

MINNESOTA

Wright County

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church
(Wright County MRA) 4th and Linn Sts.
Monticello, 79001276

[FR Doc. 04-22771 Filed 10-8-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-51-P

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 an unknown site along the Columbia River in either Oregon or Washington.

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 objects. 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 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port

Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington.

Prior to 1872, human remains representing a minimum of 16 individuals were removed by unknown persons from an unknown site along the Columbia River in either Oregon or Washington. The human remains were donated to the American Museum of Natural History by Dr. Joseph Simms in 1872. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial deformation and museum documentation that refers to the human remains as "Chinook." The crania exhibit intentional shaping of the type practiced by Chinookan groups that occupied the area around the Columbia River. There is no direct evidence of the age of the human remains. The Columbia River Chinook are currently represented by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; and Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington.

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 16 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 Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm

Springs Reservation of Oregon; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; and Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington.

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 November 12, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; and Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; and Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of

Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 23, 2004.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 04-22831 Filed 10-8-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites in Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, and Montezuma Counties, 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New

Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

At an unknown date prior to 1983, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from an unknown location during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On the basis of field notes from Clifford and Ruth Chappell in the possession of the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, the archeological context for the human remains is inferred to date to the Basketmaker III-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 500-1350).

In 1939, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5DL859, on private land in Dolores County, CO, during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On the basis of archeological context, architectural evidence, ceramic evidence, and other types of artifactual evidence, site 5DL859 dates to the Pueblo II-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 900-1350).

In 1943, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5MT2343, on private land in Montezuma County, CO, during excavations by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On the basis of archeological context, architectural evidence, ceramic evidence, and other types of artifactual evidence, site 5MT2343 dates to the Basketmaker III-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 500-1350).

In 1966, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5MT3798, on private land in Montezuma County, CO, during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are two ceramic vessels and two stone tools.

On the basis of archeological context, architectural evidence, ceramic evidence, and other types of artifactual evidence, site 5MT3798 dates to the Pueblo II-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 900-1350).

In 1953, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5MT3813, on private land in Montezuma County, CO, during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic vessel.

On the basis of archeological context, architectural evidence, ceramic evidence, and other types of artifactual evidence, site 5MT3813 dates to the Pueblo II-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 900-1350).

In 1949, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 5MT4450, on private land in Montezuma County, CO, during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the Anasazi Historical Society donated the human remains to the Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a bone tool.

On the basis of archeological context, architectural evidence, ceramic evidence, and other types of artifactual evidence, site 5MT4450 dates to the Basketmaker III-Pueblo III periods (A.D. 500-1350).

In 1939 and 1948, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from site 5MT4803, located on private land in Montezuma County, CO, during excavations conducted by Clifford and Ruth Chappell. In 1982, Ruth Chappell donated the human remains to the Anasazi Historical Society. In 1997, the