

evidence presented by representatives of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation indicates these items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and no individual had the right to alienate them. The Museum's review of this information indicates it is accurate.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), these eight cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, the Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona, the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation, and the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Martha Graham, Registrar of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192; telephone (212) 769-5846 before April 2, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 26, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Heard Museum, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service

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 cultural items in the possession of the Heard Museum which meets the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are two rattles consisting of painted hide and wooden handles.

In 1930, these rattles were collected by an unknown person from an unknown location and were donated in 1988 to the Heard Museum by an anonymous donor.

Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Navajo Nation indicates these rattles are used in a number of Navajo ceremonies including the Night Way, Evil Way, Water Way, Lightning Way, and Life Way. Representatives of the Navajo Nation have further stated that these rattles are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by present-day adherents.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Heard Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these two cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Heard Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Navajo Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Navajo Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Rd, Phoenix, AZ 85004-1480; telephone (602) 252-8840 before April 2, 1998. Repatriation of these objects to the Navajo Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 25, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Fort Drane, Florida in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service

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 from Fort Drane, Florida in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Independent Traditional Seminole Nation of Florida, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

In 1878, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Clarence B. Moore. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on cranial morphology, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Museum documentation indicates this individual was killed in 1836 at Fort Drane, FL by U.S. troops under the command of Lt. Col. F.K. Pearce, U.S. Army. Historical documents and Seminole oral tradition indicate that Fort Drane was part of Seminole traditional territory during the 1830s.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of