

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.R500000]

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

Moore Mound site (3CL56) in Clark County, AR. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Moore Mound 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 site 3CL63 in Clark County, AR, and were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1973. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at site 3CL63 indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Middle Caddo Period (A.D. 1300–1450).

In 2016, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from Hempstead County, AR. The Arkansas State Medical Examiner determined these human remains to be of Native American descent. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found in Hempstead County indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541).

In 2014, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Dragover site (3MN298) in Montgomery County, AR. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Dragover site indicate that these human remains were probably buried between A.D. 1475–1525.

This notice includes a variety of terms commonly used in discussions of Arkansas archeology and the historical trajectories that gave rise to specific Native American communities identified in the historical record. Based on the archeological context for these sites and what is presently known about the peoples who pre-date the historic Caddo people and occupied the sites listed in this notice, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has determined the human remains listed in this notice are culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 6 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

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, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, (479) 575–3556, gsabo@uark.edu, by March 1, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 11, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

Editorial 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–NPS0024472; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Grand Rapids Public 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 Grand Rapids Public 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 Grand Rapids Public Museum at the address in this notice by March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Andrea Melvin, Grand Rapids Public Museum, 272 Pearl Street NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504, telephone (616) 929–1700, email amelvin@grpm.org.

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 Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI. The human remains were removed from Barry County, MO, and an unknown location 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 Grand Rapids Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in the State of Arkansas. The human remains were acquired by the Grand Rapids Public Museum on September 10, 1974, as a bequest from the Ruth Herrick Estate (Collection T–420 (B24)). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unidentified site in Roaring River Cairn in Barry County, MO. The human remains were acquired by the Grand Rapids Public Museum on September