

representatives of the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias); Round Valley Indian Tribes, Round Valley Reservation, California (previously listed as the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California); and the Susanville Indian Rancheria, California. The Redding Rancheria, California was invited to consult, but did not participate.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from an unknown site at Lake Britton in Shasta County, CA. The human remains were collected by McArthur-Burney State Park staff after they were reported eroding out of the shoreline approximately six miles from the park. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are one obsidian scraper, one olivella bead, two bone tool fragments, and one unmodified mammal bone.

The age of the human remains is unknown. They were determined to be Native American based on the associated funerary objects and geographic context. Archeological evidence from the Lake Britton area shows at least 7,500 years of occupation. The associated funerary objects are consistent with the period when the area would have been occupied by the historic or ancestral Achumawi (Pit River). Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented boundary areas between the Madesiwi, Ilmawi, and Itsatawi bands. Through consultation, shared group identity has been traced between the human remains, associated funerary objects, and the Alturas Indian Rancheria, California; Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and Roaring Creek Rancherias); Redding Rancheria, California; Round Valley Indian Tribes, Round Valley Reservation, California (previously listed as the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California); and the Susanville Indian Rancheria, California, hereafter referred to as "The Tribes."

#### Determinations Made by the California Department of Parks and Recreation

Officials of the California Department of Parks and Recreation 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(3)(A), the five 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 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 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](mailto:leslie.hartzell@parks.ca.gov), 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 19, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026438; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, OK

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History at the University of Oklahoma 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 Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. 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 Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by November 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Marc Levine, Assistant Curator of Archeology, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, OK 73072-7029, telephone (405) 325-1994, email [mlevine@ou.edu](mailto:mlevine@ou.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, OK. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Atoka, Delaware, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, Muskogee, Payne, and Sequoyah Counties, OK.

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 Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and

Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma, hereafter referred to as "The Tribes."

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the McCasland-Watts/Box Car site (34Lt38) in Latimer County, OK, and donated to the Museum in 1981 and 1993. The human remains include the fragmentary skeleton of an adult female, 35–50 years old. No known individuals were identified. The 685 associated funerary objects include 580 stone flakes, one stone biface fragment, one ground stone fragment, one piece of daub, and 102 faunal bone fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Lt38 suggest that these human remains were buried during the Woodland Period (300 B.C.–A.D. 1000).

In 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from the Solomon's Mound site (34Lt78) in Latimer County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1988. The human remains include bone fragments of a child 5–10 years old and the commingled remains of six adults, two of whom are female, one of whom is male, and three of whom are of indeterminate sex. Two of the adults are 35–50 years old, and the other four are at least 20 years old. No known individuals were identified. The 42 associated funerary objects include 30 faunal bone fragments, two ceramic sherds, and 10 shell fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Lt78 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Woodland Period (300 B.C.–A.D. 1000).

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 24 individuals were removed from the Hughes site (34Ms4) in Muskogee County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration, and the material was subsequently transferred to the Museum. The human remains include bone fragments and/or teeth of 17 adults, three of whom are male or probably male and 14 of whom are of indeterminate sex, and two children, one-to-three and four-to-six years in age. The human remains also include the fragmentary skeleton of an adult female; the commingled human remains of an adult and an adolescent of indeterminate sexes; and the commingled human remains of an adult male and a child. No known individuals were identified. The 662 associated funerary objects include three charcoal fragments, 141 faunal bone fragments, one stone knife, five stone scrapers, 20

stone flakes, 16 stone projectile points, four stone projectile points with double points, three ground stone abraders, three copper stained stone ear spoons, one mano fragment, one discoidal chunky stone, one t-shaped stone pipe fragment, one red stone pipe, one cone-shaped ground stone fragment, one quartzite fragment, two unmodified stones, two metal beads on a wire, one copper bead, one copper knife, two copper pins, one copper strip, 134 glass beads, two ceramic bottles, three ceramic vessels, one ceramic vessel fragment, two ceramic pipe fragments, 290 ceramic sherds, one burned clay fragment, one copper stained wood fragment, eight wooden bowl fragments, one charred corn cob, one copper covered shell bead, and seven textile fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Ms4 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450) and the following period of initial Spanish contact.

Between 1937 and 1939, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Reed 2 site (34Dl2) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. This site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration on private land held by the Reed family, and the material was subsequently donated to the Museum. The human remains include the partial skeleton of a young adult female 20–35 years of age, and the fragmentary skeleton of an infant approximately one year in age. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a small ceramic vessel. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl2 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, 34 individuals were removed from the Reed 4 site (34Dl4) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. This mound site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration, and the material was later transferred to the Museum. The human remains include bone fragments and/or teeth of 26 adults, six of whom are male and 20 of whom are of indeterminate sex; five adolescents; two children; and one infant. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include one chert knife, one corner notched stone projectile point fragment, one gray slate celt, one serpentine ground stone spud, one nodule of gypsum, one ceramic double-bowl, one ceramic blackware bowl, one decorated ceramic bottle, four ceramic vessels, nine copper stained barrel-shaped shell beads, seven copper plated

spherical wooden bead fragments, one faunal bone fragment, one mica and ash sample, one copper pin, and one copper plate fragment with adhering textile fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl4 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1977 or 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Soybean West site (34Sq95) in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, and the material was accessioned by the Museum in 1981. The human remains include bone fragments and a partial skull of two adults, one of whom is likely female, while the other is of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Sq95 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, 22 individuals were removed from the Huffaker 1 site (34Dl12) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1938. The human remains include bone fragments and/or teeth of a child six-to-10 years in age, two adolescents 15–20 years in age, one adolescent 14–17 years in age, three young adults 20–35 years in age and of indeterminate sex, three adults of indeterminate sex, one adult female, one probable male adult, two adult males, and one adult 35–50 years in age and of indeterminate sex. The human remains also include the fragmentary skeletons of one adult male and one probable female adult, four young adults 20–35 years in age, one of whom is a probable male, while the other three are of indeterminate sex, and the partial skeleton of an adolescent male 18–20 years in age. No known individuals were identified. The 43 associated funerary objects include two faunal bone fragments, three stone flakes, one stone knife, eight stone projectile points, two ground stone celts, two copper covered stone ear spoons, one mano, four limestone fragments, one unmodified stone, one copper pin, two decorated ceramic bottles, three undecorated ceramic bottles, two ceramic sherds, one shell bead, nine clay fragments, and one copper stained sediment sample. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl12 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from the McConkey 4 site (34Dl18) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration on private land, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1938. The human remains include bone fragments of two young adult males 20–35 years in age, bone fragments of an adult of indeterminate sex, the fragmentary skeleton of a probable male adult, and the fragmentary skeleton of an adult 35–50 years in age and of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a sample of charcoal. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl18 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1939, human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from the Copeland 2 site (34Dl47) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Works Projects Administration between 1939–1940, prior to the construction of a dam on the Grand River, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1948. The human remains include the fragmentary skeletons of a child six-to-eight years in age, four adult females whose ages are 20–30 years, 25–30 years, 20–35 years, and 30–40 years, and an adult 25–40 years in age and of indeterminate sex. The human remains also include the partial skeleton of an infant approximately nine months old, and bone fragments and/or teeth of a child three-to-five years in age and an infant approximately one year in age. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects include two faunal bone fragments, one insect larva fragment, two stone projectile points, four ceramic sherds, and four textile fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl47 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450).

In 1938–1939, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Evans 2 site (34Dl29) in Delaware County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the Works Progress Administration between 1938–1939, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1940. The human remains include the partial skeleton of an adult male 30–45 years in age, bone fragments of a child less than eight years in age, bone fragments of a child two-to-four years in age, and the fragmentary skeleton of an infant, one to one and a half years old. No known individuals

were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a ground stone abradar and a ceramic bowl. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Dl29 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450) and into the early contact period (A.D. 1450–1650).

In 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual was removed from the Tyler 1 site (34Hs10) in Haskell County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated by the University of Oklahoma for the Short Mountain Reservoir Project, and the material was subsequently transferred to the Museum. The human remains consist of small cranial fragments of an individual of indeterminate age and sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Hs10 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 900–1450) and into the early contact period (A.D. 1450–1650).

In 1986, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Melrose 1 site (34At549) in Atoka County, Oklahoma, after the site had been disturbed by looters. The Oklahoma Archeological Survey salvaged the human remains and associated funerary objects, and transferred them to the Museum in 1987. The human remains include the fragmentary skeleton of an adult male 30–45 years, the partial skeleton of a probable male young adult 25–35 years, and two fragmentary skeletons of adults of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The 86 associated funerary objects include 52 stone flakes, three stone projectile points, two stone projectile point fragments, one stone biface fragment, one unmodified rock, three ceramic sherds, two clay fragments, 13 shell fragments, one faunal tooth, and eight faunal bone fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34At549 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Woodland or Plains Village Periods (300 B.C.–A.D. 1500).

In 1957, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Sparks I site (34Lt3) in Latimer County, Oklahoma. The site was excavated during the Oklahoma Archeological Salvage Project, and the material was transferred to the Museum in 1957. The human remains include small cranial fragments of an individual of indeterminate age and sex. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are stone flakes. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Lt3 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Late Archaic or

Woodland Periods (1500 B.C.–A.D. 1000).

In 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Elliott site (34Py68) in Payne County, Oklahoma. Material from the site was discovered eroding from a stream bank, and was donated to the Museum in 1988. The human remains include a complete skeleton of an adult male 30–40 years in age. No known individuals were identified. The 19 associated funerary objects include one hematite boatstone and 18 faunal bone fragments. Diagnostic artifacts from site 34Py68 suggest that the human remains were buried during the Woodland or Plains Village Periods (300 B.C.–A.D. 1500).

The sites listed in this notice are located in central and eastern Oklahoma, and date from the Late Archaic to the early contact period. Archeological, ethnographic, geographic, and historic evidence, as well as oral tradition demonstrate a continuity of cultural patterns in the region, and support a relationship between the earlier groups at these sites and the present-day Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

#### **Determinations Made by the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History**

Officials of the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 118 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,590 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 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 Dr. Marc Levine, Assistant Curator of Archeology, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History,

University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, OK 73072–7029, telephone (405) 325–1994, email [mlevine@ou.edu](mailto:mlevine@ou.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 Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 6, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0026610;  
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History. 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History at the address in this notice by November 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Collections, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403–1224, telephone (541) 346–5120, email [endzweig@uoregon.edu](mailto:endzweig@uoregon.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 Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR. The human remains were removed from Lincoln County, OR.

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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation) and the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

### History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Yachats, in Lincoln County, OR. The human remains were donated to the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History by a private party (acc. #100JT). The human remains consist of a single adult male (cat. #11–252). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Catalog records indicate a general provenience for the human remains near Yachats. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on skeletal evidence.

In 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed near Yachats, in Lincoln County, OR, during construction of the Adobe Motel. The human remains were donated to the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History by a private party in the same year (acc. #185). The human remains consist of a single adult female (cat. #11–315). No

known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on skeletal evidence and archeological context, the human remains are determined to be Native American.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Alsea people have occupied the Yachats area since pre-contact times. Based on museum records of provenience, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Alsea. Descendants of the Alsea are members of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation).

In September 1960, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from Waldport, in Lincoln County, OR, during legally authorized excavations by archeologists from the University of Oregon. The human remains were discovered during the construction of the Jolly Rogers Hotel. The human remains were transferred to the museum in 1961 (acc. #221) and consist of four adults, two males and two females (cat. #11–408) and a youth of indeterminate sex (cat. #11–407). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Historic archeological material was found with the human remains, but not donated to the museum. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on archeological context. Based on provenience, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Alsea or Yaquina. Descendants of the Alsea and Yaquina are members of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon (previously listed as the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the south point of Depoe Bay, in Lincoln County, OR, during septic tank excavations. The human remains were donated to the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History by a private party at some point likely in the 1980s (no acc. #). The human remains consist of a single adult male (cat. #11–522). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Siletz people have occupied the Depoe Bay area since pre-contact times. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on archeological context and skeletal evidence. Based on provenience, the