

Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 30, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Saint Martin's Waynick Museum, Lacey, WA

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 possession of the Saint Martin's Waynick Museum, Lacey, WA. The human remains were removed from King County, WA.

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 Saint Martin's Waynick Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

In 1938, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a cist burial mound on Vashon-Maury Island, King County, WA, by Lynne "Black Eagle" Waynick. Mr. Waynick later donated the human remains to the Saint Martin's Waynick Museum. The human remains were found in the museum's collection in 2003. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The morphology of the human remains is consistent with that of Native American populations. Archeological and historical documentation identifies Vashon-Maury Island as a site of several Puyallup villages at or before the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. The Vashon-Maury Island is located in the historically documented traditional territory of the Puyallup

tribe. Descendants of the Puyallup are members of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Officials of Saint Martin's Waynick Museum have determined that to the best of their ability, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Saint Martin's Waynick Museum 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Brother Luke Devine, Curator, Saint Martin's Waynick Museum, 5300 Pacific Avenue SE, Lacey, WA 98503, telephone (360) 438-4458, before March 24, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Saint Martin's Waynick Museum is responsible for notifying the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 9, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6-2448 Filed 2-21-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: The Trustees of Reservations, Beverly, 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of The Trustees of Reservations, Beverly, MA, that meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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

The one cultural item is a four-piece pewter communion set. The pieces are one flagon (circa 1825-1854), made by Thomas Danforth Boardman, Hartford, CT (MH.A.E.1); one goblet (circa 1825-1854), made by Sherman Boardman and Thomas Danforth Boardman (MH.A.E.2); one goblet (circa 1820-1850), by an unknown maker (MH.A.E.3); and one charger (circa 1758-1788) possibly made by Joseph Danforth, Middletown, CT (MH.A.E.4).

In the 1730s, the Stockbridge Mohicans, now the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, accepted the Reverend John Sergeant as a Christian missionary in Stockbridge, MA. This communion set was acquired by the tribe's mission church in the early 1800s, when they were living in upstate New York. Around 1911, the communion set was placed in the care of the church by Elder Jamison (Soat) Quinney, for many years the caretaker for objects on behalf of the Stockbridge Munsee Community.

In 1930, Miss Mabel Choate, working through an agent, purchased the communion set, along with a two-volume Bible (returned to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin in 1991), from the John Sergeant Memorial Presbyterian Church in Red Springs, WI., for display at the Mission House Museum in Stockbridge, MA. In 1948, Miss Choate donated the Mission House complete with all its contents, including the communion set, to The Trustees of Reservations.

The cultural item's cultural affiliation with the Stockbridge Munsee Community is established through records held in the archives of the Mission House. Consultation with representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community confirmed that no single member nor a group of members of the John Sergeant Memorial Presbyterian Church had the right to sell cultural items owned by the community. The communion set was an integral part of the mission church begun in the 1730s in western Massachusetts and continues to have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of The Trustees of Reservations have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the cultural item described above has an ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the