

**Martin County**

Martin County Courthouse, 220 Capital Ave.,  
Shoals, 05000604

**Wabash County**

Honeywell Studio, 378 N. IN 15, Wabash,  
05000609

**MISSISSIPPI****Franklin County**

Lucien Bridge, (Historic Bridges of  
Mississippi TR), Over McCall Cr, on  
Stewart Rd., at Lucien, McCall Creek,  
05000611

**MISSOURI****Miller County**

Sanning, P.A., Store, 256 MO H, Mary's  
Home, 05000613

**St. Louis Independent City**

Forest Park Southeast Historic District  
(Boundary Increase), 4170–4370 (even) and  
4229–4341 (odd) Manchester Ave., St.  
Louis (Independent City), 05000612

**NEW JERSEY****Morris County**

Bottle Hill Historic District, James Park, 1–  
105 Ridgedale ave., Borough of Madison,  
05000614

**NEW YORK****Kings County**

Church of the Holy Innocents, 279 E. 17th  
St., Brooklyn, 05000617

**New York County**

Building at 210 East 68th Street, 210 E. 68th  
St., New York, 05000619  
Hotel Theresa, 2082–2096 Adam Clayton  
Powell, Jr. Blvd., New York, 05000618

**Queens County**

Queens County Savings Bank, 75–44 Main  
St., Kew Gardens Hills, 05000620

**OKLAHOMA****Pittsburg County**

Warden's House, Penitentiary Blvd and West  
St., McAlester, 05000615

**Roger Mills County**

Break O'Day Farm, 0.5 mi. SE of jct of E0680  
Rd. and N1750 Rd., Durham, 05000616

**WISCONSIN****Walworth County**

Maple Park Historic District, Generally  
bounded by North, Cook, Main and  
Maxwell Sts., Lake Geneva, 05000621

A request for REMOVAL has been made for  
the following resource:

**WISCONSIN****Walworth County**

Smith, T.C., House 865 Main St. Lake  
Geneva, 82001852

[FR Doc. 05–10788 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4212–51–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA**

**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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA. The human remains were removed from Inyo National Forest, Mono County, CA.

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 Inyo National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mono Lake Indian Community (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Mono Lake Kuzedikaa Indian Cultural Preservation Foundation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California.

In 1953 and 1954, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site CA-Mno-26, Mono County, CA, by Mr. Harmon E. Nolan. Mr. Nolan discovered the human remains while working a mining claim in Inyo National Forest. Mr. Nolan donated the human remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum in 1954. The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum transferred physical custody of the human remains to the Inyo National Forest in 2004. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were found interred under flat stones, and one was flexed. Both circumstances indicate that these were aboriginal burials, and that the human remains are Native American in origin. Because of the acidic nature of the soil due to a volcanic origin and colonization by coniferous forest, there

is little organic preservation. The fact that the human remains were intact indicates that deposition was during the late Prehistoric or the Historic period, suggesting an association of the human remains with the ethnographically known peoples of this area.

Long Valley is an area ethnographically affiliated with both the Owens Valley and Northern Paiute tribes. Site CA-Mno-26 falls within the traditional aboriginal territory claimed by the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California.

Officials of the Inyo National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9- 0), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Inyo 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 Native American human remains and the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Linda Reynolds, Inyo National Forest, 351 Pacu Lane, Bishop, CA 93514, telephone (760) 873–2423 before July 1, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Inyo National Forest is responsible for notifying the Mono Lake Indian Community (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Mono Lake Kuzedikaa Indian Cultural Preservation Foundation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California.

Dated: May 20, 2005.

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks*

[FR Doc. 05–10799 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

**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**