

unassociated funerary object to the Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 9, 2002

**Robert Stearns,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 02-23133 Filed 9-11-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Minnesota Museum of American Art, Saint Paul, MN

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Minnesota Museum of American Art that meets the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural item is a shaman's dancing apron (Minnesota Museum of American Art accession number 57.14.16) made in about 1880-1900 from a Chilkat blanket and composed of wool leather, yarn, and deer claws. It measures 28 by 45 inches. Museum accession records describe the apron as "Made of the right end of a Chilkat blanket, whose design does not appear in Emmon's book. All of the lateral field and about 3 inches of the central field appear. The yellow figures are outlined in orange yarn. The white yarn is mountain goat wool. The top blue of the blanket is heavy four-ply brown cotton cord. The sidelines are twisted sinew. The apron has a buckskin fringe at the bottom with 39 deer hooves attached. It belonged to an Indian doctor Gambies Jim."

The apron, listed as number 632 of the Rasmussen Collection, was purchased by the Minnesota Museum of American Art in 1957 from the Portland Art Museum. The Portland Art Museum

acquired these works from Mr. Axel Rasmussen who was superintendent of schools in Skagway, AK. Representatives of the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes have provided evidence that this shaman's dancing apron is needed for religious ceremonies by the Tlingit, and specifically by the Gaanax.adi clan. Representatives of the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes also provided evidence that this shaman's dancing apron has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance to the Tlingit people, and that it could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Museum of American Art have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Minnesota Museum of American Art also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Lastly, officials of the Minnesota Museum of American Art have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between this sacred object/object of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this sacred object/object of cultural patrimony should contact Lin Nelson Mayson, Museum Curator, Museum of American Art, 505 Landmark Center, 75 West Fifth Street, Saint Paul, MN 55102, telephone (651) 292-4370, before October 15, 2002. Repatriation of this sacred object/object of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 3, 2002.

**Robert Stearns,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 02-23131 Filed 9-11-02; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI; Correction

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

This notice corrects information that was reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published October 4, 2001 (Federal Register document 01-24936, pages 50672-50673), which was itself a correction of a Notice of Inventory Completion published May 3, 2001 (Federal Register document 01-11141, pages 22248-22250). In both notices, the name of a site where human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered was wrongly reported, as were dates of transfer in the collection history of objects from that site.

Paragraphs 16 and 17 of the October 4, 2001, notice reported human remains representing one individual and four associated funerary objects as coming from Jamestown, RI. The site name should be corrected to Burr's Hill Burial Ground, Warren, RI, and the information should be reported along with the human remains in the preceding two paragraphs. In paragraphs 14 and 15, dates of transfer in the collection history of objects from Burr's Hill Burial Ground were wrongly reported.

To correct this information, paragraphs 16 and 17 should be deleted, and the human remains representing one individual and four associated funerary objects should be included in paragraphs 14 and 15 to read:

(Paragraph 14) In 1894, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Burr's Hill Burial Ground, Warren, RI, by A.T. Vaughan, who donated these remains to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium in 1900. No known individuals were identified. Museum documentation indicates that "curios" were found with these human remains, and were transferred in 1916 to the Heye Foundation (now the National Museum of the American Indian) as part of an exchange. Museum documentation also indicates that a fragment or fragments of one of the individuals were transferred in 1918 to the Heye Foundation (now the National Museum of the American Indian) as part of an exchange. The four associated funerary objects are fragments of bark, hair, iron, and cloth that are adhered to the human remains.

(Paragraph 15) Based on skeletal morphology and extensive copper staining, these individuals have been identified as Native American from the 17th century. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, these individuals have been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the four 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and

associated funerary objects should contact Marilyn Massaro, Curator of Collections, Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI 02905, telephone (401) 785-9457, before October 15, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 3, 2002.

**Robert Stearns,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI; Correction**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

This notice corrects information that was reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published October 4, 2001 (Federal Register document 01-24936, pages 50672-50673), which was itself a correction of a Notice of Inventory Completion published May 3, 2001 (Federal Register document 01-11141, pages 22248-22250). This notice corrects the cultural affiliation for human remains and associated funerary objects from four sites that were included in the original May 3, 2001, notice and the

October 4, 2001, correction notice. This notice also reports for the first time human remains and associated funerary objects from an additional site that was inadvertently omitted from both notices.

Review of museum documentation has revealed that human remains and associated funerary objects from the four sites listed below have been determined to be culturally affiliated exclusively to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. Human remains and associated funerary objects from Field's Point, Providence, RI are reported here for the first time, and have been determined to be culturally affiliated to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Paragraphs 5-8 and 11-13 of the October 4, 2001, notice are corrected by substituting the following paragraphs: (Paragraph 5) In 1899, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Jamestown, RI, by James H. Clarke and donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are an iron axe fragment and an animal bone fragment.

(Paragraph 6) Based on red ochre and copper staining on the human remains, this individual has been determined to be Native American from the contact period. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

(Paragraph 7) Before May 1939, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Old Warwick, near Wharf Road, East Greenwich, RI, by Lincoln C. Bateson, who donated these human remains to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium in May 1939. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. (Paragraph 8) Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, these individuals have been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

(Paragraph 11) In 1927, human remains representing one individual were recovered from London Street, East Greenwich, RI, and donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium by W.E. Crease. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession information states these human remains