

object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin also indicates that no individual had or has the right to alienate a wampum belt.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(3)(D), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the wampum belt and the Brotherton Indians as full members of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History assert that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2(13), the Field Museum of Natural History has right of possession of the wampum belt. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also recognize that the wampum belt is significant to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin and have reached an agreement with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that allows the Field Museum of Natural History to return the wampum belt to the tribe voluntarily, pursuant to the compromise of claim provisions of the Field Museum of Natural History's repatriation policy.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object of cultural patrimony should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7829, before May 5, 2003. Repatriation of this object of cultural patrimony to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Brotherton Indians of Wisconsin (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; and Stockbridge Munsee Community,

Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 28, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 03-8193 Filed 4-3-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH

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 in the possession of Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH. These human remains were removed from the Smyth site (NH38-4), on the upper terrace of the eastern bank of the Merrimack River above Amoskeag Falls, Manchester, Hillsborough County, NH.

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 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 professional staff and consultants of Franklin Pierce College, in consultation with the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, representing a coalition of Western Abenaki groups, consisting of the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire, Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People, and First Nation of New Hampshire (all nonfederally recognized Indian groups); the Wampanoag Confederation, representing Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized group); and the Wabanaki Confederacy, representing Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Indian Township Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, Penobscot Tribe of Maine, and

Pleasant Point Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine.

In 1968, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from the Smyth site (NH 38-4) in Manchester, Hillsborough County, NH. Museum documentation indicates that the human remains were removed during salvage excavation at the construction site of the Amoskeag bridge, and were curated at Franklin Pierce College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1997, the remains of two of these individuals were transferred from Franklin Pierce College to the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR). The NHDHR determined that the two individuals in its possession could not be affiliated with an Indian tribe as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), and presented a disposition proposal to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee. According to the Review Committee's charter, the Review Committee is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. The proposal presented by the NHDHR was considered by the Review Committee at its May 1999 meeting, during which the Review Committee recommended disposition of the human remains of the two individuals to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, representing a coalition of Western Abenaki groups, consisting of the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire, Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People, and First Nation of New Hampshire (all nonfederally recognized Indian groups). A Notice of Inventory Completion for the repatriation of the human remains of the two individuals was published in the Federal Register on July 9, 2002 (67 FR 45536-39).

In September 2001, Franklin Pierce College presented another disposition proposal to the Review Committee to repatriate five sets of human remains from the Smyth site that are in the possession of Franklin Pierce College to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi. The remains of another individual are reported in the archeological report prepared at the time of excavation of the Smyth site, but have not been located at Franklin Pierce College.

At its November 2001 meeting, the Review Committee recommended disposition of an additional five sets of human remains to the Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi contingent upon the museum's meeting four requirements, which were confirmed in a September 3, 2002, letter from the Manager, National