

and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), hereafter referred to as “The Invited Tribes.” The Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group, was also invited, but chose not to participate.

The Invited Tribes either did not consult or engaged in limited communication. Determinations of cultural affiliation are based on prior and extensive consultation with these Indian Tribes and groups for other human remains and associated funerary objects from the same site and vicinity.

### History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date early in the twentieth century, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Chequesset Inn-Taylor Hill site (19–BN–106) in Barnstable County, MA. Research by archeologist James W. Bradley (2008) indicates that avocational archeologist Howard Torrey removed human remains from the Chequesset Inn-Taylor Hill site, and gave some of these human remains to avocational archeologist Fred Luce in 1915. During an inventory project in 2018, staff members of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology located 6 boxes of objects from Cape Cod area sites that had been amassed by Fred Luce in the early twentieth century. Examination by physical anthropologist Harley Erickson found that the human remains consist of two heavily eroded human bone fragments—a distal end of a metatarsal and a medial hand phalanx. Both are from an adult of indeterminate sex and age. No known individuals were identified. The 56 associated funerary objects are six modified animal bone fragments; 22 ceramic fragments, some decorated (including small bag of ceramic dust and debris); and 28 small, unmodified shells. (Three other individuals and eight associated funerary objects from Taylor Hill and excavated by Howard Torrey and archeologist Ripley R. Bullen in 1946 and 1949 were listed by the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in 2005, and have already been repatriated.)

The Chequesset Inn-Taylor Hill site is reported in archeologist James W. Bradley’s 2008 article “Taylor Hill: A Middle Woodland Mortuary Site in Wellfleet, MA,” in the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society*. The site dates to the late Middle Woodland era (circa 1100 to 1300 years B.P.), and is described by Bradley as a “concentration of late Middle Woodland habitation and mortuary sites located at

the head of Wellfleet Harbor on Cape Cod.” These sites lie within the historically documented territory of the Wampanoag. In his 1928 monograph, “Territorial Subdivisions and Boundaries of the Wampanoag, Massachusetts, and Nauset Indians,” (*Indian Notes and Monographs* No. 44, 1928) Frank Speck places the area around Wellfleet within the traditional territory of the Wampanoag. Linguistically, this area is within the so-called n-dialect shared by Massachusetts, Wampanoag, and Pokanoket speakers (see map and discussion in Kathleen J. Bragdon’s 2009 book *Native Peoples of Southern New England, 1650–1775*, pages 22–23). Sociopolitical and economic patterns in the coastal area of Rhode Island and Massachusetts were established by the late Woodland period circa A.D. 1000, and the coastal groups in this area are likely the ancestors of the Wampanoag people encountered by the English in the seventeenth century. Archeology, ethno-history, linguistics, and oral history provide multiple lines of evidence that demonstrate longstanding ties between the Wampanoag and the area around the Chequesset Inn-Taylor Hill site and affirm affiliation with the burial at the site.

### Determinations Made by the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 56 objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 Invited Tribes.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Ryan Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749–4490, email [rwheeler@andover.edu](mailto:rwheeler@andover.edu),

by June 14, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Invited Tribes may proceed.

The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology is responsible for notifying The Invited Tribes and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 25, 2019.

**Melanie O’Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027787; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Tennessee Department of

Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology at the address in this notice by June 14, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Michael C. Moore, 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building 3, Nashville, TN 37243, telephone (615) 687-4776, email [mike.c.moore@tn.gov](mailto:mike.c.moore@tn.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 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 under the control of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Monroe County, TN.

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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

Between 1958 and 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Ft. Loudoun historic site (40MR1) in Monroe County, TN during test excavations. The partial human remains represent one adult male. Ft. Loudoun (40MR1) is an 18th-century fort located on the south side of the Little Tennessee River in Monroe County, TN.

Construction of the fort was begun in 1756, and substantially finished in 1757; final features were completed in 1758. The Cherokee town of Tuskegee was located just south of Ft. Loudoun, and the relationship and interactions between Ft. Loudoun and the Cherokee Indians are well documented (see [https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/environment/archaeology/documents/researchseries/arch\\_rs17\\_fort\\_loudoun\\_](https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/environment/archaeology/documents/researchseries/arch_rs17_fort_loudoun_)

*2010.pdf*). The Fort Loudoun Association sponsored the test excavations, and the work was conducted by a University of Tennessee student, who removed the partial human remains of an adult male from Structure 7 fill (Burial 1 in the 2010 site report). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975–1976, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Ft. Loudoun historic site (40MR1) in Monroe County, TN. The human remains of an adult female were recovered during the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) excavations (Burial 2 in the 2010 site report). According to the site report, the human remains of this individual were turned over to the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, and were reburied at a grave site constructed at the Sequoia Museum (near Ft. Loudoun) along with other Cherokee burial remains from the Little Tennessee Valley. The human remains from Burial 2 in the Division's possession consist of one box of long bones still in dirt. Apparently, these human remains had been excluded from the reburial. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are three heart-shaped broaches, two circular broaches, one silver cuff bracelet, one iron snuff box, two silver teardrop earrings, and four brass thimbles with holes. Until recently, these associated funerary objects were on display at the Ft. Loudoun State Historic Park. Although the 2010 site report states that five thimbles were recovered during the excavations, only four thimbles were present when the associated funerary objects were returned to the TDOA in 2018. The location of the fifth thimble is unknown. Based upon the range and style of artifacts (broaches, earrings, and thimbles with holes), the associated funerary objects are consistent with previously identified historic period Native American objects used as personal adornments.

#### Determinations Made by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology

Officials of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 13 objects described in this notice

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.

- 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 Tribes.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Michael C. Moore, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, 1216 Foster Avenue, Cole Building 3, Nashville, TN 37243, telephone (615) 687-4776, email [mike.c.moore@tn.gov](mailto:mike.c.moore@tn.gov), by June 14, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 25, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027786; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Pueblo Grande Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of a sacred object. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Pueblo Grande Museum. If no additional claimants come forward,