

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 Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 20, 2005

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 05-10811 Filed 5-31-05; 8:45 am]

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## 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 Hopi Indian Reservation, Navajo County, AZ.

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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

In 1900, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were collected by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka from the base of Second Mesa, Hopi Indian

Reservation, Navajo County, AZ. Dr. Hrdlicka gifted the human remains to the American Museum of Natural History that same year. The human remains were cataloged as Moki, a dated term for Hopi. The original burial site is located on the Hopi Indian Reservation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals have been identified as Native American based on mode of burial and a catalog label of Moki, a dated term for the Hopi. The provenience of the remains at the base of Second Mesa suggests an association with one of the (primarily) historic towns situated at the top of Second Mesa. Burial within rocks at the mesa margin is consistent with the post-contact Hopi practice of disposing of epidemic victims.

Although the lands from which the human remains were collected are currently under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the American Museum of Natural History has control of the human remains since their removal from tribal land predates the permit requirements established by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

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 three 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: May 20, 2005

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 05-10818 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 Montana.

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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

According to Museum records, at an unknown date, the naturalist Audubon, upon his return from the Rocky Mountains in Montana, gave human remains representing a minimum of two individuals to Dr. A. V. Williams. Dr. Williams subsequently gifted the remains to the American Museum of Natural History in 1900. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The individuals have been identified as Native American based on a catalog description of "Blackfeet Indians." The geographic origin of the remains is consistent with the post-contact territory of the Blackfeet Nation.

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 two 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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation 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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

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

Dated: May 20, 2005

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 05-10819 Filed 5-31-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA

**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 Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA, that meets the definition of "sacred object" and "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.

The cultural item is a clay pipe bowl. The 4-inch x 1.25-inch pipe bowl is a brown-gray ceramic cylindrical tube with a tapered end and bent at a 120 degree angle 1 inch from the flared end; both ends of the pipe are chipped, revealing dark gray ceramic material with flecks of white temper. It was excavated in 1863 from an unknown site in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, MA, by S.L. Werden and given to the Berkshire Museum on an unknown date. It was found in the collection in 1992. Tribal representatives identified the clay pipe

bowl as an instrument belonging to the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians (now known as the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin). The bowl has been dated to the Late Woodland period (circa A.D. 1000-1580).

Representatives of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin indicated during consultation that this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed for the continuation of traditions and rituals within the tribe. Throughout Mohican Indian history, pipe bowls of this type have been used to seal peace treaties between rival groups, as religious offerings to higher spirits, and as funerary gifts to the deceased.

Officials of the Berkshire Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents, and that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Berkshire Museum 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 sacred object/cultural patrimony and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object/cultural patrimony should contact Nezka Pfeifer, Collections Manager, Berkshire Museum, 39 South Street, Pittsfield, MA 01201, telephone (413) 443-7171, before July 1, 2005. Repatriation of the sacred object/cultural patrimony to the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Berkshire Museum is responsible for notifying the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 20, 2005.

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 05-10806 Filed 5-31-05; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee Findings and Recommendations Regarding a Dispute Between Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Bishop Museum

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** At a March 13-15, 2005, public meeting in Honolulu, HI, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) considered a dispute between Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Bishop Museum. The dispute focused on the disposition of carved sandstone blocks from the Island of Moloka'i known as Kalaina Wawae that are under the control of the Bishop Museum. The Review Committee recommended that the Bishop Museum and Hui Malama o Mo'omomi work together to revise expeditiously the current memorandum of agreement to require the consent of Hui Malama o Mo'omomi prior to the removal of the Kalaina Wawae from the Island of Molokai.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 9, 1999, the Bishop Museum published a Notice of Intent to Repatriate in the **Federal Register**. The notice identified three sandstone blocks containing carved footprints, also known as Kalaina Wawae, as objects of cultural patrimony culturally affiliated with Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei.

On March 4, 2003, the Bishop Museum and Hui Malama O Mo'omomi signed a memorandum of agreement to place the Kalaina Wawae at Mo'omomi, Island of Moloka'i. Hand written at the bottom of the memorandum of agreement is the following: "Signed under protest because Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei was removed from this agreement without explanation by Bishop Museum to any of the parties. This act demonstrates a lack of respect on the part of the museum." The Kalaina Wawae were moved to Mo'omomi on the Island of Moloka'i.

On November 3, 2003, the Bishop Museum published a correction in the **Federal Register** rescinding the April 9, 1999, notice. The correction states that the Bishop Museum does not intend to repatriate the Kalaina Wawae to the Native Hawaiian organizations that previously presented claims.

On November 29, 2004, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei requested