

American ancestry. Officials of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the one object described above 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. Lastly, officials of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary object and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan, and Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Rebecca Finch, Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area, 5100 West Central Ave., Toledo, OH 43615, telephone (419) 407-9848, before January 8, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan, and Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area is responsible for notifying the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma; and the American Indian Intertribal Association, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 9, 2009.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Amherst College Museum of Natural History, Amherst College, Amherst, 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 and control of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History (formerly the Pratt Museum of Natural History), Amherst College, Amherst, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Cumberland County, ME.

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 in 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 in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and an inventory of the associated funerary objects were made by the staff of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History and its agents, in consultation with the Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, representing the Federally-recognized Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and the Penobscot Tribe of Maine.

In 1909, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were excavated from a coastal shell midden on Flagg Island, Cumberland County, ME, by Professor Frederic B. Loomis and his associates. The human remains have been in the possession of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History since that date. No known individual was identified. The museum holds 33 cultural objects that were also removed from Flagg Island middens in the same season. It is not known whether or not these objects come from the same burial or the same site as the human remains. Based on their provenience and date of removal, however, the museum reasonably believes the cultural items could be associated funerary objects. The 33 associated funerary objects are 19 bone awls, 7 bone tools, 5 hollow bone tools, and 2 blunt horn tools.

The remains of this one individual are represented by approximately 54 bones or bone fragments. No cranial or pelvic elements are present and neither femur includes a proximal end. Therefore, no data relating to sex or age estimation can

be gathered. Based on size and long-bone epiphyseal closure, however, this individual was most likely an adult.

A document in the Amherst College Archives, Pratt Museum Papers, titled "Field Record of Specimens from 'Sawyer's Island First Digging,' a Paleo-Indian Site", gives the provenience for these materials. This ledger records the general location (Flagg Island, Maine), approximate date (July or August, 1909), and specimen numbers of both the human remains and cultural items. Loomis interpreted the material to be Algonquin and the people of the middens to be related to the present-day Abnakis of Maine, (see Loomis & Young, *American Journal of Science*, v. 34, p. 41). Loomis concluded that the middens were built between 200 to 400 years prior to European contact, A.D. 1627, (see Loomis, *American Journal of Science*, v. 31, p. 227). According to Dr. John Stubbs, Jr., Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, the presence of pottery fragments found within the Flagg Island midden suggests the human remains and cultural items are most likely less than 2,700 years old. The Federally-recognized Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, represented by the Wabanaki Intertribal Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, are widely recognized as having a shared cultural relationship with the people of the Ceramic Period of Maine (2,000 B.P. to European contact).

Officials of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 33 objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near the human remains at the time of death or later possibly as part of a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Amherst College Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Federally-recognized Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine, which are represented by the Wabanaki Intertribal

Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Tekla A. Harms, Repatriation Coordinator & Professor of Geology, Department of Geology, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002, telephone (413) 542-2711, before January 8, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and the Penobscot Tribe of Maine may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Amherst College Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 9, 2009.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, 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 in the possession and control of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA. The human remains were removed from Connecticut.

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 in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum

professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from Connecticut by an unknown individual. These human remains were donated by Charles H. Stedman to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement before 1847. The collection of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement was transferred to the Warren Anatomical Museum in 1871. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that these human remains are Native American. Museum documentation describes the human remains as, "one of the Uncas Tribe...Connecticut." Uncas was a well-known 17th century leader of the Mohegan Tribe. The specific cultural designation "Uncas Tribe" suggests the human remains date to the historic period, 17th Century or later. While other Native American tribes were also present in Connecticut during these periods, the attribution "Uncas" focuses the likelihood of cultural affiliation with the Mohegan Tribe. Based on this information, there is a shared group identity between the human remains and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before January 8, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical

Museum are responsible for notifying the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe and the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2009.

Richard C. Waldbauer,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-29292 Filed 12-8-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Cape Cod National Seashore; South Wellfleet, MA; Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission

ACTION: Two Hundredth Seventy-First Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770, 5 U.S.C. App 1, Section 10) of a meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.

DATES: The meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission will be held on January 11, 2010 at 1 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The Commission members will meet in the meeting room at Headquarters, 99 Marconi Station, Wellfleet, Massachusetts.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission was reestablished pursuant to Public Law 87-126 as amended by Public Law 105-280. The purpose of the Commission is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, with respect to matters relating to the development of Cape Cod National Seashore, and with respect to carrying out the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Act establishing the Seashore.

The regular business meeting is being held to discuss the following:

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting (November 16, 2009).
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Subcommittees.
5. Superintendent's Report.
 - Update on Dune Shacks.
 - Improved Properties/Town Bylaws.
 - Herring River Wetland Restoration.
 - Wind Turbines/Cell Towers.
 - Highlands Center Update.
 - Alternate Transportation funding.
 - Other construction projects.
 - Land Protection.
 - Old Business.
6. Old Business.
7. New Business—Ocean initiatives.
8. Date and agenda for next meeting.
9. Public comment and