

representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Gilcrease Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item 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 claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Gilcrease Museum at the address in this notice by March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Laura Bryant, Anthropology Collections Manager, Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, 1400 North 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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Gilcrease Museum that meets the definition of a sacred object and 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

In the early to mid-1900s, one cultural item was removed from an unknown location, likely in Alaska, and was purchased by Thomas Gilcrease, whose collection founded the Gilcrease Museum. The exact circumstances of how the purchase was made, including whether a dealer or gallery was involved, are unknown. The one sacred object and object of cultural patrimony is a Chilkat robe made from mountain goat wool and cedar bark and depicting a Killer Whale crest, which the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes identified as belonging to the Dak'laweidi Clan.

During consultation, representatives of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes stated that

Dak'laweidi Clan property cannot be transferred, conveyed, or alienated unless all members of the Clan agree, and therefore, no one individual had the legal right to alienate the Killer Whale Chilkat robe. They also stated that Killer Whale Chilkat robes also are contemporarily worn at traditional ceremonies and potlatches, and play an important role in funerary rites. This usage was confirmed by the Kootznoowoo Cultural and Educational Foundation and independent scholars. The Dak'laweidi Clan provided photographic evidence of an identical Killer Whale Chilkat robe being worn by Mr. Mark Jacobs, Sr., and of Mr. Frank Paul, Sr., dancing in a similar Chilkat robe and a Killer Whale hat.

Determinations Made by the Gilcrease Museum

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and object of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes.

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 this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 North Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email laura-bryant@utulsa.edu, by March 1, 2018. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred object and object of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes may proceed.

The Gilcrease Museum is responsible for notifying the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 23, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

Editorial Note: The Office of the Federal Register received this notice on January 25, 2018.

[FR Doc. 2018-01712 Filed 1-29-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0024408; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT

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

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History. 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752.

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT. The human remains were removed

from a mound near Fort Totten, Benson County, ND.

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota, and the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota.

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime prior to 1887, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a mound near Fort Totten, Benson County, ND, and were donated to the Peabody Museum in 1887. The human remains represent an adult, approximately 30–45 years old. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the preponderance of evidence, including collection history and osteological markers.
- 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (15), the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the tribal land of the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Spirit Lake Tribe, North 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520–8118, telephone (203) 432–3752, by March 1, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota, may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota, and the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 5, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

Editor's Note: This document was received at the office of the Federal Register on January 25, 2018.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0024428; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Arkansas Archeological Survey 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 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 March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Dr. George Sabo, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, (479) 575–3556, 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 completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR. The human remains were removed from multiple locations in the State of Arkansas.

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 Arkansas Archeological Survey professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The human remains were inventoried and documented by Physical Anthropologists at the University of Arkansas.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Weber site (3CL2) in Clark County, AR. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Weber site indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Middle Caddo Period (A.D. 1300–1450).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Saline Bayou site (3CL24) in Clark County, AR, and were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1974. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Saline Bayou site indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Middle Caddo Period (A.D. 1300–1450).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the