

found at the Slough Bend site (3SA7) indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541).

In 2002, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Hughes Mound site (3SA11) in Saline County, AR. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Hughes Mound site (3SA11) indicate that the human remains were probably buried during the Late Caddo Period (A.D. 1450–1650).

In 1978 and 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were recovered from the Holman Springs site (3SV29) in Sevier County, AR. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include one lot of grey clay and one ceramic vessel (85–380–270, 271). Diagnostic artifacts found at the Holman Springs site (3SV29) indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Middle (A.D. 1300–1450) or Late Caddo Period (A.D. 1450–1650).

In 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were recovered from the Wake site (3SV224) in Sevier County, AR. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Wake site (3SV224) indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Late Woodland period (A.D. 600–950).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were recovered from the Bowman site in Southwest Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1984. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Bowman site indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Caddo tradition (A.D. 900–1650).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were recovered from an unknown location in Southwest Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2006 and 2007. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found in Southwest Arkansas indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one

individual were recovered from an unknown location in Sebastian County, AR. These human remains were determined to be of Native American descent and were transferred to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found in Sebastian County, AR, indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541).

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from an unknown location in Garland County, AR. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2015. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present. Diagnostic artifacts found in Garland County, AR, indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541).

This notice includes a variety of terms commonly used in discussions of Arkansas archeology and the historical trajectories that gave rise to specific Native American communities identified in the historic record. Based on the archeological context for these sites and what is presently known about the peoples who pre-date the historic Caddo and occupied the sites listed in this notice, the Arkansas Archeological Society has determined the human remains listed in this notice are culturally affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

#### Determinations Made by the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 459 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 54 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 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 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. George Sabo, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575–3556, by March 27, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated 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: January 17, 2017,

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–22723;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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**SUMMARY:** The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke 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 Burke 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 Burke Museum at the address in this notice by March 27, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849x2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.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 Burke Museum, Seattle, WA. The human remains were removed from "Arctic Alaska".

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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, the Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, the Native Village of Point Hope, and the North Slope Borough's Department of Inupiat History, Language and Culture, an entity that does not have standing under the law, but assists the tribes and Native Villages with repatriation efforts.

#### History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date prior to 1923, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in the Alaskan Arctic. The original museum catalog ledger information notes these human remains are from "Arctic Alaska". Based on where the catalog number entry (#3499) falls on the ledger, these human remains were brought to the museum prior to 1923. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

These human remains have been determined to be Native American based on geographical and biological information. Archeological and biological information suggest continuity between past populations and the modern Inupiat. These human remains exhibit characteristics of being collected from the surface, including bleaching and lichen adhered to the cranium and mandible. This is consistent with traditional Inupiat

burial practices of laying the deceased on the surface or in boxes on the surface. The Inupiat are now members of the Atkasuk Village (Atkasook), Kaktovik Village (a.k.a. Barter Island), Native Village of Nuiqsut (a.k.a. Nooiksut), Native Village of Point Lay, Village of Anaktuvuk Pass, and Village of Wainwright, which are all represented by the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, and Native Village of Point Hope.

#### Determinations Made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke 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 Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, and Native Village of Point Hope.

#### 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 Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 ext 2, email [plape@uw.edu](mailto:plape@uw.edu), by March 27, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, and Native Village of Point Hope may proceed.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, and Native Village of Point Hope that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 10, 2017.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22754;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR, and Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Arkansas Archeological Survey has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on April 15, 2002 and on December 22, 2014. This notice removes human remains and associated funerary objects that are not under the control of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. George Sabo, Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575-3556.

**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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects previously thought to be under the control of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Clark County, Poinsett County, and Pulaski County, AR.

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.

This notice removes human remains and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 18242, April 15, 2002) and (79 FR 76357, 76359, December 22, 2014). Three sites listed in those notices by the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) were determined later to be under the control of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.