

of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California (previously listed as the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California); Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California (previously listed as the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo Indians of the Redwood Valley Rancheria California (previously listed as the Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Robinson Rancheria (previously listed as the Robinson Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, California and the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Round Valley Indian Tribes, Round Valley Reservation, California (previously listed as the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California); Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, hereafter referred to as "The Tribes Invited to Consult," were invited to consult on the NAGPRA Inventory and either deferred or did not respond.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from CA-LAK-471 on the southeastern shore of Clear Lake, adjacent to Anderson Marsh in Lake County, CA. The site was disturbed during installation of a sewage treatment system. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality contracted Ann Peak and Associates to perform a test excavation of the site. Human remains were identified and reinterred at the time of the excavation in cooperation with the Elem Indian Colony. In 1981–1982, the collection was transferred to the UC Davis Department of Anthropology Museum. In 2016, human remains were newly identified within faunal collections from the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been determined to be Native American based on the archeological context of the site. Cultural material from the site includes projectile points, bifaces, flakes, fauna, and groundstone. One radiocarbon date indicate occupation of the site approximately 3,500 to 2,100 years ago. Projectile points indicates a broad temporal range, from 10,000 years ago to the late prehistoric period. Geographic, anthropological, archeological, historical, linguistic, and

traditional sources provide evidence of cultural affiliation between the human remains and contemporary Pomo people. Anthropological sources designate Clear Lake as the aboriginal territory of Pomo and Lake Miwok groups. The Southern Clear Lake/Lower Lake area is attributed to the Southeastern Pomo (Kroeber 1925, McCarthy 1985, McLendon and Lowy 1978, McLendon and Oswalt 1978; Swanton 1952; White et al. 2002). Linguistic evidence suggests that Clear Lake is the proto-Pomo homeland (Golla 2007, Oswalt 1964, Whistler 1984). Information provided by the Koi Nation indicates that this area is the center of Koi ancestral lands and the tribe's pre-contact political, cultural, and spiritual center. Pomo are represented today by the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California; Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, California (previously listed as the Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Guidiville Rancheria of California; Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California; Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, California (formerly Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria, California); Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California; Koi Nation of Northern California (previously listed as the Lower Lake Rancheria, California), The Consulted Tribe; Lytton Rancheria of California; Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester Rancheria, California (previously listed as the Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California); Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Pinoleville Pomo Nation, California (previously listed as the Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Potter Valley Tribe, California; Redwood Valley or Little River Band of Pomo Indians of the Redwood Valley Rancheria California (previously listed as the Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Robinson Rancheria (previously listed as the Robinson Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, California and the Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California); Round Valley Indian Tribes, Round Valley Reservation, California (previously listed as the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley

Reservation, California); Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and the Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; hereafter referred to as "The Affiliated Tribes." The closest affiliation of CA-LAK-471 is to the Southeastern Pomo represented by the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California and the Koi Nation of Northern California (previously listed as the Lower Lake Rancheria, California).

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(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 the Native American human remains and The Affiliated 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Megan 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 January 4, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Affiliated Tribes may proceed.

UC Davis is responsible for notifying The Tribes Invited to Consult and The Affiliated Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 7, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-26445 Filed 12-4-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026945; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion:
Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University 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, Southern Methodist University. 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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University at the address in this notice by January 4, 2019.

ADDRESSES: B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby 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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. The human remains were removed from the R.A. Watts site, Camp County, TX; the Whiterock Spillway site, Dallas County, TX; and the Lower Rockwall site, Rockwall County, TX.

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 Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist

University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime in the 1960s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the R.A. Watts site (41CP14) in Camp County, Texas. The individual was excavated by R. L. Turner, an amateur archeologist and private collector. Subsequently (possibly during the 1960s or 1970s when the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University was conducting investigations for the Titus County Fresh Water Supply District No. 1 in Camp County, TX), Turner transferred these human remains to the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University. The burial is labeled Feature 3, Area B. No other information is known about this individual. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeologists Timothy L. Sullivan, S. Alan Skinner, and Beverly A. Mitchum have dated the major occupation of the R.A. Watts site to the Titus Focus of the Late Caddo Period (A.D. 1400–1600). The final, published report affiliates this site with the ancestral Caddo. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma claims Camp County, TX as an area of interest.

In December 1940, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Whiterock Spillway site (41DL83; also known as 18D7-1 and 27A5-19D5) in Dallas County, TX. The site was excavated by two avocational archeologists, Forrest Kirkland and R. King Harris of the Dallas Archeological Society. R. King Harris worked in the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University and, upon his retirement in 1974, he transferred the remains of these individuals to the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University. Burial 1 contained an adult male, 30–40 years old, with possible healed mandibular infarctions. Burial 4 contained an adult of unknown sex, 18–25+ years old, with no skeletal pathology. Burial 5 contained an adult male, 40+ years old, with no skeletal pathology. This individual has dental caries, and has completely lost the cusps of the premolars and molars. Burial 7 contained an adult male, 25+ years old, with no skeletal pathology. This individual has one dental cavity, and has completely lost the cusps of the premolars and molars. No known

individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeologists Mark E. Huff, Jr. and Norman Briggs have dated the Whiterock Spillway site to the Wylie Focus of the Middle to Late Caddo Periods (A.D. 1200–1680). The final, published report affiliates this site with the ancestral Caddo. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma claims Dallas County, TX, as an area of interest.

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Lower Rockwall Site (41RW1; also known as 27B1-2, RW2) in Rockwall County, TX. The site was excavated by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University under contract to the National Park Service. The human remains from Burial 1 consist solely of the cranium of a middle-aged female. This grave had been dug into the side of the inward slope of the north rim of a large pit. The skull was found lying on its right side, with the top of the head to the north and the face to the west. Burial 2 contained an adult female, 35–45 years old. This individual lay in a flexed position on the left side, with the head to the west. The head was bent downward with the chin resting on the chest and facing toward the east. The right hand rested on the top of the head, and the left arm was bent across the chest. No description is given for the third individual. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeologists Dessamae Lorrain and Norma Hoffrichter date the occupation of the Lower Rockwall site between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1300, *i.e.* from the Middle/Late Archaic to the Wylie Focus. The final, published report affiliates this site with the ancestral Caddo. The Caddo Nation of Oklahoma claims Rockwall County, TX as an area of interest.

Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight 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 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to B. Sunday Eiselt, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 3225 Daniel Avenue, Heroy Hall #450, Dallas, TX 75205, telephone (214) 768-2915, email seiselt@smu.edu, by January 4, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 7, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-26436 Filed 12-4-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026957;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison,
WI**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Wisconsin Historical Society has completed an inventory of human remains, 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 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 should submit a written request to the Wisconsin Historical Society. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Wisconsin Historical Society at the address in this notice by January 4, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 264-6434, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby 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 Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI. The human remains were removed from the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy Mounds, Walworth County, WI.

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. 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 Wisconsin Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; and the Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota, hereafter referred to as "The Consulting Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

In 1927, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy Mounds (47-WL-0061) in Walworth County, WI. The Northwestern Military and Naval Academy Mounds site is comprised of five conical mounds and a habitation site. Charles E. Brown and members of the Geneva Lake Archeological Survey excavated Mounds 1 and 2 in 1927. A single burial feature was excavated near the center of Mound 2 just beneath the surface of the ground upon which the mound was constructed. Skeletal analysis completed by Wisconsin Historical Society staff determined that the human remains represent one adult

male between the ages of 30 and 50, and one individual of indeterminate age and sex. The Geneva Lake Archeological Survey donated the human remains to the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1928. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Wisconsin Historical Society

Officials of the Wisconsin Historical Society have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on Wisconsin Historical Society records, burial location, archeological context, oral histories, and skeletal analysis.

- 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas), hereafter referred to as "The Aboriginal Land Tribes."

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana (previously listed as the Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana); Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior