

### 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 Lindsay Randall, Robbins Museum of Archaeology, 17 Jackson Street, Middleborough, MA 02346, telephone (978) 7497-4496, email [lrandall@andover.edu](mailto:lrandall@andover.edu), by October 23, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and, if joined to one or more of the culturally affiliated tribes, the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation, which are non-federally recognized Indian groups, may proceed.

The Robbins Museum of Archaeology is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) as well as the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Nipmuc Nation (non-federally recognized Indian groups) that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 21, 2017.

**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-NPS0023996; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 should submit a written request to the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa. 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, at the address in this notice by October 23, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas Foster, Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Harwell Hall, Tulsa, OK 74104, telephone (918) 631-3082, email [thomas-foster@utulsa.edu](mailto:thomas-foster@utulsa.edu).

**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 under the control of the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa. The human remains were removed from Craighead County, 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. 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 Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

### History and Description of the Remains

From 1964 to 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, 21 individuals were removed from the McDuffie or MacDuffie site (3CG21) in Craighead County, AR. These human remains were likely obtained by the Department of Anthropology at The

University of Tulsa from the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa, OK, which obtained artifacts and human remains from the site in 1982. The human remains represent three adult females, three adult males, ten adults of indeterminate sex, one juvenile of indeterminate sex, and four infants. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to the Gilcrease Museum records, the McDuffie site (3CG21) is located near the town of Lunsford in Craighead County, AR. Excavation records indicate that the site consisted of a large village with two mounds. Non-destructive analysis indicates that the human remains are Native American. Cultural items associated with the human remains have been determined to date to the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1170-1300). Oral history evidence presented by representatives of The Quapaw Tribe of Indians indicates that the region has long been included in their traditional and hunting territory. French colonial records from 1700 also indicate that the Quapaw were known at that time to be the only Native American group present in the St. Francis River valley region where the McDuffie site is located. Based on the geographical location and the date of interment, the human remains are most likely to be culturally affiliated with The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

### Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

### 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas Foster, Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, Harwell Hall, Tulsa, OK 74104, telephone (918) 631-3082, email [thomas-foster@utulsa.edu](mailto:thomas-foster@utulsa.edu), by October 23, 2017. After that date, if

no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology, The University of Tulsa, is responsible for notifying The Quapaw Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 14, 2017.

**Sarah Glass,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0023954;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Logan Museum of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to the Logan Museum of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Logan Museum of Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 23, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** William Green, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, 700 College Street, Beloit, WI 53511, telephone (608) 363-2119, email [greenb@beloit.edu](mailto:greenb@beloit.edu).

**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 under the control of the Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, WI. The human remains were removed from Collier, Lee, and Martin Counties, FL, and possibly other locations in South Florida.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Logan Museum of Anthropology's professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians. Representatives of the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)) and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma were also contacted, but did not express an interest in being a part of the NAGPRA consultation.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In the 1970s, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Buck Key South site (8LL2624) in Lee County, FL, by avocational archeologists. The excavated burials were mostly bundle burials believed, on the basis of their depth and the absence of historic trade goods, to be pre-contact Calusa. No temporally or culturally diagnostic material was noted or recovered with the burials. The site did contain Spanish contact material in the form of small glass beads on the surface, and not associated with the excavated burials. Other archeological sites on Buck Key contain material associated with the Caloosahatchee III-V periods (A.D. 1200-1750). James E. Lockwood, Jr., acquired the human remains and donated them to the Logan Museum in 1983. The human remains include three subadults of indeterminate sex and one adult male. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1970s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Horr's Island 6 site (8CR42) in Collier County, FL, by avocational archeologists. James E. Lockwood, Jr., acquired the human remains and

donated them to the Logan Museum in 1983. Previous excavations had found European beads with the uppermost burials at the site, but the human remains removed in the 1970s are likely pre-contact Calusa (Glades I-III periods, A.D. 800-1600) because they were found at a greater depth in the mound and had no trade goods. The human remains include one adult male. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1970s, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Buck Key South site (8LL2624, Lee County, FL) and/or the Horr's Island 6 site (8CR42, Collier County, FL), by avocational archeologists. James E. Lockwood, Jr., acquired these human remains and donated them to the Logan Museum in 1983. On the basis of the known human remains from Buck Key South and Horr's Island 6 in the Lockwood collection, it is likely that these human remains are pre-contact in age (A.D. 800-1600). The human remains include one adult female, three adult probable females, and two adult males. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Around 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, 20 individuals were removed from the Hutchinson's Island Burial Mound (8MT37) in Martin County, FL, by avocational archeologists. Burials were located at depths of two to four feet and included several secondary burials (bundled, flexed, extended) as well as one primary extended burial. James E. Lockwood, Jr., acquired these human remains and donated them to the Logan Museum in 1983. At a minimum, the human remains of one individual were definitely removed from Hutchinson's Island Burial Mound, and 19 additional individuals were likely removed from this mound. The individuals determined as likely from this site are those that were not treated with a preservative. Notes indicate that this site is the only one in the Lockwood collection whose human remains were not so treated. Previously excavated material from this site has been attributed to the Late Archaic (2000-1200 B.C.) and Glades I (1000 B.C.-A.D. 750) periods and to the pre-contact Ais culture. The human remains include three adult males, six adult probable females, six adult probable males, two adults of unknown sex, one adult or subadult of unknown sex, one subadult female, and one subadult of unknown sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.