

individual were collected by an unknown person from "Sandwich Islands." The American Museum of Natural History received these remains in 1929 as a gift from Jessie Y. Loomis in the name of Earnest Yates Loomis, deceased. The American Museum of Natural History's documentation states that these human remains had been held by the American Institute of Phrenology, but it does not indicate whether Mr. or Mrs. Loomis was a member of the American Institute of Phrenology. The American Museum of Natural History has no information regarding the American Institute of Phrenology's acquisition of these remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In an unknown year, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by an unknown person and identified as a "Sandwich Islander from Kahahlooa." The American Museum of Natural History received these remains in 1929 as a gift from Jessie Y. Loomis in the name of Earnest Yates Loomis, deceased. The American Museum of Natural History's documentation states that these human remains had been held by the American Institute of Phrenology, but it does not indicate whether Mr. or Mrs. Loomis was a member of the American Institute of Phrenology. American Museum of Natural History documentation indicates that, in 1867, these remains were in the possession of John Butler, Esq. The American Museum of Natural History has no information regarding the American Institute of Phrenology's or Mr. Butler's acquisition of these remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These individuals have been identified as Native Hawaiian based on the American Museum of Natural History's documentation describing each as a "Sandwich Islander." Sandwich Islands is a former name of the Hawaiian Islands. Archeological, biological, geographic, linguistic, and consultation evidence indicate a lengthy Native Hawaiian occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. The geographic location reported for the human remains is consistent with the traditional territory of Native Hawaiians, represented here by the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lana'i Island Burial Council, Moloka'i Island Burial Council, O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have

determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of two individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History 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 Hawaiian human remains and the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lana'i Island Burial Council, Moloka'i Island Burial Council, O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lana'i Island Burial Council, Moloka'i Island Burial Council, O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Elaine Guthrie, Acting Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5835, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Kaua'i/Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lana'i Island Burial Council, Moloka'i Island Burial Council, O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 18, 2002

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Lancaster, CA, and in the Control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with 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 Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Lancaster, CA, and in the control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA, 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 wedding blanket made of white cotton. The dates of fabrication and/or use are unknown. The blanket was donated by an unidentified resident of Oraibi Village, Third Mesa, in Arizona, to the Antelope Valley Indian Museum, Lancaster, CA, in 1954. The owner of the museum, Grace W. Oliver, donated the blanket to the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1979.

Departmental records indicate that it was taken from a burial cave that was disturbed as a result of construction activities. Information provided by representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and of the village of Oraibi substantiates cultural affiliation of the blanket with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), this 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 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 this unassociated funerary object should contact Paulette Hennum, NAGPRA Coordinator, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 9th Street, Room 902, Sacramento, CA 95814, telephone (916) 653-7976, before August 12, 2002. Repatriation of this unassociated

funerary object to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 16, 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 Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

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 Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Colorado Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah. The following tribes were invited, but have been unable to participate in consultations: the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the

Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

In October 1955, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the eroded ground surface of site 5LN32, on private land near Boyero, Lincoln County, CO. No known individuals were identified. The 133 associated funerary objects are a one awl fragment and 132 bone beads and bead fragments. Additional associated funerary objects from this burial were described in "Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museums of Anthropology, Denver CO," published in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 2001 (see Volume 66, Number 69, pages 18654-56). In accordance with provisions of NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.10(b)(2), the University of Denver responded to a repatriation claim by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. The claim requested that control of the associated funerary objects be transferred to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, and that temporary custody of the associated funeral objects be transferred to Colorado Historical Society. These requests were fulfilled, respectively, on December 31, 2001, and on January 24, 2002.

Maurice Frink and Willena D. Cartwright of the Colorado Historical Society and Dr. Arnold Withers of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology excavated the site. According to the original site records, the remains were excavated from a burial pit exposed by weathering. Associated funerary objects, archeological context, and mortuary patterns indicate that the site dates from approximately the Early Ceramic period (circa A.D. 1000-1000, also known as Plains Woodland) to the Middle Ceramic period (circa A.D. 1000-1500). The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In May 1993, human remains representing one individual were

removed from site 5LR1683, the Roberts Ranch burial, or Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) Burial Number 75, on private land near Livermore, Larimer County, CO. No known individual was identified. The 404 associated funerary objects are 2 shell pendants, 110 shell disk beads, 235 bone beads, 2 grinding slabs, 12 pieces of debitage, 2 chipped stone scrapers, 36 juniper seed beads, and 5 *Olivella* sp. shell beads.

After discovery, OAHP staff excavated the burial under a State of Colorado archeological permit. Radiocarbon dates from the site range from A.D. 320 to 540. Style of funerary objects, manner of interment, and radiocarbon dates indicate that the burial dates to the Early Ceramic period (circa A.D. 100-1000). The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In May 1994 and May 1996, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 5JF223, the Magic Mountain site, or OAHP Burial Number 166, on municipal land in Golden, Jefferson County, CO. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were excavated by staff of Centennial Archaeology, Inc., during a planned excavation of the site under a State of Colorado archeological permit. Both individuals were contextually associated with the Early Ceramic period occupational component of the site, which dates approximately A.D. 200 to 1000. The preponderance of the evidence, including archeology, oral traditions presented during consultations with the tribes listed above, expert opinion, and new evidence provided by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma in their repatriation request of October 30, 2001, indicates that a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In July 1998, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 5JF1780, the Lena Gulch site, or OAHP Burial Number 150, during highway construction of Colorado highway C-470 on state lands near Golden,