

believed to be religious and political leaders and their families. Caddo ceramics are highly distinctive with dual manufacturing traditions that produced both refined wares decorated with complex stylized incised and engraved designs and utilitarian wares with highly plastic incised, punctated, and brushed designs that are dominated by geometric motifs.

The Caddo continued to practice traditional settlement arrangements and material crafts well into the contact period. This is confirmed in part by past discoveries of distinctive Caddo ceramics and other artifacts found with European trade items in locations where French and Spanish observers documented their settlements. There is thus a strong material link between historic Caddo Tribal communities and pre-contact archeological remains. The collection enumerated here is entirely typical of pre-contact Caddo Tradition material culture.

Determinations Made by the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 3 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 unassociated funerary objects 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Dr. George Sabo, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575-3556 by July 31, 2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects 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: April 26, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Program Manager.

[FR Doc. 2017-13742 Filed 6-29-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23400;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, Amherst, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, 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 Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. 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 address in this notice by July 31, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Sonya Atalay, Chair, Repatriation Committee, Department of Anthropology, 217 Machmer Hall, University of Massachusetts, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413) 545-2702, email satalay@umass.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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology.

The human remains were removed from an unknown location in East Springfield, NY.

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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rights and Regulations, and the following federally-recognized tribes: Cayuga Nation; Oneida Nation; Oneida Nation of New York; Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (previously listed as the St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York); Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York); Seneca-Cayuga Nation (previously listed as the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma); Tonawanda Band of Seneca (previously listed as the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York); and Tuscarora Nation (hereinafter known as the Haudenosaunee Confederacy).

History and Description of the Human Remains

In the 1950s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the farm of Harriet R. and Raymond Rogers in East Springfield, Otsego County, NY. After keeping the human remains several years, a farmer transferred possession to an artist who visited the farm. That artist later learned about NAGPRA and transferred the human remains to the University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology. The date of this transfer was not recorded. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Also in the possession of the University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology are human remains representing, at minimum, one individual from an unknown provenience, represented by the vault portion of the cranium (top, sides and back of the head). The following identification is written on the back of the cranium in black ink: "Prehistoric Iriquois [sic] UU 21524/2." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No further contextual information accompanies either set of human remains. Both have remained in the possession of the University of Massachusetts since legal control was established.

Determinations Made by the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two 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 these Native American human remains and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

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 formal written request with information in support of the claim to Dr. Sonya Atalay, Chair, Repatriation Committee, Department of Anthropology, 217 Machmer Hall, University of Massachusetts, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413) 545-2702, email satalay@umass.edu by July 31, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Haudenosaunee Confederacy may proceed.

The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, is responsible for notifying the Haudenosaunee Standing Committee on Burial Rights and Regulations and the member nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 12, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

National NAGPRA Program Manager.

[FR Doc. 2017-13737 Filed 6-29-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-23301;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence RI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park. 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, at the address in this notice by July 31, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Michael W. Kieron, Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, 1000 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, RI 02907, telephone (401) 680-7248, email m.kieron@musnathist.com.

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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park. The

human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Miller Cave site (23PU2) in Pulaski 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 the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1927, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Miller Cave site (23PU2) in Pulaski County, MO, by Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Nadeau. The human remains, consisting of one adult metacarpal, and the associated funerary objects were donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, by Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau on January 23, 1933. No known individuals were identified. The 16 associated funerary objects include 1 polished tip of a white-tailed deer antler, 1 partial white-tailed deer antler, 9 partial white-tailed deer bones, 1 piece of a spiny softshell turtle carapace, and 4 potsherds. Most of the objects were labeled as being from Miller Cave, Pulaski County, MO.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were part of a collection of 50 lots of American Indian objects and geological specimens collected in the 1920s by the Nadeaus. No records related to this donation have been located.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were accessioned (catalog number E2730, accession number 8943) and stored with objects collected in 1927 from North Carolina and Young County, Texas. The objects from North Carolina and Texas were labeled according to their provenience. The entire group was entered into the catalog as "Bones and Potsherds, Pulaski Co., Missouri; Young Co., Texas; North Carolina." Many of the American Indian objects donated at this time were