

two associated funerary objects are one ceramic bowl and one ceramic jar.

In 1933, human remains representing, at minimum, 206 individuals were removed from the Hazel Site (3PO6) in Poinsett County, AR. These human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated by the University of Arkansas Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 1148 associated funerary objects are: One abrader, three antler fragments, one arrow point, two bone awls, one ground stone axe, one raccoon baculum, 30 bone beads, two ceramic beads, four crinoid beads, 435 shell beads, four bird bone fragments, three deer bone fragments, 118 fish bones, four unidentified animal bone fragments, 80 bottles, 84 bowls, one piece of burned clay, one mass of burned clay, wood and animal bone, two pieces of charcoal, one lot of charred plant remains including basketry, one sample of red clay, one sample of white clay, one burned clay hearth, one copper ornament, two pieces of sheet copper, one corn cob, nine daub fragments, three ceramic discoids, one ear plug, six shell ear plugs, one stone ear plug, two effigy bottles, 12 effigy bowls, one effigy jar, one effigy pipe, five fragments of a shell gorget, 43 jars, one chipped stone knife, one bone needle, one shell pendant, 21 bone pin fragments, two clay pipes, 26 mussel shell pieces, 215 pot sherds, two soil samples, one textile fragment, one piece of copper and textile, three beaver teeth, three turtle shell fragments, and two twigs. An additional 76 associated funerary objects are currently missing from the museum's collections. They are: One antler tine, one lot of charcoal and shell, one bird bill awl, two bone awls, six shell ear plugs, one lot of beads, seven shell beads, two pieces of modified animal bone, eight ceramic bottles, 11 ceramic bowls, one lot of charred wood and grass, one effigy bottle, three effigy bowls, two bone needles, one ceramic sphere, one clay pipe, one piece of sheet copper, 19 mussel shell pieces, one pot sherd, five ceramic vessels, and one sample of soil.

During the Mississippi period (A.D. 950–1541) in the Mississippi valley, distinctive local groups emerge in the archeological record that correspond in geographical extent and cultural cohesiveness to present-day groups that include the Quapaw. Quapaw communities occupied villages located around the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers at the time of late 17th century French exploration. Based on the archeological context for these sites and what is presently known about the peoples who pre-date the historic Quapaw people, the University

of Arkansas Museum Collections has determined the human remains and associated funerary objects listed here are culturally affiliated with The Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

Determinations Made by the University of Arkansas Museum

Officials of the University of Arkansas Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 736 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 2,426 objects described and included 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

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 Mary Suter, University of Arkansas Museum, Biomass Building 125, 2435 N Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575–3456, email msuter@uark.edu, by December 13, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians may proceed.

The University of Arkansas Museum Collections is responsible for notifying The Quapaw Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 12, 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–NPS0026666; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of California, Davis, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. 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 to the University of California, Davis. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the University of California, Davis at the address in this notice by December 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Megon Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 433 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752–8501, email mnnoble@ucdavis.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

Sometime before 1904, 13 cultural items were removed from a cremation knoll on Mameluke Hill in El Dorado County, CA. A schoolteacher and her son removed the cultural items from the cremation knoll and gave them to Mr. C. Hart Merriam in 1904. In 1962, C. Hart Merriam's daughter sold the collections accumulated by her father to the University of California, Davis. The 13 unassociated funerary objects are 11 sets of trade beads, one set of barita beads, and one stone amulet.

C. Hart Merriam noted that the cultural items show evidence of burning, and were collected from a cremation knoll. Cremation is the historically documented burial practice of Nisenan peoples. Merriam affiliated the cultural items with the Nisenan. Mameluke Hill is located in the historically documented aboriginal territory of the Nisenan, who are today represented by the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Band of Miwok Indians (previously listed as the Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California); Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California; and the Wilton Rancheria, California, hereafter referred to as "The Tribes." The glass trade beads date to the historic period.

Determinations Made by the University of California, Davis

Officials of the University of California, Davis have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 13 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 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Megon Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California,

Davis, 433 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752-8501, email mnoble@ucdavis.edu, by December 13, 2018.

After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The University of California, Davis is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 4, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026715; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Historic Westville, Inc., Columbus, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Historic Westville, Inc. 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 Historic Westville, Inc. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 Historic Westville, Inc. at the address in this notice by December 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Terra Martinez, Historic Westville, Inc., 1130 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Columbus, GA 31906, telephone (706) 940-0057, email office@westville.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 Historic Westville, Inc., Columbus, GA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from unknown parts of northern Georgia and southern Tennessee.

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 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 Historic Westville, Inc. professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

In 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were donated to Historic Westville, Inc. along with approximately 13,000 other Native American artifacts and reproductions. The collection was donated by Dr. Austin Flint. All attempts by the staff of Historic Westville to reach Dr. Flint or his descendants have been unsuccessful. Documentation of the donation consists of a handwritten inventory done by an appraiser preceding the donation and a signed deed of gift. The collection was re-discovered by current staff in 2016. The four individuals include one subadult of indeterminate sex based on the mandible fragment with unerupted teeth and three individuals of indeterminate