

In 1960, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the same site, AZ Z:2:1(ASM). Collections from this site were removed during archeological excavations by ASM for the Painted Rocks Reservoir Project, under the direction of William W. Wasley and Alfred E. Johnson, and under a contract with the National Park Service. These human remains were not recognized as such when they were collected. These collections were received by ASM in 1960. In 2005, these human remains were identified by ASM staff in faunal collections from this site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This site is a large Hohokam settlement occupied during the Colonial and Sedentary periods, consisting of a house mound or platform mound, several trash mounds, two ball courts, and a prehistoric canal. Based on site dates, these human remains date to A.D. 750–1150.

Archeologists describe the earliest settlements in southern Arizona as belonging to the Late Archaic/Early Agricultural horizon. Recent archeological investigations have added support to the hypothesis that the Hohokam cultural tradition arose from the earlier horizon, based on continuities in settlement pattern, architectural technologies, irrigation technologies, subsistence patterns, and material culture. Archeologists have had difficulty dating the beginning of the Hohokam period because the appearance of its distinctive cultural traits, including ceramic technologies and mortuary patterns, was a gradual process spanning several hundred years. This observation adds further support to the hypothesis that the Hohokam tradition evolved in place from earlier Late Archaic traditions. Linguistic evidence furthermore suggests that the Hohokam tradition was multiethnic in nature. Cultural continuity between these prehistoric occupants of Southern Arizona and present-day O'odham peoples is supported by continuities in settlement pattern, architectural technologies, basketry, textiles, ceramic technology, and ritual practices.

Archeologists have also recognized the presence of people associated with the Mogollon tradition in southeastern Arizona. Their presence there is thought to represent a migration of people from the mountainous region to the north, where the Mogollon archeological culture was originally defined. Material culture characteristics of Mogollon traditions include a temporal progression from earlier pit houses to later masonry pueblos, villages

organized in room blocks of contiguous dwellings associated with plazas, rectangular kivas, polished and paint-decorated ceramics, painted and unpainted corrugated ceramics, red and brown ceramics, inhumation burials, cradleboard cranial deformation, grooved stone axes, and bone artifacts. In southeastern Arizona, there is evidence for both Hohokam and Mogollon traditions, but it is unclear whether these traditions represent separate occupations of different people who interacted and exchanged material culture, or cohabitation and a blending of identities.

Oral traditions that are documented for the Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support cultural affiliation with Late Archaic/Early Agricultural period and Hohokam sites in southern Arizona.

Oral traditions that are documented for the Hopi Tribe also support cultural affiliation with Late Archaic/Early Agricultural period and Hohokam sites in the region. Several Hopi clans and religious societies are derived from ancestors who migrated from the south and likely identified with the Hohokam tradition. Oral traditions and archeological evidence also support affiliation of Hopi clans with the Mogollon archeological sites.

Oral traditions of medicine societies and kiva groups of the Zuni Tribe recount migration from distant portions of the Southwest to present day Zuni, and support affiliation with Mogollon, Hohokam, and Late Archaic traditions. Historical linguistic analysis also suggests interaction between ancestral Zuni and Uto-Aztecan speakers during the late Hohokam period.

Determinations Made by the Arizona State Museum

Officials of the Arizona State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 662 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 10,418 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, hereafter referred to as "The 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 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 John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, P.O. Box 210026, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626–2950, email jmcclell@email.arizona.edu, by November 16, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 14, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NRNHL–DTS#–26590;
PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

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

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is soliciting comments on the significance of properties nominated before September, 22, 2018, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

DATES: Comments should be submitted by November 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be sent via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW, MS 7228, Washington, DC 20240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before September 22, 2018. Pursuant to Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, written comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State Historic Preservation Officers:

ARIZONA

Maricopa County,

Phoenix Motor Company, 401 W Van Buren St., Phoenix, SG100003064

IOWA

Jasper County

Colfax Spring City Commercial Historic District, Roughly Division to Front Sts. between Elm & Locust Sts., Colfax, SG100003065

Woodbury County

Everett School, 1314 W 3rd St., Sioux City, SG100003066

MASSACHUSETTS

Franklin County

Gill Center Historic District, Center, Main, Cross, Boyle, River, & Lyons Hill Rds., Gill, SG100003068

Middlesex County

Dunstable Center Historic District, High, Highland, Main, & Pleasant Sts., Dunstable, SG100003069

Suffolk County

Esmond Street Historic District, Bicknell, Bradshaw, Esmond, & Harvard Sts., Boston, SG100003070

SOUTH DAKOTA

Charles Mix County

Security State Bank of Dante, 320 Main St., Dante, SG100003072

TEXAS

Bexar County

Poe Motor Company, 900 Broadway St., San Antonio, SG100003073

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource:

ARIZONA

Maricopa County

Campus Vista Historic District (Residential Subdivisions and Architecture in Central Phoenix, 1870–1963, MPS), 923 W Catalina Dr., Phoenix, AD10000321

Nominations submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination and supports listing the property in the National Register of Historic Places.

OHIO

Greene County

Brick Quarters Historic District, Chidlaw Rd. & Metzger Dr., Wright-Patterson AFB, SG100003071

The following nomination is not located in state waters and therefore not subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

LOUISIANA

Plaquemines Parish

ANONA (shipwreck and remains), Address Restricted, Pilottown vicinity, SG100003067

Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.

Dated: September 24, 2018.

Julie H. Ernstein,

Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program and Deputy Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

[FR Doc. 2018–22525 Filed 10–16–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0026535; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The California Department of Parks and Recreation 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation. 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation at the address in this notice by November 16, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Leslie Hartzell, Ph.D., NAGPRA Coordinator, Cultural Resources Division Chief, California State Parks, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296–0001, telephone (916) 653–9946, email leslie.hartzell@parks.ca.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unknown site at Lake Britton, Shasta 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 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation professional staff in consultation with