

Dated: January 25, 2005.

**Wallace A. Hibbard,**

*Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region.*

[FR Doc. 05-1877 Filed 2-1-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-74-P

## 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 the Crow Reservation, Bighorn County, MT.

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 Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of Crow Tribe of Montana.

During 1901-1902, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were obtained from Crow Agency, on the Crow Reservation, Bighorn County, MT, by Stephen C. Simms for the Field Museum of Natural History. Field Museum of Natural History records indicate that Assistant Curator of Anthropology Stephen C. Simms traveled to the Crow Reservation in late December 1901 and early January 1902. 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 "Crow" from Crow Agency, Crow Reservation, MT. Crow descendants in Montana are represented by the present-day Crow Tribe of Montana.

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 Crow Tribe of Montana.

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 March 4, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Crow Tribe of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 11, 2005.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 05-1956 Filed 2-1-05; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Sonoma 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalog records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Lytton Rancheria of California; Lower Lake Rancheria, California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake Rancheria of California.

In 1956, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from site CA-Son-5, Sonoma County, CA, by Francis A. Riddell, University of California, Berkeley during archeological fieldwork sponsored by the University of California. The site is an occupation site located on a bluff south of Santa Rosa Creek, within the historic Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant at Santa Rosa. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are a stone pestle, a clam shell bead, and an obsidian blade.

The presence of clamshell disc beads with the burial indicates that the burial postdates A.D. 1500.

Based on the manner of burial, the human remains from site CA-Son-5 are determined to be Native American in origin. Site CA-Son-5 is located in a region that has been occupied by Pomo speakers since approximately 5,000 B.C. Based on geographical location, age of the burial, and information provided during consultation, the human remains are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Pomo. The modern day representatives of the Pomo are the