

Museum of Man professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (previously listed as the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation); Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

Sometime between 1930 and 1950, human remains representing, at a minimum, one individual were removed by Malcolm J. Rogers, on behalf of the San Diego Museum of Man, from W-323, an archeological site located just south-east of Jamul in San Diego County, CA, for the purpose of archeological research. The age and sex of this individual could not be determined. No known individual was identified. The 78 associated funerary objects are three faunal bones, one decorated sherd, 11 undecorated sherds, two bifaces, two choppers, two cores, six core tools, two projectile points, 16 scrapers, seven unworked flakes, 13 utilized flakes, three manos, one shaft straightener, two historic glass sherds, one ecofact, one unmodified shell, and five battered stones.

Site W-323 has been estimated to be approximately 8,000 years old based on associated lithics. There are signs of continuous occupation from prehistoric times to the present. This site falls well within the established Kumeyaay territory, and is geographically situated on the Jamul Indian Village Reservation. Kumeyaay oral history, and ethnographic and historical records specific to the Jamul Indian Village of California are consistent with the archeological findings.

### Determinations Made by the San Diego Museum of Man

Officials of the San Diego Museum of Man 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 78 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 Jamul Indian Village of California.

### 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 Kara Vetter, Director of Cultural Resources of the San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239-2001 Ext. 44, email [kvetter@museumofman.org](mailto:kvetter@museumofman.org), by September 2, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Jamul Indian Village of California may proceed.

The San Diego Museum of Man is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 6, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030584; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren

Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes. Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian Tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University at the address below by September 2, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702.

**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 Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA. The human remains were removed from Dedham, Norfolk 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 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (previously listed as Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.); Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1856, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, Mr. Alexander Quapish, were removed from Dedham in Norfolk County, MA, by Dr.

Henry Jacob Bigelow. Bigelow transferred Mr. Quapish's remains to the Warren Anatomical Museum. Museum records describe the decedent as "Qualish, the last of the Indian tribe at Dedham, Mass.; was buried in 1774; aet. 68." There is no additional information in museum records about the context in which these human remains were found. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum information shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the human remains are of the Native American individual Alexander Quapish, whose name is recorded variously in the historical record, for example as: Qualish, Quapes, Quapish, Queppish. Primary records and secondary histories indicate Mr. Quapish and his wife, Sarah David, were Native Americans living in Dedham. According to a local historian and to vital records for the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts, Mr. Quapish was from Yarmouth, Massachusetts, Wampanoag territory. Mr. Quapish may have moved to Dedham because both Dedham and Yarmouth were associated with a network of Native American Christianized settlements. Shortly after Sarah David's death in 1774, Mr. Quapish enlisted in the Continental Army. Alexander Quapish reportedly died in 1776, at the age of 34, in Needham, Massachusetts, and may have been buried in Needham or Natick, rather than Dedham. The possibility of repatriation to lineal descendants was explored in consultation with Wampanoag representatives. After consultation and genealogical review, however, no lineal descendants have been identified.

Osteological examination of the human remains indicates that they are probably of an adult male and are of Native American ancestry. This information most closely matches the documented history of Alexander Quapish. Although some documented elements of his personal history, including burial in Needham or Natick, death in 1776, and age at death do not match information in Warren Anatomical Museum records, historical documentation and osteological examination indicate by a preponderance of the evidence that this individual is Alexander Quapish.

**Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University**

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University 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(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (previously listed as Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Indian Tribes that represent people of Wampanoag descent.

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, by September 2, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (previously listed as Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology on behalf of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University is responsible for notifying the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (previously listed as Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.); Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 6, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030514; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA**

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

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument 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 associated funerary objects 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Effigy Mounds National Monument at the address in this notice by September 2, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Jim Nepstad, Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument, 151 Hwy 76, Harpers Ferry, IA 52146, telephone (563) 873-3491 Ext. 101, email [jim\\_nepstad@nps.gov](mailto:jim_nepstad@nps.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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites in Allamakee and Clayton Counties, IA.

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 Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument.

**Consultation**

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Effigy Mounds National Monument professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South