

group identity with the Yokuts are the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

On an unknown date between 1927 and 1932, human remains representing a minimum of 13 individuals were removed from an unknown location in California by Frank Latta who donated the human remains to the California Department of Parks and Recreation on July 24, 1988. No known individuals were identified. The 64 associated funerary objects are 1 glass bead, 2 steatite beads, 3 *Haliotis* beads, 10 Olivella beads, 4 shell beads, 1 dentalium bead, 1 shell bead with asphaltum, 1 *Haliotis* ornament, 1 lithic blade, 5 flakes, 2 bifaces, 2 scrapers, 6 projectile points, 1 brass strap, 1 chalk sample, 1 antler tine, 13 food remains, 3 botanical samples, 4 soil samples, and 2 unknown items.

The age of the human remains and associated funerary objects is unknown. The associated funerary objects are consistent with the types used by the Northern and Southern Valley Yokuts. The California Department of Parks and Recreation Committee on Repatriation determined that, while the collection lacks provenience, it is likely that the human remains are Yokuts since most of Mr. Latta's research and collection activity was in the historical geographical territory of the Yokuts. The present-day tribes that have a shared group identity to the Yokuts are the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians of California, Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 78 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 associated funerary objects and the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Paulette Hennum, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA, telephone (916) 653–7976, before October 14, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 23, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04–20648 Filed 9–13–04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

**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 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains were removed from Boundary County, ID.

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 Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

In 1897, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were obtained in Bonner's Ferry, Boundary County, ID, by George A. Dorsey for the Field Museum of Natural History. The 1896–1897 Annual Report of the Director to the Board of Trustees describes a four-month trip that assistant curator of anthropology George A. Dorsey and museum photographer Edward Allen made “among the Indians of the far West,” that included a visit to the “Kootenay” tribe. The report states that “two complete skeletons, a male and a female, were also secured from the Kootenay near Bonner's Ferry.” No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American, based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum of Natural History records. The records identify the human remains as “Kootenay” from Bonner's Ferry, ID. “Kootenay” descendants in Idaho are represented by the present-day Kootenai Tribe of Idaho.

Officials of the Field 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 Field 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 Kootenai Tribe of Idaho.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Specialist, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605–2496, telephone (312) 665–7317, before October 14, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Kootenai

Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 3, 2004.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 04-20653 Filed 9-13-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Angeles National Forest, Arcadia, 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, Angeles National Forest, Arcadia, CA. The human remains were removed from Los Angeles 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 Angeles National Forest professional staff in consultation with representatives of the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California; Native American Heritage Commission; and over 70 individuals representing nonfederally recognized Indian groups.

In November 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from archeological site 05-01-54-13 (CALAN-1301) on Mount Emma in Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA, during salvage excavations conducted by archeologists from California State University, Dominguez Hills and the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society. The excavations were undertaken in response to Forest Service concerns over the potential for

disturbance of human remains that had been exposed on the top of a road cut. Following the excavations, the remains of one individual were curated at California State University, Dominguez Hills until 1994 when they were transferred to Angeles National Forest. The remains of the other individual were curated at Pomona College, Claremont, CA, until 1998 when they were transferred to Angeles National Forest. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The tightly flexed form of inhumation in both burials suggests that site 05-01-54-13 is a late Prehistoric period site typical of settlement in the desert foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. During the late Prehistoric period, inhumation appears to have been practiced in the Tataviam cultural area to the west of Angeles National Forest and in the Desert/Kitanemuk Serrano cultural area to the north and northwest of the forest. Based on burial customs, archeological context, geography, and information obtained during consultation, the individuals are of Native American ancestry. The present-day San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California traces a shared group identity with the Desert/Kitanemuk Serrano cultural groups that inhabited the area around the site during the late Prehistoric period.

Officials of Angeles National Forest 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 Angeles 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 San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Jody N. Noiron, Forest Supervisor, Angeles National Forest, 701 North Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, CA 91006, telephone (626) 574-1613, before October 14, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Angeles National Forest is responsible for notifying the San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California; Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians

of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California; Native American Heritage Commission; and over 70 individuals representing nonfederally recognized Indian groups that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 6, 2004.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04-20651 Filed 9-13-04; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest, Ironwood, MI**

**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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest that meets the definition of "object 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 item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The one cultural item is a white pine dugout canoe.

The canoe was discovered in 1953 by a private landowner at the bottom of Thousand Island Lake, Watersmeet, MI. The Ottawa National Forest acquired the canoe in the late 1960s from Jay Shifra, a resident of Watersmeet, and curated the canoe at the Ottawa National Forest Visitors Center since the early 1970s. The canoe measures 32 1/2 feet in length and 31 inches wide at the center with a height of 21 inches and has a carrying capacity of approximately 15-20 people. A small tree was growing out of the canoe when it was discovered, which would suggest that the canoe had been submerged in the lake for a considerable period of time. The canoe probably dates to the Late Woodland/Early Contact period (circa A.D. 1500-1800).

Thousand Island Lake lies within the traditional territory of the Ojibwe