

Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai–Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 8, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–16774 Filed 8–23–07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate items in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum), Chicago, IL that meet the definition of “cultural items” 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 159 cultural items are 134 items in the Montzheimer Collection (FM accession 206, catalog 17277–17407) and 25 items in the Hubbell Collection (FM accession 1106, catalog 53215–53239). Both collections consist of ritual paraphernalia related to the activities of a Navajo Hataalii – chanter, singer, medicine man/woman. Collectively the cultural items are referred to as jish and are used in the Nightway ceremony.

The Montzheimer Collection was a gift to the museum from Edward E. Ayer in 1895. Mr. Ayer purchased the collection from A. Montzheimer, a collector living in “Navajo Country.” The Montzheimer collection consists of 19 bundles of feathers; 12 plume sticks; 1 bundle of eagle quills; 1 gourd rattle; 3 rawhide rattles; 4 small bows; 1 bundle containing fire sticks; 1 horn cup; 2 small shells; 1 polished stone; 2 quartz fragments; 2 jasper arrow points; 1 flint arrow point; 8 implements of flint, wood, buckskin, stone and bone; 1 bone fragment; 1 tin box containing blue pigment; 1 small clay vessel; 1 wooden stick wrapped with yarn; 2 badger feet;

1 necklace of hawk talons; 2 amulets of hawk and eagle talons; 4 painted buckskin masks; 1 buckskin bag; 1 piece of buckskin; 1 small goatskin bag; 59 bags containing medicine; and 1 bag containing horn.

The Hubbell Collection was acquired by the museum from E.A. Burbank in 1910. Mr. Burbank had acquired the items from J.L. Hubbell, a trader living in Ganado, AZ. Mr. Hubbell acquired the cultural items directly from unnamed Navajo sources. The Hubbell Collection consists of 20 painted buckskin masks (including loose eagle feathers originally associated with the masks, but now unattached); 1 hump back (for dancer); 1 twig bow; 1 bundle of willow sticks with eagle feathers; and 2 rattles.

The cultural affiliation of the cultural items is to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah as indicated by museum records and by consultation evidence presented by the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah. Museum records indicate that the cultural items are “Navajo.”

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, the items meet the definition of cultural items and are subject to repatriation under NAGPRA. 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 cultural items and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7829, before September 24, 2007. Repatriation of the cultural items to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 8, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–16775 Filed 8–23–07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, Fort Worth, TX

**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 cultural items in the possession of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, Fort Worth, TX that meets the definition of “unassociated funerary objects” 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.

In the early 1950s, cultural items were excavated from extended burials on private property at site CA–SJO–105 under the control of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. In 1986, the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History obtained funerary objects that were originally removed from this site. The cultural items are recorded as excavated from numbered burials; however, the human remains are not in the possession of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History. The 16 unassociated funerary objects are 2 Haliotis shell pendants, 4 obsidian knife or spear points, 1 serrated–edge obsidian point, 2 clam shell pendants or spoons, 1 red/black obsidian scraper, 3 chert scrapers, 2 obsidian arrow points, and 1 string of olivella shell beads. Four obsidian points also were listed on the original inventory, but are missing from collections and have not been included in this count.

Site CA–SJO–105 is located between Stockton and Lodi, CA and within the historical territory of the Northern Valley Yokut. Descendants of the Northern and Southern Valley Yokut are members of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. The cultural items are consistent with those used by the Northern and Southern Valley Yokut. The Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa

Rancheria, California (Tachi Yokut Tribe) have requested the unassociated funerary objects described above for repatriation.

Officials of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 16 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Fort Worth Museum of Science and 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Renee Tucker, Assistant Curator of History, Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, 1501 Montgomery Street, Fort Worth, TX 76107, telephone (817) 255-9325, before September 24, 2007. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History is responsible for notifying the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 3, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-16798 Filed 8-23-07; 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, National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Denver, 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 and control of the U.S.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Intermountain Region, Denver, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from El Morro National Monument, NM and unknown areas of the Southwestern United States.

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 joint responsibility of the NAGPRA coordinator, Intermountain Region and the superintendent, El Morro National Monument.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Intermountain Region and El Morro National Monument professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Prior to 1935, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from El Morro National Monument in McKinley County, NM. The human remains were donated to Western State College of Colorado, which returned them to the National Park Service in 1994. Osteological analysis in 1994

determined that the human remains are Native American. No other information is known about the human remains. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1985, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were found in the curation facility at the former Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, NM. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1994, the human remains underwent osteological analysis and were found to be Native American. The curation facility houses collections from multiple parks across the Southwestern United States, but due to the lack of contextual information it is impossible

to determine from which park they were originally recovered.

In 2000, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were confiscated in Virginia as the result of a NAGPRA trafficking investigation. At the conclusion of the case, the human remains and cultural items were turned over to the National Park Service's Northeast Region, which transferred them to the Intermountain Region in 2006. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects are 1 bag containing leather fragments, 1 bag containing hide fragments, 1 bird bone fragment, and 14 bags containing textile fragments.

Osteological examination, radiocarbon dating, and analysis of the associated funerary objects conducted by professionals at the Smithsonian Institution indicate that the human remains and cultural items were likely removed from prehistoric and historic Native American gravesites in the Southwestern United States. However, the available information is insufficient to determine cultural affiliation.

Officials of the Intermountain Region and El Morro National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Intermountain Region and El Morro National Monument also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 17 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 Intermountain Region and El Morro National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In March 2007, the Intermountain Region requested that the Review Committee recommend repatriation of the nine culturally unidentifiable human remains and 17 associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico as co-claimants. The human remains and cultural items were likely recovered from the geographic proximity of the