Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington. Historical evidence presented during consultation supports this determination.

Officials of the Kitsap County Coroner's Office 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kitsap County Coroner's Office 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 Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Louise Hall, Chief Deputy Coroner, Kitsap County Coroner's Office, 714 Division Street MS–17, Port Orchard, WA 98366, telephone (360) 337–5603, before September 26, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Kitsap County Coroner's Office is responsible for notifying the Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05–16879 Filed 8–24–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA; 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), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), that, upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge, LA, rescinds the notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** of December 13, 2000 (FR Doc 00–31659, 77908) because the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science has determined that the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, Jackson, MS, has legal control of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Fatherland site (22AD001), Adams County, MS.

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.

The December 13, 2000, notice identified the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science as having possession of human remains and associated funerary objects from the Fatherland site (22AD001), Adams County, MS. Following publication of the notice, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division submitted additional documentation regarding control of the aforementioned items to the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science. Upon evaluation of the new documentation, Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science reconsidered its control of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Fatherland site (22AD001) and transferred possession to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division in March 2005. The human remains and associated funerary objects are now in the possession and control of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, as the museum in control of the human remains and associated funerary objects, is responsible for determining cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Fatherland site (22AD001). The Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division will consult and notify the proper groups once cultural affiliation is determined.

Representatives of any tribal government who wish to comment on this notice should address their comments to Pamela D. Edwards, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, telephone (601) 576–6940.

Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science is responsible for notifying the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 22, 2005.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05–16884 Filed 8–24–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, Jackson, MS

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 Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division, Jackson, MS, that meet 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.

An assessment of the cultural items was made by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

In the summer of 1937, one cultural item was removed from the McCullough site (MLe11), Lee County, MS, along a ridgetop south of Kings Creek, by Moreau Chambers, an archeologist with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic Preservation Division as part of an ongoing survey and legally authorized excavation. The excavation and survey were undertaken to study Chickasaw culture in Lee County, MS, and to find the location of the Battle of Ackia, as part of the process for establishing Ackia Battleground National Monument. The one cultural item, a shell gorget, was found in association with Native American human remains.