

Dated: July 21, 2004

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 04-20647 Filed 9-13-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA; 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Hampden and Hampshire Counties, MA, and from unknown locations in western Massachusetts.

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.

This notice corrects information in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on August 20, 2003 (FR Doc. 03-21336, pages 50184-50186). This notice adds the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts to the Native American tribes that were consulted, to whom a relationship of shared group identity can be traced, to whom repatriation may proceed, and who shall be notified that the notice was published.

Paragraph 3 of the August 20, 2003, notice is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Springfield Science Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

The last four paragraphs (paragraphs 47-50) of the August 20, 2003, notice

are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs:

Based on historic documentation, geographic location of the burials, and oral history, the human remains and associated funerary objects described above are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the present-day Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts. Oral tradition and historic evidence indicate that the Narragansetts were involved in wampum production and distribution in western Massachusetts during the Contact and Early Historic periods. Historic evidence indicates that the Narragansetts engaged in battles in western Massachusetts during King Philip's War (1676-1677). All of the western Massachusetts sites described above lie within the known homeland of the Mohican Indians. Occupation of the area by the Mohican Indians is well documented for the Historic period, and Mohican oral history maintains that there is also prehistoric occupation in the Hudson and Connecticut River Valleys. The Mohican Indians are represented today by the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Oral tradition indicates that the Connecticut River Valley was considered a sacred area by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head. Historic evidence indicates that the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head engaged in battles in western Massachusetts during King Philip's War (1667-1677).

Officials of the Springfield Science Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 84 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Springfield Science Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 321 objects listed 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 Springfield Science Museum 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 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Stier, Director, Springfield Science Museum, 220 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103, telephone (413) 263- 6800, extension 321, before October 14, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Springfield Science Museum is responsible for notifying the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 12, 2004.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 04-20652 Filed 9-13-04; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, Seattle, WA**

**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 Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, Seattle, WA, 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.

The 12 cultural items are 1 arm band, 1 headdress ornament, 1 rattle fragment, 2 potlatch rings, 2 fragments of a rattle, 1 oyster catcher rattle, 1 raven rattle, 3 fragments of raven rattles, and 1 knife handle.

The cultural items were collected by LT. George Emmons from southeastern Alaska at an unknown date and were given to the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, Seattle, WA, in 1909. LT. Emmons described the items in his catalog notes: "This collection of shaman's articles of practice were found in an old decayed grave house about Icy Straits and belonged to a shaman of the Hoonah kow (Huna) long since deceased."

Museum documentation provides the following descriptions by Lieutenant Emmons of the 12 items.

Arm band (catalog number 938): "Armlet of spruce twigs, bent around and intertwined, worn on the arm above the elbow when dressed for practice."

Headdress ornament (catalog number 939): "Head-dress ornament of wood, shaped to represent the dorsal fin of the killer whale, the lower part is ornamentally carved as the head of the fish. It is painted in native mineral colors, red and graphite."

Rattle fragment (catalog number 940): "Circle of spruce twig, a portion of a circular rattle carried in practice."

Potlatch rings (catalog number 941 and 942): "Two ornaments of finely woven spruce root consisting of a series of four and five cylinders, one above the other, surmounting the Shai-dai-kuke, the smaller and finer type of woven spruce root hat, but sometimes these ornaments surmounted a head dress. They are painted in native mineral colors."

Oyster catcher rattle (catalog number 943): "Spirit rattle of wood, shaped to represent an oyster catcher. On the back is represented a spirit canoe the bow of which is carved as a sculpin. The tentacles of the devil-fish forming the sides and stern. In the canoe is a spirit man having a bears head and holding a Tlingit in his arms. Carried when practicing about the sick and bewitched."

Raven rattle (catalog number 944): "General dance rattle of wood of the Tsimshian type, which is commonly used by the coast people upon ceremonial occasions. In form it represents a raven, on the back is a human figure reclining and in the rear near the handle a raven."

Rattle fragment (catalog number 945): "The fore portion of a spirit rattle, representing the head of a puffin or sea parrot, with the figure of a man in the rear."

Raven rattle fragment (catalog number 946): "Portion of the ornamental back of a rattle representing spirits."

Raven rattle fragment (catalog number 947): "Portion of the ornamental back of a wooden rattle, showing a ravens head and a reclining human figure."

Rattle fragment (catalog number 948): "Portion of a spirit rattle, representing a sculpin."

Knife handle (catalog number 949): "Handle of wood of carving knife."

Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Hoonah Indian Association indicates that, on the basis of provenience, the 12 cultural items meet the NAGPRA definition of unassociated funerary objects, and that the Hoonah Indian Association has a relationship of shared group identity that can be traced historically and prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian tribe and an identifiable earlier group. Lieutenant Emmons specifically identified the provenience as "an old decayed grave house" and the tribal affiliation as "Hoonah kow (Huna)."

Officials of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 12 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 Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum 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 Hoonah Indian Association.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Dr. James D. Nason, Chairman, Repatriation Committee, Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 543-9680, before October 14, 2004. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hoonah Indian Association may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum is responsible for notifying the Hoonah Indian Association that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 2, 2004.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 1205-6]

### Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Institution of investigation, request for comments.

**DATES:** Effective September 8, 2004.

**SUMMARY:** On September 8, 2004, the Commission instituted investigation No. 1205-6, Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, pursuant to section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 3005). Section 1205 directs the Commission to keep the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) under continuous review and to recommend to the President modifications to the HTS (1) when amendments to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), and the Protocol thereto, are recommended by the World Customs Organization (WCO) (formerly known as the Customs Cooperation Council) for adoption, and (2) as other circumstances warrant. The Commission's report will set forth the proposed changes and indicate the necessary changes in the HTS that would be needed to maintain conformity between the HTS and the International Harmonized System. The report will also include other appropriate explanatory information on the proposed changes. It may additionally recommend modifications to promote uniformity in the application of the HS Convention and also in the presentation of the HTS to alleviate unnecessary administrative burdens. In accordance with section 1206 of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3006), the President may proclaim the tariff modifications recommended by the Commission, following Congressional layover and consultation.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eugene A. Rosengarden, Director (202-205-2592), Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this investigation can be obtained by contacting the TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

*Background:* The majority of the proposed changes included in this