

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM; Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; and Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, 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 Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, Silver City, NM, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, and Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 1933, cultural items were removed from the Mogollon Village site in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by Dr. Emil Haury of the Gila Pueblo Foundation. The 14 cultural items found with or near Native American human remains include 1 pottery bowl, 1 stone bowl, 4 projectile points, 2 stone tools, 1 tubular bead, 3 shell bracelet fragments, and 2 mineral pieces. In 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation transferred the cultural items to the Arizona State Museum. Material culture, architecture, and site organization indicate that the Mogollon Village site is an Upland Mogollon pithouse village occupied between A.D. 600–1050.

In 1935, cultural items were removed from Geronimo Canyon Ruin in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by Paul H. Nesbitt of Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College. The 19 cultural items are 12 pottery bowls, 3 pottery jars, 3 pottery pitchers, and 1 pottery olla. Based on material culture,

Geronimo Canyon Ruin has been identified as an Upland Mogollon site occupied before A.D. 1300.

Between 1935 and 1936, cultural items were removed from the Starkweather Ruin in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by Paul H. Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College. The 13 cultural items found with or near Native American human remains include 5 pottery bowls, 3 strands of clay and shell beads, 1 shell necklace, 1 strand of clay beads, 1 bunch of shell beads from a necklace, 1 shell bracelet, and 1 bunch of turquoise beads and pendants from a necklace. Material culture, architecture, and site organization indicate that Starkweather Ruin is an Upland Mogollon pithouse village occupied between A.D. 1100–1300.

Between 1947 and 1949, cultural items were removed from the Jewett Gap site in Gila National Forest, Catron County, NM, during excavations conducted by J.S. Deric O'Bryan of the Gila Pueblo Foundation. In 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation transferred the cultural items to Arizona State Museum. The 909 cultural items are 190 pottery vessels, 608 shell beads, 8 shell bracelets, 5 shell pendants, 3 pebbles, 1 piece of shell, 1 piece of bone, 7 projectile points, 2 projectile point fragments, 2 stone awls, 1 stone axe, 73 pieces of chipped stone, 7 pieces of malachite, and 1 crystal. Based on material culture, architecture and site organization, the Jewett Gap site has been identified as an Upland Mogollon pueblo occupied between A.D. 600–1050.

The territory of the Upland Mogollon stretched from south-central Arizona to south-central New Mexico. The Upland Mogollon territories are claimed, currently inhabited, or used by the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Villages had pithouses or pueblo-style houses. Most archeological evidence linking Upland Mogollon to present-day tribes rely on ceramics, which suggest the early establishment of brownware producing groups. Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization each of the four sites (Jewett Gap, Mogollon Village, Geronimo Canyon and Starkweather ruin) have been identified as Upland Mogollon villages occupied between A.D. 500–1300. Present-day descendants of the Upland Mogollon are the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. Oral traditions

presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico support cultural affiliation.

The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service controls all cultural items removed from the Gila National Forest sites, and acknowledges that they are housed and in the physical custody of Arizona State Museum and Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College.

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 955 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 an Native American individual. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest 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 from the four Upland Mogollon sites and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; 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 unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 333 Broadway Boulevard, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238, before July 1, 2005. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 20, 2005.

Paul Hoffman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 05–10805 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
American Museum of Natural History,
New York, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from Big Horn 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In 1928, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by Dr. W.A. Russell from an unknown site in Big Horn Canyon, Big Horn County, MT. The human remains were found in association with a European feather bed, some old blankets, a feather fan, and part of a beaded shirtsleeve. The human remains, feather fan, and beaded shirtsleeve were acquired by the American Museum of Natural History in 1928. Prior to 1990, the American Museum of Natural History initiated consultation with the Crow Tribe of Montana regarding the return of the human remains and associated funerary objects. The American Museum of Natural History transferred control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Crow Tribe of Montana. A notice of inventory completion was not published at the time since, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3009 (2), the museum's actions were in response to a repatriation request pending on the date of enactment of NAGPRA. In completing the museum's NAGPRA inventory, one additional element from the human remains was discovered in storage. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The skeletal morphology and burial practices indicate that the human remains are Native American. The previously returned associated funerary objects date to the post-contact period. The human remains were found within the post-contact territory of the Crow Tribe of Montana.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Crow Tribe of Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024–5192, telephone (212) 769–5837, before July 1, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 20, 2005.

Paul Hoffman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 05–10803 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
American Museum of Natural History,
New York, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY. The human remains were removed from the Pueblo of San Marcos, Santa Fe 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 made by American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico.

In 1915, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were collected from Pueblo San Marcos, 3–3.5 miles northeast of Cerrillos, on the northern bank of San Marcos Canyon, in the Galisteo Basin, Santa Fe County, NM, by Nels C. Nelson on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals have been identified as Native American based on historic information that suggests that the inhabitants of San Marcos migrated to Cochiti, Laguna, and Santo Domingo Pueblos. San Marcos Pueblo was occupied until 1680. One group of San Marcos villagers, along with Tano from the Galisteo Basin, occupied Santa Fe following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. In 1706, Vargas resettled villagers from Galisteo Pueblo, San Marcos, and Cienega Pueblo in the previously abandoned Galisteo Pueblo. In 1793 epidemics and hostile attacks forced the survivors of this resettlement to move to Santo Domingo Pueblo. By about 1682 another group that originated from San Marcos joined with the Cochiti and San Felipe peoples at La Cieneguilla, a mesa-top refuge site. Some migrants from San Marcos who took refuge at La Cieneguilla migrated to Laguna and others appear to have moved with the Cochiti migrants to present-day Cochiti Pueblo.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico.