

possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The 25 cultural items are 21 copper beads and 2 brass beads strung on cordage, 1 whale bone spoon, and 1 clay pipe fragment.

At an unknown date, a string of 21 copper and 2 brass beads was collected from the Swansea Burial site during excavations undertaken by Maurice Robbins. The site is located in Swansea, Bristol County, MA. In 1941, Mr. Robbins donated the beads to the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology.

Based on the funerary objects present at the site, the Swansea Burial site is considered to date to the postcontact period (post-A.D. 1500). Based on geographical, archeological, ethnographic, and historical evidence, a clear relationship of shared group identity can be demonstrated between the Swansea Burial site and the Wampanoag, who are today represented by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

In 1955, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the Slocum River site in Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA, by Douglas S. Byers and Frederick Johnson under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. The human remains were transferred to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, in 1956. One whale bone spoon and a clay pipe fragment that were associated with these individuals are in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology.

Based on artifact typology, the Slocum River site is dated to the Late Woodland/Early Contact period (post-A.D. 1500).

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology included the two individuals from the Slocum River site in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on August 14, 2003 (FR Doc. 03-20754, pages 48626-48634). The human

remains were repatriated to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) on December 4, 2003.

The material culture of Native American settlements dating from the Middle Woodland period through the Historic period in southeastern Massachusetts in the area between Buzzards Bay and Narragansett Bay, where the Slocum River site and the Swansea Burial site are located, display many similar traits. Cultural continuity is reflected in settlement and subsistence patterns, material culture, and burial practices. While patterns and practices have changed over time, it is clear that the changes occurred within the original culture and were not results of migration of new groups. The Wampanoag people developed out of these earlier cultures. The Wampanoag are today represented by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 25 cultural items described 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, and there is a cultural relationship between the unassociated funerary objects and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Malinda S. Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips

Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before May 2, 2005. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 11, 2005.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, 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 an associated funerary object in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. The associated funerary object was removed from McCurtain County, OK.

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 associated funerary object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the associated funerary object was made by Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the

Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

In 1913, a Hudson Engraved ceramic vessel was collected from a site whose locality is described as "Sec 7 TP6S, R23E" in McCurtain County, OK, by E.S. Byington. Mr Byington was temporarily employed by W.K. Moorehead of the Robert S. Peabody Museum. Museum records indicate that human remains and the ceramic vessel were collected by Mr. Byington for the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, although the excavator is identified as T.H. Rogers. Both men were employees of the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad Company. In 1963, the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. The human remains associated with the funerary object are in the custody of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University and were described in a notice of inventory completion published in the **Federal Register** on August 16, 2000 (FR Doc. 00-20823).

Based on geographical, historic, and archeological evidence, the associated funerary object is culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. Hudson Engraved ceramics are related to the McCurtain phase (A.D.1450-1600), and historic evidence indicates that Hudson Engraved ceramics were produced by Caddoan peoples circa A.D. 1500-1730. Although the exact site from which the human remains and the associated funerary object were removed is not known, the site is located in the historic territory of the Caddo tribe; other sites in the area have produced Hudson Engraved or closely related vessels, some of which have been found in association with European trade items.

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 associated funerary object and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the associated funerary

object should contact Malinda Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before May 2, 2005.

Repatriation of the associated funerary object to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco and Tawakonie), Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 2, 2005.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR

**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 University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains were removed from sites in Conway, Pulaski, and Yell Counties, AR.

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 was made by University of Arkansas professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma; Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed during a museum-sponsored excavation at the Keo site in Pulaski County, AR. The human remains became part of the

University of Arkansas collection by 1964. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed during museum-sponsored excavations from the Point Remove site (3CN4), located south of Morrilton, Conway County, AR. The human remains became part of the University of Arkansas collection in 1931 and 1966. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Point Remove site indicate that the human remains were probably buried during the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1541).

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unspecified site in Conway County, AR. The human remains became part of the University of Arkansas collection in 1929. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic water bottle with incised decoration. The associated funerary object indicates that the human remains were probably buried during the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1541).

On an unknown date, human remains representing six individuals were removed during a museum-sponsored excavation at the Carden Bottoms site (3YE14) in Yell County, AR. The human remains became part of the University of Arkansas collection in 1927 and 1931. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Carden Bottoms site (3YE14) indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1541).

On an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed during a museum-sponsored excavation at the Delaware Creek site (3YE6) in Yell County, AR. The human remains became part of the University of Arkansas collection in 1967. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Delaware Creek site indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1541).

On an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unspecified site in Yell County, AR. The human remains became part of the University of Arkansas collection in 1928. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.