

Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before October 14, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Pueblo of Jemez may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, 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; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 13, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-20645 Filed 9-13-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA

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. 3003, 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. The human remains and

associated funerary objects were removed from Shasta County, CA.

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.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalog records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Susanville Indian Rancheria, California.

In 1951, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from site CA-Sha-52 by C.W. Meighan and M.A. Baumhoff as part of the University of California Archaeological Survey. Site CA-Sha-52 is located on the west bank of the Fall River, approximately 4.5 miles north of Fall River Mills, Shasta County, CA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1953, human remains representing at least 17 individuals were removed from site CA-Sha-52 by J.A. Bennyhoff as part of the University of California Archaeological Survey. The 2,112 associated funerary objects are 110 dentalia shells, 2 snail shells, 1,509 olivella shell beads, 158 glycymeris shell beads, 4 limpet shell beads, 22 pine nut beads, 8 bone tools, 34 bone beads, 18 bone ornaments, 8 bear claw pendants, 14 obsidian points, 1 obsidian core, 1 obsidian knife, 24 obsidian flakes, 16 obsidian nodules, 15 scrapers, 6 jasper flakes, 1 antler flake, 2 pumice tools, 1 pestle, 2 stone objects, 20 lots of basketry and textile fragments, 133 charred seeds and tubers, 1 lot of red material, and 2 pieces of blue pigment.

The burial context at site CA-Sha-52 indicates that the human remains are Native American in origin. The presence of glycymeris, clamshell disc, and pine nut beads in midden contexts date the occupation of the site to the Protohistoric period (post-A.D. 1600). Oral history information about the Achumawi village of Pahtomah presented during consultation indicates that the geographical region in which CA-Sha-52 is located was occupied by Achumawi people. Archeological and

linguistic evidence indicates that the Achumawi have occupied the area for more than 400 years. The present-day descendants of the Achumawi people are Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Susanville Indian Rancheria, California.

Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least 18 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 2,112 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology 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 Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Susanville Indian Rancheria, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the 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 14, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Susanville Indian Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California; Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California; and Susanville Indian Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.

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]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

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.