

asphaltum, 3 pieces of baked clay, 72 basketry fragments, 25 beads, 26 bifaces, 1,246 faunal bones, 26 pieces of charcoal, 37 clay items, 8 cloth fragments, 4 cobble core tools, 12 coprolites, 10 pieces of cordage, 1 crystal, 1,268 pieces of debitage, 60 flake tools, 2 insect remains, 5 leather fragments, 1 metal item, 5 groundstones, 10 miscellaneous stones, 3 modified bone tools, 2 modified organics, 6 modified wood or organic items, 95 organic fragments, 3 unidentified historic items, 2 pendants, 2 pigment samples, 12 projectile points, 269 seeds, and 6 sherds. Other artifacts associated with the burials are currently missing from the collection.

Site occupation spans the Prehistoric and Historic periods (A.D. 500 to the 1800s), as determined by radiocarbon tests of buried charcoal, obsidian hydration dating, and analysis of diagnostic artifacts. The human remains have been determined to be Panamint Shoshone, ancestors of the present-day Timbi-sha Shoshone, by the consulting archeologist, based on osteological analysis of the remains, time span of the deposits, analysis of burial customs, and characteristics of associated artifacts.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Open-Air Midden locus of site State Primary No.14-5488 by excavators under the direction of Dr. Phil Wilke. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site occupation was prehistoric, from 2,000 B.C. to A.D. 1350, as determined by analysis of diagnostic artifacts. The NAWS archeological staff has determined that the human remains are Panamint Shoshone, ancestors of the present-day Timbi-sha Shoshone, based on ethnography and on the probable prehistoric distribution of Numic languages in the Southwestern Great Basin.

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were excavated from site CA-INY-2847, Inyo County, CA, by Dr. C.W. Clewlow, Jr., and NAWS China Lake archeological personnel. The human remains and associated funerary objects were reinterred immediately following excavation, except for two bone fragments. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were dated from associated artifacts to between 1,350 and 4,000 B.P. The NAWS archeological staff has determined the human remains to be Panamint Shoshone, ancestors of the present-day Timbi-sha Shoshone, based on ethnography and on the

probable prehistoric distribution of Numic languages in the Southwestern Great Basin.

Officials of the NAWS have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the NAWS also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 3,238 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 NAWS 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 human remains and associated funerary objects and the Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Russell Kaldenberg, Cultural Resources Program Manager, at Code N45NCW, 429 E. Bowen Road, Mail Stop 4014, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA 93555, telephone (760) 939-1350 before January 9, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The NAWS is responsible for notifying the Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California; Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California; Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California; Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California; Kern River Valley Indian Community (a non-federally recognized Indian group); Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California; and Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone Pine Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 3, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA program.

[FR Doc. 05-23866 Filed 12-8-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice: Correction.

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 Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from an unknown location in Florida.

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.

This notice corrects the cultural affiliation of the human remains and the Indian tribe to whom the human remains will be repatriated that were reported in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on June 7, 2004 (FR Doc. 04-12661, page 31841). In the previous notice, officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science stated, "Based on provenience, museum records, research, and consultations with the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations, the human remains are determined to be Native American of Seminole ancestry." During consultations, Seminole delegates confirmed their affiliation with earlier historic American Indians in Florida and indicated that the individual is probably one of their ancestors. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida were consulted and requested that the human remains be reburied in Florida but did not indicate a direct cultural affiliation with the human remains. Historical and archeological evidence, however, establish that Seminole and Miccosukee people have been residents in central and southern Florida for several hundred years.

The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida has come forward since publication of the previous notice to claim the human remains and has informed officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science that "the

Miccosukee Tribe has a direct cultural affiliation to any and all 'Seminole' remains" The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida has informed the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the Seminole Tribe of Florida of their claim and the two Seminole tribes agree that the human remains should be repatriated to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

Paragraph numbers 6 and 7 of the original notice are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science 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 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Ella Maria Ray, NAGPRA Officer, Department of Anthropology, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205, telephone (303) 370–6056, before January 9, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 12, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05–23873 Filed 12–8–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Fruitlands Museums, Harvard, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with provisions of 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 Fruitlands Museums, Harvard, MA. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from an unknown location in the State of New York.

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 Fruitlands Museums professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

In 1830, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location by Mr. Jessie L. Farwell, an undertaker designated by the State of New York. Mr. Farwell gave the remains to Mr. John M. Locke, grandfather of Edgar Corbin. In 1924, Mr. Corbin gave the human remains to Mrs. Arthur Bullard (daughter of Ely S. Parker, a Tonawanda Seneca). Sometime between 1930 and 1937, Mrs. Bullard gave the remains to Miss Clara Endicott Sears, founder of the Fruitlands Museums. The human remains consist of several strands of hair of a single individual. A letter dated October 16, 1924 from Mr. Corbin to Mrs. Bullard identifies the human remains as those of Red Jacket. The one associated funerary object is a piece of beaded fabric.

Historical records indicate that Red Jacket, also known as Sakoiewatha or Sakoyewatha, was a Seneca Indian born in the 1750s. Red Jacket was a Chief of the Seneca after the Revolutionary War. Red Jacket also played an important role in the negotiations leading to the signing of the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794. The 1924 letter states that while serving with the British Army during the revolutionary period, Major Joshua Locke, the father of Mr. Locke and great-grandfather of Mr. Corbin, met Red Jacket.

Officials of the Fruitlands Museums have determined that, pursuant to 25

U.S.C. (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Fruitlands Museums also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the one object described above is 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 Fruitlands Museums 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 object and the Seneca Nation of New York.

Any lineal descendant or representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Michael A. Volmar, Curator, Fruitlands Museums, 102 Prospect Hill Road, Harvard, MA 01451, telephone (978) 456–3924 extension 228, before January 9, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Seneca Nation of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fruitlands Museums is responsible for notifying the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 4, 2005.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05–23863 Filed 12–8–05; 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 Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Southern Plains Indian Museum, Anadarko, OK

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in possession of the U.S. Department of the