

adversely impact or impair park resources and values.

The DEIS/O&GMP analyzes three alternatives that could be implemented over the next 15–20 years for managing existing and anticipated oil and gas operations associated with the exercise of nonfederal oil and gas interests underlying the parks, and existing transpark oil and gas pipelines and activities in their associated rights-of-way. This planning effort will assist the park staff protect park resources, visitor use and experience, and human health and safety, and prevent impairment to park resources and values, while still recognizing all rights associated with outstanding nonfederal oil and gas interests.

Alternative A, No Action/Current Management, is required by the National Environmental Policy Act and describes the continued management of oil and gas operations in the parks under current legal and policy requirements. Alternative B emphasizes the development of a programmatic oil and gas management plan that would guide nonfederal oil and gas operations in the parks. Special Management Areas (SMAs) would be formally designated in the parks where resources and values would be particularly susceptible to adverse impacts from oil and gas operations, and operating stipulations specific to each SMA would be applied. Alternative B is the preferred alternative, and the environmentally preferred alternative. Alternative C emphasizes avoiding new surface disturbance and its associated impacts throughout the parks. New drilling and production operations would be confined to the original footprint of 121 current production sites and could not be located in SMAs where the No Surface Use operating stipulation would be proposed under Alternative B.

Impacts are analyzed on the following topics: nonfederal oil and gas development, adjacent landowners and uses, air quality, geologic resources, paleontological resources, floodplains and water resources, vegetation, wetlands, fish and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, and visitor use and experience.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area and Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, at the above address and telephone number.

Dated: May 1, 2001.

Jack Nickels,

*Acting Director, Intermountain Region,
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 01–13962 Filed 6–1–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement for Olympic National Park, Washington

AGENCY: National Park Service; DOI.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Olympic National Park, Washington.

SUMMARY: In Accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190), the Olympic National Park is initiating an environmental impact analysis process to identify and assess potential impacts of alternative management concepts for future management of the Olympic National Park. Notice is hereby given that the National Park Service will prepare a general management plan and environmental impact statement (GMP/EIS).

Olympic National Park will identify and analyze a range of alternatives so as to evaluate differing management options for resource protection, visitor use, access, operations, facility development, and land protection for the area. As a conceptual framework for formulating these alternatives, the purpose of the park and associated significant cultural and natural resources, wilderness values, and major visitor experiences will be specified.

Comments

All interested persons, organizations, and agencies wishing to provide initial scoping comments about issues or concerns that should be addressed during the GMP/EIS process may send such information to the Superintendent, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, Washington 98362–9798. Written comments should be postmarked no later than September 30, 2001.

In addition, several public scoping sessions will be held after publication of this Notice, affording an additional early comment opportunity. Locations, dates, and times of these meetings will be provided in local and regional newspapers, a scoping newsletter to be mailed in late July 2001, and via the Internet at www.nps.gov/olmy/home.htm or www.nps.gov/planning/

[index.htm](#). Inquiries regarding public meetings may be directed to the contact listed below.

All comments received will become part of the public record and copies of comments, including any names and home addresses of respondents, may be released for public inspection. Individual respondents may request that their home addresses be withheld from the public record, which will be honored to the extent allowable by law. Requests to withhold names and/or addresses must be stated prominently at the beginning of the comments. Anonymous comments will not be considered. Submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Because the responsibility for approving the GMP/EIS has been delegated to the National Park Service, the EIS is a “delegated” EIS. The responsible official is John J. Reynolds, Regional Director, Pacific West Region, National Park Service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, Washington 98362–9798; telephone (360) 565–3001.

Dated: May 1, 2001.

Rory D. Westberg,

*Superintendent, Columbia Cascades Support
Office, Pacific West Region.*

[FR Doc. 01–13963 Filed 6–1–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO.

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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota (formerly known as the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

In the mid-20th century, human remains representing two individuals (catalog number DU 6072) were recovered from an unknown location in Jefferson County, CO, by an unknown individual. The remains were turned over to the Jefferson County coroner, who gave them to the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The physical anthropological characteristics of these remains indicate that they are Native American.

In 1992, human remains representing one individual were found in the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. They were labeled with the same site number as artifacts collected in 1931 by Dr. E.B. Renaud of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and his assistant, Charlie Steen. Dr. Renaud wrote about the 1931 expedition to what is now identified as site 5JF91, but he did not mention finding human remains. No known individual was identified. The 48 associated funerary objects are 45 chipped stone flakes, 2 cord-marked ceramic sherds, and 1 metate.

The geographical origin and associated funerary objects indicate that these remains are Native American. Site 5JF91 is a campsite on a hill overlooking a creek southwest of Morrison, Jefferson County, CO. The presence of cord-marked ceramics in association with these remains indicates that they date no earlier than the Plains Woodland (A.D. 400–1000) or Late Archaic (500 B.C.–A.D. 500) periods, when pottery first appeared in this area. Although museum records do not mention the human remains, it was Dr. Renaud's practice to collect from discrete areas, which makes it likely that the remains are associated with the artifacts. Paul Lewis, of Golden, CO, led Dr. Renaud to the site and also took artifacts from the site.

In 1982, human remains representing one individual were recovered from 5JF148 (CO K:8:81), the Crescent site, Jefferson County, CO, by the Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver Chapter (CAS Denver). CAS Denver sent the remains to Dr. Michael Finnegan at Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, where they are currently curated. CAS Denver and the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology had an agreement whereby the museum curated archeological material that had been processed in the CAS Denver laboratory after CAS Denver excavations. Sometime after the remains were transferred to Kansas State University, while processing material from 5JF148, CAS Denver discovered additional

remains from the individual whose remains were sent to Dr. Finnegan. CAS Denver subsequently deposited the isolated remains in the museum for NAGPRA reporting and curation. In October 1999, CAS Denver transferred legal control to the museum of all of the material from the site excluding the human remains at Kansas State University. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

5JF148 is a rock shelter with a southern aspect. The remains were flexed and placed in a pit burial, with the head to the east, facing north. The burial has been radiocarbon dated to 5155 B.P. (3205 B.C.), placing it in the Early-Middle Archaic (6000–500 B.C.) period.

Between 1983 and 1987, human remains representing 13 individuals were recovered from 5JF321 (CO K:8:82), the Swallow site, Deer Creek Drainage, Jefferson County, CO, by the Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver Chapter (CAS Denver). During the excavations CAS Denver discovered burials that were sent to Dr. Michael Finnegan at Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, for study and curation. CAS Denver and the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology had an agreement whereby the museum curated archeological material that had been processed in the CAS Denver laboratory after CAS Denver excavations. Sometime after the remains were transferred to Kansas State University, while processing material from 5JF321, CAS Denver discovered additional remains from the individuals whose remains were sent to Dr. Finnegan. CAS Denver subsequently deposited the isolated remains in the museum for NAGPRA reporting and curation. In October 1999, CAS Denver transferred legal control to the museum of all of the material from the site excluding the human remains at Kansas State University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

5JF321 is a rock shelter with a southwestern aspect. It had multiple occupations dating from the Middle Archaic (3000–500 B.C.), Late Archaic (500 B.C.–A.D. 500), Plains Woodland (A.D. 400–1000), and Historic (post-A.D. 1600) periods. These remains date to the Archaic period.

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered from 5JF52 (CO K:8:86), Bradford House III site, Dutch Creek Drainage, Jefferson County, CO, by the Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver Chapter (CAS Denver). During the excavations CAS Denver discovered burials that

were sent to Dr. Michael Finnegan at Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, for study and curation. CAS Denver and the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology had an agreement whereby the museum curated archeological material that had been processed in the CAS Denver laboratory after CAS Denver excavations. Sometime after the remains were transferred to Kansas State University, while processing material from 5JF52, CAS Denver discovered additional remains from the individual whose remains were sent to Dr. Finnegan. CAS Denver subsequently deposited the isolated remains in the museum for NAGPRA reporting and curation. In October 1999, CAS Denver transferred legal control to the museum of all of the material from the site excluding the human remains at Kansas State University. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are metates, one of which is broken in half.

5JF52 is a rock shelter with a southwestern aspect. It had multiple occupations dating from the Middle Archaic (3000–500 B.C.), Late Archaic (500 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Plains Woodland (A.D. 400–1000) periods. This burial has been radiocarbon dated to 2440 B.P. (490 B.C. or 589 B.C. with corrections), placing it in the Middle-Late Archaic (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500) period.

In 1976, 12 associated funerary objects were recovered from graves at 5JF211 (CO K:8:80), Falcon's Nest site, Deer Creek Drainage, Jefferson County, CO, by the Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver Chapter (CAS Denver). The human remains associated with these objects were sent by CAS Denver to Dr. Michael Finnegan at Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, for study and curation. CAS Denver and the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology had an agreement whereby the museum curated archeological material that had been processed in the CAS Denver laboratory after CAS Denver excavations. In October 1999, CAS Denver transferred legal control to the museum of all of the material from the site excluding the human remains at Kansas State University. The 12 associated funerary objects are 2 projectile points, 1 piece of charcoal, 1 animal scapula identified as a rasp, 1 object that is thought to be a flute, 1 metate, 1 piece of pigment, and 5 rocks.

5JF211 is a rock shelter with a southern aspect. It had multiple occupations dating from the Middle Archaic (3000–500 B.C.), Late Archaic (500 B.C.–A.D. 500), and Plains

Woodland (A.D. 400–1000) periods. The burials and their associated artifacts date to the Archaic.

Unless specifically stated above, collections documentation is limited concerning possible dates, cultural affiliation(s), or the circumstances under which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects described above were found. Colorado's history of tribal relocation, however, suggests that all of the human remains and associated funerary objects described above date prior to contact with Europeans. The "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978 Map" indicates the legal claim to land based upon traditional use for the Ute, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. The "Early Indian Tribes, Culture Areas, and Linguistic Stocks Map" establishes the presence of the Ute at the time of contact with Europeans. The Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation map of Native American distribution in Colorado establishes the presence of the Hopi, Ute, Lakota, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, and Kiowa-Apache. The Hopi Tribe of Arizona provided written testimony that they are culturally affiliated to Archaic period individuals. Representatives from the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma presented linguistic evidence in that there is a Pawnee name for Pike's Peak which is to the south of Jefferson County. Representatives from seven Sioux tribes presented oral testimony during consultation that confirmed the presence of the Sioux in this region. The seven Sioux tribes are the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Representatives of the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado who attended a conference on cultural affiliation of ancient peoples in Colorado, held at the Colorado Historical Society, provided oral testimony that confirmed the presence of the Ute in Jefferson County. Based on the totality of the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of these human remains and associated funerary objects, the evidence of traditional

territories, oral traditions, archeological context, and material culture, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that there is cultural affiliation with the present-day Indian tribes who claim a presence in the region prior to and during the contact period.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 18 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 63 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota;

Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota (formerly known as the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota (formerly known as the Devils Lake

Sioux Tribe); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator, University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, telephone (303) 871-2543, e-mail jbernste@du.edu, before July 5, 2001.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake); Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota (formerly known as the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe); Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

of North and South Dakota; Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 8, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-13965 Filed 6-1-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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.

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 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 one cultural item is a camas digger made of antler.

According to museum records, prior to 1905, this cultural item was recovered "from a grave" of the Quinault Indians in the State of Washington. In 1905, this cultural item was purchased by Grace A. Nicholson and donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Lewis Farlow.

Based on the specific cultural affiliation described by the collector, this burial was most likely a Quinault burial from the historic period.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43