

Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

At an unknown time between 1904 and 1908, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Fort Lincoln site, Morton County, ND, by Ernst R. Steinbrueck. The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology purchased Mr. Steinbrueck's Fort Lincoln site collections in 1910. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Fort Lincoln site is the historically documented On-A-Slant Village. Based on stylistic characteristics of lithic, ceramic, bone, and shell artifacts (but which are not in the museum's possession), the village was occupied between A.D. 1550 – 1675. Archeological research, historical documentation, and oral history all confirm that the Mandan Tribe lived in the Knife-Heart River region of the Great Plains, where the Fort Lincoln site is located, during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Oral history indicates that On-A-Slant Village was a Mandan community. Descendants of the Mandan Tribe are members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 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 human remains and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Malinda S. Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before November 30, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the

Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Community of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 26, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF 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 human remains in the control of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. The human remains were removed near Perryville, Washington County, RI.

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 the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

In 1935, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were

removed from the Huntington Farm site in Perryville, Washington County, RI, by Douglas S. Byers under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Huntington Farm site was occupied in the Late Woodland/Contact Period based on lithic objects, preservation of the wood and human remains in the burial, and burial practices. The area around Washington County was in the territory of the Narragansett people at the time of contact with Europeans. Various European settlers document the presence of the Narragansett people in the Narragansett Bay during the 16th and 17th centuries. Descendants of the Narragansett are members of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island. In addition, most of the present-day Narragansett tribal members continue to live in the Washington County area today. Based on burial practices, historic documents and geographic evidence, the officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology reasonably believe the human remains are culturally affiliated with the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 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 human remains and the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Malinda S. Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before November 30, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 26, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF 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 human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MS. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Alligator Mounds Site, Bolivar County, MS.

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 the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1918, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were removed from the Alligator Mounds Site in Alligator, Bolivar County, MS, by Charles Peabody under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known individuals were identified. The 24 associated funerary objects are 24 fragmentary faunal remains.

The Alligator Mounds Site was occupied in the Hushpucken Phase of the Late Prehistoric Mississippian Phase (A.D. 1350-1550) based on ceramic typologies from the site. The location of Alligator Mounds is southwest of the Tunica village of Quizquiz that the

Spanish encountered in A.D. 1541. Tunica oral history also supports the location of the tribe in this area. Both oral tradition and various European documents record the movement of the Tunica from this area to their current location at Marksville, LA. Descendants of the Tunica people are members of the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana. The individuals from the Alligator Mounds Site are culturally affiliated with the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana based on oral tradition, geographical evidence, and historical evidence of population movement.

Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 24 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology 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 Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Malinda S. Blustain, Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490, before November 30, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 26, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-21381 Filed 10-30-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center, Los Angeles, CA**

**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 Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Tularosa Cave, Catron County, NM.

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 Southwest Museum of the American Indian, Autry National Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico were invited, but did not participate in the consultation.

In 1905, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Tularosa Cave in Catron County, NM, by Mr. Peter Goddard Gates (P.G. Gates) as part of the Museum-Gates Expedition, a