

known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology documentation describes both of these sets of human remains as "Aleut." Historical documents and consultation information indicate that the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, which is today represented by the Ounalashka Corporation, has traditionally occupied the area of the Aleutian Islands from which the human remains were collected.

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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, which is represented by the Ounalashka Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aleut Corporation; Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.; Ounalashka Corporation; and the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before April 24, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains to the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska, which is represented by the Ounalashka Corporation, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 5, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-7006 Filed 3-22-02; 8:45 am]

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 the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

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 human remains was made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bering Straits Native Corporation, the Unalakleet Native Corporation, and the Native Village of Unalakleet.

In 1869, human remains representing one individual were collected from Norton Sound, AK, by William H. Dall, who donated these human remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology documentation describes the remains as "Unaleet [sic], Eskimo." Given the proximity of Norton Sound to the village of Unalakleet, the human remains are probably from Unalakleet. Historical documents and consultation information indicate that the Native Village of Unalakleet has traditionally occupied the area from which the human remains were collected.

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 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 Native Village of Unalakleet.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Unalakleet, Unalakleet Native Corporation, and Bering Straits Native Corporation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before April 24, 2002.

Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Unalakleet may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 5, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-7007 Filed 3-22-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, 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 this cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The cultural item is one beaded blanket fragment.

This object was purchased on behalf of William Claflin by Mrs. D. F. Craig, who lived near Fort Sill, OK, from 1922 to 1925. In 1985, the object was bequeathed to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology as part of the William Claflin Collection.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology records indicate that the object "was bought by Mrs. Craig from an Indian Trader near Ft. Sill who claimed it had been taken from a grave" and that the grave was that of a "Comanche?" individual. Based on the

specific cultural affiliation suggested by the collector, as noted in museum records, this burial was most likely a Comanche burial from the historic period. This unassociated funerary object originated in a region historically occupied by the Comanche, Apache, and Kiowa tribes. Therefore, the preponderance of historical, geographic, and archaeological evidence indicates that a reasonable link of shared group identity can be made between this unassociated funerary object and the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma.

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)(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 a Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 cultural item and the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this unassociated funerary object should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before April 24, 2002. Repatriation of this unassociated funerary object to the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 5, 2002.

Robert Stearns,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 02-7012 Filed 3-22-02; 8:45 am]

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 the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

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 the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1936, human remains representing one individual from Nantucket, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum by Miss Harwood of the Nantucket Observatory Astronomy Laboratory. The remains were recovered by an unknown collector at an unknown date. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. This interment most likely dates to the late Woodland period or later (post-A.D. 1000). Based on a compilation of radiocarbon-dated human remains from Nantucket by the Nantucket Historical Society, it is likely that these human remains are not older than 1,000 years. To date, no radiocarbon dates for human remains from Nantucket are earlier than circa A.D. 1000. According to oral

tradition, the island of Nantucket is located within the traditional territory of the Wampanoag Nation during the late Woodland period. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1941, human remains representing one individual from the Hughes site, Nantucket, MA, were recovered by Arthur F. Hughes. The human remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology through Edward Brooks of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum documentation, ceramic sherds, a broken bone awl, a bent ceramic pipe stem, and a probable Levanna-style triangular projectile point were found in association with the human remains, but are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

These human remains were found in a traditional Native American-style burial context, with the head oriented to the northeast and the face to the east. This interment most likely dates to the late Woodland period or later (post-A.D. 1000). Based on a compilation of radiocarbon-dated human remains from Nantucket by the Nantucket Historical Society, it is likely that these human remains are not older than 1,000 years. To date, no radiocarbon dates for human remains from Nantucket are earlier than circa A.D. 1000. Attributed dates of the stylistic characteristics of the funerary objects from the Hughes site are consistent with this radiocarbon information. Native ceramic pipes with bent stems are identified initially during the middle Woodland period (circa A.D. 1), but are most strongly associated with the late Woodland period and later (post-A.D. 1000) in New England. Levanna-style projectile points date to the middle Woodland period and later in the New England area (post-A.D. 1). According to archeological evidence and oral tradition, the Hughes site is located within the traditional territory of the Wampanoag Nation during the late Woodland period. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the