

Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 873 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 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University 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 Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California. This notice has been sent to officials of the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Sarah E. Blanchfield, NAGPRA Project Manager, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 95472, telephone (707) 664-2381, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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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 Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the Control of the California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, 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 Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the control of the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), Sacramento, 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 ASC professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

In 1962, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from site CA-KIN-10, King County, CA during salvage excavations related to overpass and canal construction along Highway 198. These excavations were conducted by David Fredrickson of the Central California Archaeological Foundation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on artifact analysis, site CA-KIN-10 has been identified as an occupation dating from A.D. 1600-1800. Based on archeological evidence and material culture of the site, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Geographical, ethnographic, linguistic, and historical evidence indicates site CA-KIN-10 is

located within the traditional Southern Valley Yokut territory. Based on archeological evidence, continuity of occupation, and ethnographic accounts, these individuals have been affiliated with the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, present-day Southern Valley Yokuts.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the California Department of Transportation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the California Department of Transportation 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 Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. This notice has been sent to officials of 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 these human remains should contact Tina Biorn, Environmental Program, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 942094 (M.S. 19), Sacramento, CA 94274-0001, telephone (916) 653-0013, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Tongass National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Petersburg, AK

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 in the possession of the

Tongass National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Petersburg, AK.

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 U.S. Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Petersburg Indian Association and the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the coast of Mitkof Island that faces Wrangell Narrows by an unidentified individual from Petersburg, AK. The remains were donated to Tongass National Forest, U.S. Forest Service in 1986. The condition of the remains suggests that they were less than 500 years old. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The archeological record of southeastern Alaska documents cultural continuity over the last 4,000 years, demonstrating that the Stikine Tlingit territory has included Mitkof Island throughout that period.

Based on the results of morphometric analysis, the human remains are determined to be Native American. Ethnographic evidence indicates that Mitkof Island, where the remains were found, was within the traditional territory of the Stikine Tlingit at the time of deposition of the remains.

The Petersburg Indian Association represents the Stikine Tlingit for the purposes of repatriation of human remains from this part of Alaska. The Petersburg Indian Association has identified Mitkof Island as part of the traditional occupation territory for the Stikine Tlingit. There is no evidence to indicate otherwise.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Forest Service have also 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 Petersburg Indian

Association, representing the Stikine Tlingit. This notice has been sent to officials of the Petersburg Indian Association and the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Carol Jorgensen, Assistant Forest Supervisor, Tongass National Forest, P.O. Box 309, Petersburg, AK, 99833, telephone (907) 772-3841, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Petersburg Indian Association, representing the Stikine Tlingit, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 00-20286 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item from Warren, RI in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA that meets the definition of "unassociated funerary object" 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 one cultural item is a small, double-layered textile fragment with copper staining.

In 1914, this cultural item was recovered from the Burr's Hill site, Warren, RI during excavations conducted by S.D. Seaman. At an unknown date, this cultural item was donated to or bought by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.

Burr's Hill is believed to be located on the southern border of Sowams, a Wampanoag village. Sowams is identified in historic documents of the 17th and 18th centuries as a Wampanoag village, and was ceded to the English in 1653 by Massasoit and his eldest son Wamsutta (Alexander). Based on the presence of European trade goods and types of cultural items, these cultural items have been dated to A.D. 1600-1710. A tag with this cultural item identifies it as having come from a grave at Burr's Hill. Based on this evidence, the documented survival of textiles in early contact period Wampanoag graves, and copper staining on the textile, this cultural item is most likely to have come from a burial.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), this one cultural item is 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 is believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 this item and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group). This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group); and the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact James W. Bradley, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of this object to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the