected from the Trudeau site in West Feliciana Parish, LA, by Jeffrey P. Brain as part of the Lower Mississippi Survey expedition. The Lower Mississippi Survey was a project of Harvard University faculty in 1972. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register**, paragraph number 4, page 51464, is 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(9), the human remains represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. 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