

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: June 21, 2010.

**James D. Clafin,**

*Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Division of Resources.*

[FR Doc. 2010-15658 Filed 6-25-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-DN-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, that meets 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 item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A book entitled, "Hawaiian Kapas: Rodman collection, from Kahua, Kohala," is in the possession of the Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI. The book includes kapa (bark cloth) that originated from four known Hawaiian burial caves including Forbes Cave, Mummy Cave, Kukui Umi Cave, and Kanupa Cave. The manuscript by author Julius Rodman establishes a reasonable belief that the kapa included in the book were removed from the Hawaiian burial caves and are funerary objects as defined by NAGPRA. Since the book includes the kapa, it is considered to be one object and funerary in nature.

Officials of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 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 and is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native Hawaiian individual. Officials of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa 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 object and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary object should contact Gregg Takayama, Director of Community and Government Affairs, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Office of the Chancellor, 2500 Campus Road, Honolulu, HI 96822, telephone (808) 956-9836, before July 28, 2010. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Hawai'i at Manoa is responsible for notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 22, 2010

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-15598 Filed 6-25-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY, that meet the definitions 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 cultural

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

Between 1935 and 1941, the Works Progress Administration/Indian Arts Project paid members of the Tonawanda Seneca Nation to create a variety of ethnographic objects. This project was directed by Arthur C. Parker, director, Rochester Museum of Arts & Science (now Rochester Museum & Science Center), with the intent of both giving employment to the Seneca people and building a collection for the museum. In total there are 306 medicine faces described in this Notice.

The following 184 large wooden medicine faces were created under the auspices of that project:

On June 1, 1935, the museum acquired one large wooden medicine face (AE 3163/35.267.5) made by Jesse Cornplanter, Tonawanda Reservation, that measures 10 3/4" x 6 7/8".

Between May 15 and June 8, 1936, the museum acquired five large wooden medicine faces made by Jesse Cornplanter, Tonawanda Reservation. The first (AE 5123/36.378.1) measures 10 3/4" x 7". The second (AE 5034/36.378.2) is made of whitewood and measures 10 1/2" x 7". The third (AE 4858/36.378.3) measures 10 3/8" x 7". The fourth (AE 5126/36.378.4) is made of cucumber wood and measures 10" x 6 1/2". The fifth (AE 4859/36.378.5) measures 11" x 7".

Between March 29 and October 13, 1937, the museum acquired seven large wooden medicine faces made by Jesse Cornplanter, Tonawanda Reservation. The first face (AE 5825/37.496.1) is made of basswood. The second face (AE 5801/37.496.2) measures 10" x 6 1/4". The third face (AE 6110/37.496.3) is made of whitewood. The fourth face (AE 5915/37.496.4) is made of willow. The fifth face (AE 5962/37.496.9) is made of basswood and measures 6 1/2" x 10". The sixth face (AE 6290/37.496.10) is made of pine and is 9" long. The seventh face (AE 6191/37.496.11) measures 10" x 6 1/2".

Between February 1 and December 1, 1938, the museum acquired seven large wooden medicine faces made by Jesse Cornplanter, Tonawanda Reservation. The first (AE 6454/38.373.1) is made of basswood and measures 9 1/4" x 6 3/4". The second (AE 6952/38.373.2) is a whitewood ceremonial face that measures 9 1/8" x 6 1/4". The third (AE 6567/38.373.3) is made of basswood and measures 10 1/2" x 7 1/2". The fourth (AE 6453/38.373.4) is made of pine. The fifth (AE 6788/38.373.6) is made of whitewood. The sixth (AE 6636/38.373.7) measures 9" x 6". The seventh