

Dated: July 2, 2003.

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[FR Doc. 03-20756 Filed 8-13-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, and Plymouth Counties, MA.

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 the 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 and associated funerary objects was made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

The human remains and associated funerary objects are described in this notice according to county and town, and site location when available.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MA.

Barnstable, MA.

In 1867, human remains representing one individual were removed from Barnstable, Barnstable County, MA, by J. Elliot Cabot and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and

Ethnology by Mr. Cabot in the same year. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are brass kettle fragments.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The placement of European kettles as mortuary offerings was widespread among postcontact North American native groups. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Barnstable, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1933, human remains representing one individual that were removed from Barnstable, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Edward Brooks. The human remains were removed at an unknown date by an unknown collector. No known individual was identified. The 33 associated funerary objects are 9 silver spoon fragments, 4 triangular Levanna-style arrowheads, 3 Levanna-style preforms, 1 piece of worked slate, 7 pieces of worked bone, 1 bone awl, 1 spatula-shaped bone implement, and 7 pieces of turtle shell.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Based on examination, the associated silver spoon probably dates from A.D. 1650 to 1730. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Barnstable, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1966, human remains representing one individual that were removed from Sandy Neck in Barnstable, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Sidney Callis through Edward Hunt. The human remains were removed by Mr. Callis in 1961. No

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

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Late Woodland period or later (post-A.D. 1000). Museum documentation and published accounts indicate that Sandy Neck is a Late Woodland/Contact period site (A.D. 1000-1650). Shell-tempered pottery found on the site supports a Late Woodland and later date (post-A.D. 1000) in southern New England. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Barnstable, MA, is located within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Bourne, MA.

In 1911, human remains representing three individuals were removed from the Grove Field Ossuary in Bourne, Barnstable County, MA, during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by C.C. Willoughby. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Published information indicates that the human remains most likely date from the Late Woodland to Historic/Contact periods (A.D. 1000-1500). A copper point found in the immediate vicinity of the Grove Field Ossuary confirms a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Bourne, MA, is located within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Bournedale, MA.

In 1955, human remains representing two individuals that were removed from Bournedale, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by W.K. Carter. The human remains were probably collected in 1880 by an unknown individual. No known