

were “dug up on London Street, 10 feet deep.” Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, this individual has been identified as Native American. 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 12) In 1936, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Melrose Street, West Ferry site, Jamestown, RI, by Roy Johnson, Louis Watson, and others. In 1937, these human remains were donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium by Mr. Johnson. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a blanket fragment.

(Paragraph 13) Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

The following two paragraphs report for the first time human remains from Fields Point, Providence, RI.

In 1925, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Field's Point, Providence, RI, by Edwin Birch, who donated these human remains to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium at an unknown date. No known individual was identified. There are no associated funerary objects. Based on skeletal morphology and the presence of copper staining, this individual has been identified as Native American from the contact or protohistoric period. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. 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 six 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 three 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.

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 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 3, 2002.

Paula Molloy,

Acting 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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

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.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalogue records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

At a date prior to 1907, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from an unidentified location in “Hopi country,” according to museum records, by Kate L. Cory. These human remains were donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in 1907. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The cultural affiliation was based on the museum records that referenced “Hopi country.” Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology also 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 the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before October 15, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 22, 2002.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting 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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

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 Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

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.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalogue records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona.

In 1926, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from a locality east of Somerton, Yuma County, AZ, by Dr. Elliott G. Colby and donated to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology the following year. Museum records note that the human remains were removed from a "grave in Pima cemetery, Edge of mesa." No known individual was identified. The three funerary objects are a bowl, an iron chisel-like blade, and a clay ball.

The cultural affiliation was determined by the museum record reference to the "Pima cemetery," and to the presence of an Euroamerican object with the burial.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of

at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the three 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 Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology 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 Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before October 15, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 22, 2002

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program
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BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of Pomona College, Claremont, CA

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 Pomona College, Claremont, CA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Pomona College Museum staff and a NAGPRA consultant in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Laveen site, Section 34, Maricopa County, AZ, by an unknown person. In 1951, Dr. E.H. Parker donated the remains to Pomona College. There is no information indicating how Dr. Parker acquired the remains. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a red-on-buff pottery jar, which held the cremated remains. The pottery jar dates to the Santa Cruz phase (A.D. 700-900) of the Hohokam culture of Arizona.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from Casa Grande, Pinal