

to accession 05-0289). The human remains belong to one male adolescent, one female adolescent, two female young adults, one male young adult, and one male adult. All of the human remains are characterized by affixed soil and degrees of soil staining. Some elements show differential bleaching from exposure to sunlight, which suggests that they may have been originally recovered from a disturbed or eroded burial context. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on their physical condition, the human remains were most likely interred below the ground surface over 100 years ago. Whether the six individuals were interred within the same burial feature is unclear. The human remains are most likely Native American based on their morphological features and tooth wear pattern.

In 2010, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from site 39ML18 in Marshall County, SD, by archeologists from the Archaeological Research Center during the investigation of a burial disturbance. All skeletal elements and associated funerary objects were recovered out of context, in previously disturbed fill that had been imported by the landowner from a former gravel pit as part of a home remodeling project. According to the landowner, human skeletal remains were rumored to have been discovered during gravel pit operations at the same location by county personnel in the 1940s and 1950s. The human remains and associated funerary objects recovered from the site were brought to the Archaeological Research Center for documentation at the completion of the field investigation (accession 10-0137). A physical anthropological assessment determined that the fragmentary skeletal elements are consistent with Native American archeological remains, and represent two adult males and one sub-adult of indeterminate sex, 2.5 to 3.5 years old. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are one soil sample, one chert shatter, one possible stone bead, and one stone sample.

Site 39ML18 was initially documented in the late 1800s as one of several local burial mound sites overlooking Kettle Lake near Fort Sisseton. Based on morphological features and the probable original burial context, the human remains may date to the Northeast Plains Woodland Period (400 B.C. to A.D. 1250).

#### **Determinations Made by the South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center**

Officials of the South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on a physical anthropological assessment and an evaluation of the manner and location of burial.

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the four 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota.

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

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 Katherine Lamie, South Dakota State Historical Society-Archaeological Research Center, 217 Kansas City Street, Rapid City, SD 57701, telephone (605) 394-1804, email [katie.lamie@state.sd.us](mailto:katie.lamie@state.sd.us), by December 9, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer

of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota may proceed.

The South Dakota State Historical Society, Archaeological Research Center is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 4, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0029124; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Arkansas Archeological Survey has corrected an inventory of human remains published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on February 24, 2017. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals. 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 Arkansas Archeological Survey. 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 Arkansas Archeological Survey at the address in this notice by December 9, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. George Sabo, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575-3556, email [gsabo@uark.edu](mailto:gsabo@uark.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 correction of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains were removed from Arkansas 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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 11608–11617, February 24, 2017). Private individuals removed the human remains from Arkansas County in the 1930s and 1940s. These collections were acquired by the Joint Educational Consortium of Henderson State University and Ouachita Baptist University in 1977 and were transferred to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2017 to undergo the NAGPRA process. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (82 FR 11608, February 24, 2017), column 3, paragraph 1, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In the 1930s to 1940s and in 1996, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from the Wallace site (3AR25) in Arkansas County, Arkansas.

In the **Federal Register** (82 FR 11608, February 24, 2017), column 3, paragraph 1, sentence 4 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Diagnostic artifacts found at the Wallace site (3AR25) indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Mississippi Period (A.D. 950–1541) or the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1500–1700).

In the **Federal Register** (82 FR 11617, February 24, 2017), column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 277 individuals of Native American Ancestry.

#### 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. George

Sabo, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575–3556, email [gsabo@uark.edu](mailto:gsabo@uark.edu), by December 9, 2019.

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 Arkansas Archeological Survey is responsible for notifying The Quapaw Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 15, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0029119; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover, MA; Correction; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology (formerly the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology) has corrected an inventory of associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on September 22, 2017 and amended in a Notice of Inventory Completion Correction published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2018. This notice further corrects the number of associated funerary objects. 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology at the address in this notice by December 9, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Ryan Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749–4490, email [rwheeler@andover.edu](mailto:rwheeler@andover.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 correction of an inventory of associated funerary objects under the control of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover, MA. The associated funerary objects were removed from Mansion Inn site, Wayland, Middlesex County, MA.

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

This notice further corrects the number and types of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 44460–44461, September 22, 2017) and amended in a Notice of Inventory Completion Correction in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 4266–4267, January 30, 2018). In June 2019, the Wayland Archaeological Research Group (WARG) transferred associated funerary objects to the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology to aid in the repatriation of objects from the Mansion Inn site (19–MD–210). These associated funerary objects were originally collected by Duncan Ritchie, Herbert Ross, and Curtis Chapin and some had been curated at the now defunct Elbanobscot Foundation Inc., Sudbury, MA. The updated counts and types of associated funerary objects reflect the inclusion of the WARG transfer. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (82 FR 44461, September 22, 2017), column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In June 1959, 274 associated funerary objects were removed from the Mansion Inn site (19–MD–210) in Middlesex County, MA.

In the **Federal Register** (82 FR 44461, September 22, 2017), column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 6 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Human remains and funerary objects removed by Johnson, Curtis Chapin, Duncan