

CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the seven 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium 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 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island 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 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island 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). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Marilyn Massaro, Curator of Collections, Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI 02905, telephone (401) 785-9457, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island 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) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-11141 Filed 5-2-01; 8:45 am]

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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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC**

**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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (formerly the Army Medical Museum), Washington, DC.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

In 1868, human remains representing one individual were collected near Fort Cobb in Washita River, Caddo County, OK, by Dr. Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1869, the remains were transferred to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

A logbook entry from the Smithsonian Institution indicates that the remains are of a female Tonkawa Indian "massacred by Indian with tomahawk." Biological evidence is consistent with the logbook entry. The Army Medical Museum accession records also indicate that the individual is a Tonkawa Indian.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Anatomical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306-6000, telephone (202) 782-2203, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## 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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC**

**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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (formerly the Army Medical Museum), Washington, DC.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

In 1873, human remains representing one individual were sent to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology by U.S. Army Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall of Fort Benton, Chouteau County, MT. In 1872, the individual received a leg wound in battle with Crow Indians, and traveled to Fort Benton where the injured leg was amputated by Assistant Surgeon Hall. The individual is identified as Nap-pan-na-qua (also noted in the accession records as "White Man"). No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1869, human remains representing one individual were collected from Three Buttes, MT, by U.S. Army Assistant Surgeon Elliot Coues. The individual was killed by Assiniboin Indians at Three Buttes. Also in 1869, Assistant Surgeon Coues sent the remains to the Smithsonian Institution. In 1874, the remains were transferred from the Smithsonian Institution to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on accession records of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the individuals have been determined to be Native American. Accession records also indicate that the individuals were Peigan Indian males. Biological evidence of the individuals' injuries is consistent with the accession file information. Historically, the Piegan were a constituent band of the Blackfeet which are now recognized as the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. To date, consultation with the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana has not identified a lineal descendent.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Anatomical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306-6000, telephone (202) 782-2203, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

**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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC**

**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 U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (formerly the Army Medical Museum), Washington, DC.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Kaw Nation, Oklahoma.

In 1868, human remains representing one individual were sent to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology by U.S. Army Surgeon B. E. Fryer of Fort Harker, KS. The individual was wounded in 1867 near Fort Zara, Barton County, KS, and later died at Fort Harker. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on accession records of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the individual has been determined to be Native American. Accession records also indicate that the individual was a Kaw male who was wounded in a fight with the Cheyenne, and died 20 days later. Biological evidence of the individual's injury is consistent with the accession file information.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 Kaw Nation, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Kaw Nation, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Anatomical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306-6000, telephone (202) 782-2203, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Kaw Nation, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.