

Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

History and description of the remains

Prior to 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Grand Canyon area, Mohave County or Coconino County, AZ. In 1991, the human remains were found in the Heard Museum collection and assigned the catalog number NA-SW-PR-T-3. Through consultation, it was determined that the individual was a male aged 35–40 years, from the time period around A.D. 700–800. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include one mano (grinding stone), six potsherds and one iron ore fragment.

Ancestral Pueblo people began making pottery in the Grand Canyon area starting around A.D. 500. The Hopi Tribe claims cultural affiliation to prehistoric cultures who populated the Grand Canyon area, including the Pueblo culture. Based on the associated funerary objects, Hualapai Tribe representatives stated that the remains may have come from the Grand Canyon area.

Determinations made by the Heard Museum

Officials of the Heard Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the eight 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 Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian 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 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 David Roche, Director/CEO, Heard Museum, 2301 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004,

telephone (602) 252–8840, email director@heard.org, by July 18, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona, may proceed.

The Heard Museum is responsible for notifying the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 15, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018–13036 Filed 6–15–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0025560; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Riverside Metropolitan 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 Riverside Metropolitan 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 Riverside Metropolitan Museum at the address in this notice by July 18, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Robyn G. Peterson, Ph.D., Museum Director, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826–5792, email rpeterson@riversideca.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 under the control of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside, CA. The human remains were removed from near Coalinga, Fresno County, CA.

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 Riverside Metropolitan Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

History and Description of the Remains

Before 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from near Coalinga in Fresno County, CA. The human remains were donated to the Riverside Municipal Museum in 1968. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were determined to be Native American based on osteological and archeological evidence (Moser, 1998, transfer from Riverside Metropolitan Museum's Natural History Collection to Anthropology Collection, record update). Information provided during consultations shows that Coalinga, Fresno County, CA is within the traditional aboriginal territory of the Southern Yokut. Historical and anthropological sources state that Coalinga, Fresno County, CA, was inhabited by the Southern Yokut (Kroeber, 1976).

Determinations Made by the Riverside Metropolitan Museum

Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum 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 Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Robyn G. Peterson, Ph.D., Museum Director, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, 3580 Mission Inn Avenue, Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826-5792, email rpeterson@riversideca.gov, by July 18, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, may proceed.

The Riverside Metropolitan Museum is responsible for notifying the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 9, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-13037 Filed 6-15-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025565;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: History Museum on the Square, Springfield, MO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The History Museum on the Square 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 the History Museum on the Square. 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 the History Museum on the Square at the address in this notice by July 18, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Glenna Dement, History Museum on the Square, P.O. Box 2963, Springfield, MO 65801, telephone (417) 249-0025, email glenna@historymuseumonthesquare.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the History Museum on the Square. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Moon Valley Cave, Dallas County, MO.

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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by professional staff from the History Museum on the Square in consultation with representatives of The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

History and description of the remains

At some time in the 1940s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a burial location known at that time as Moon Valley Cave in Dallas County, MO by Harrison Powell. The human remains were inventoried by Dr. Mike Conner, who worked for the Center for Archaeological Research at Southwest Missouri State University (today, Missouri State University). Based upon analyses of the teeth and epiphyseal

union, Dr. Conner concluded that the human remains were that of a child between two and five years old. No known individual was identified. The 244 associated funerary objects include 1 biface fragment, 2 drill fragments, 23 bone fragments, 2 flakes, 39 projectile points, 168 pottery sherds, 1 bullet without a casing, 1 pipe bowl fragment, and 7 pieces of rock.

The human remains and associated funerary objects remained in Harrison Powell's collection until his death, whereupon the collection passed to his son, Clell Powell who, in turn, donated it to the History Museum on the Square at different dates between 1994 and 1996. Between 2006 and 2007, the human remains were sent to the Missouri Institute of Natural Science (MINS) to be chemically stabilized with Butvar-76, a polyvinyl butyral resin often used as an adhesive or coating agent by museums and curation facilities. Pottery sherds associated with the burial were identified by the Center for Archaeological Research as belonging to the Woodland period. Based on the archeological evidence, the human remains are believed to be Native American. Cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects with The Osage Nation (previously listed as The Osage Tribe) has been determined based on geographical and historical information in addition to oral traditions and regional archeological evidence.

Determinations made by the History Museum on the Square

Officials of the History Museum on the Square 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 244 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 Osage Nation (previously listed as the 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of