

telephone (602) 534-1572, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 cultural items under the control of the Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Sometime prior to July 1953, six cultural items were removed from the vicinity of site NA3640, which is located in proximity to the argillite mines in Chino Valley, Yavapai County, AZ. In 1953, these objects were transferred to the Pueblo Grande Museum by private collectors Ida and Moulton Smith. Provenience information provided for the objects states they were “. . . found in a shallow grave on Taylor land east of the prehistoric pipestone quarries north of Chino Valley in Yavapai County.” The six unassociated funerary objects are four copper bells and two textile fragments. The unassociated funerary objects likely belong to the Sinagua Archeological Culture.

The Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona) trace their ancestry to bands once living in the Sinagua archeological cultural area.

Determinations Made by the Pueblo Grande Museum

Officials of the Pueblo Grande Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the six cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the six unassociated funerary objects and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian

Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Lindsey Vogel-Teeter, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034, telephone (602) 534-1572, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.gov, by June 29, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the six unassociated funerary objects to the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona) may proceed.

The Pueblo Grande Museum is responsible for notifying the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona) that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 20, 2020.

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-NPS0030225;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University 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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University. 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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University at the address in this notice by June 29, 2020.

ADDRESSES: B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.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, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. The human remains were removed from Collin County, TX.

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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown time, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from private property in Collin County, TX. Skull CC-405-98 was held by an individual living in Collin County, TX, and was surrendered to the Medical Examiner in 1998. Origins for the individual are unknown. Analysis done by the Collin County Medical Examiner concluded that the individual is Native American. The individual was transferred from the Collin County Medical Examiner's

Office to the Department of Anthropology at Southern Methodist University in 2006. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based upon skeletal analysis and geographical location.
- 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains 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 were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Tribes.

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.edu, by June 29, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 21, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030211; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

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

SUMMARY: The Gilcrease Museum 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 Gilcrease Museum. 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 Gilcrease Museum at the address in this notice by June 29, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 N Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email laura-bryant@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 Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK. The human remains were removed from the tribal land of the Osage Nation.

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 Gilcrease Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Osage Nation (previously listed as Osage Tribe).

History and Description of the Remains

Around 1900, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the tribal land of the Osage Nation. Emil Lenders, a painter and collector, traveled throughout the Plains around the turn of the century, and acquired three scalp locks (accession numbers 86.20a-b, 86.23) during this time. In 1950, Thomas Gilcrease purchased Lenders' collection, including these scalp locks. In 1955, Gilcrease transferred his collection to the City of Tulsa. The three individuals are of unknown age and sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The scalp locks of these three individuals were determined to be Native American through physical examination and provenance documentation. Lenders' collection notes identify the scalps as Osage, and the fact of their existence is consistent with Osage traditions at the time. Moreover, Lenders clearly had contact with the Osage, based on his travels and the provenience of other items from his collection.

Determinations Made by the Gilcrease Museum

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three 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 Osage Nation (previously listed as Osage Tribe).

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 Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 N Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email laura-bryant@utulsa.edu, by June 29, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer