

Community, Wisconsin; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Muncie Community, Wisconsin; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

Representatives of the Wahpekute Band of Dakota, a non-federally recognized group, were also involved in the consultation.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from an unknown location south of Potosi, in Grant County, WI. The human remains were collected from the bank of the Mississippi River by a high school student, and were donated to the Mississippi River Museum in Dubuque, IA, on June 12, 1975 (accession #75–83.2). These human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program in 1995. A middle-aged to old adult and an old adult, both of indeterminate sex, are represented by the human remains. Also present are three individuals aged 0.5 to 2.5 years, 5 to 9 years, and 9 to 15 years (Burial Project 910). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unspecified mound, possibly near Garner Lake in Richland County, WI. The human remains were given to Richard Herrmann by Herman Bieg. At an unknown date, the human remains were donated to the Ham House Museum in Dubuque, IA. In 1986, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. A female between the ages of 25 and 45 years is represented by the human remains. Cranial metrics and dental morphology support the identification of this individual as Native American (Burial Project 655). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological analyses indicate the human remains are Native American. However, these human remains cannot be dated or attributed to a particular archeological context in Wisconsin and cannot be affiliated with any present-day Indian Tribe or group.

Determinations Made by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program

Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on cranial metrics, dental morphology, and provenience.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 6 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 Consulted 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 Consulted Tribes.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Consulted Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384–0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu, by March 1, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Consulted Tribes may proceed.

The Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 3, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

Editor's Note: This document was received at the office of the Federal Register On January 25, 2018.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0024745; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Natural 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 Peabody Museum of Natural 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 Peabody Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520–8118, telephone (203) 432–3752.

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT. The human remains were removed from the Arikaree Fork of the Republican River, Cheyenne County, KS.

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 Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana.

History and Description of the Remains

At some time prior to 1871, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Arikaree Fork of the Republican River in Cheyenne County, KS. The human remains, that of an adult male, were donated to the Peabody Museum in 1871 by Dr. W.H. King, the post surgeon stationed at Fort Wallace, KS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Peabody Museum records identify this individual as Native American and Arapaho. The condition of the human remains suggests cleaning occurred immediately after death, a common 19th century practice at U.S. military forts in the west. U.S. soldiers and fort personnel routinely collected the remains of recently deceased Native Americans to send back east for preservation in museums and universities. The treatment of these human remains is consistent with that practice.

At the time of donation, these human remains were identified as Arapaho. The descendants of the Arapaho of the 19th century are members of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma).

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University

Officials of the Peabody 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 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 Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes 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 Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752, by March 1, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma), may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma), that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 8, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0024613; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: History Colorado, Formerly Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: History Colorado, formerly Colorado Historical Society, 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 History Colorado. 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 History Colorado at the address in this notice by March 1, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Sheila Goff, NAGPRA Liaison, History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203, telephone (303) 866-4531, email sheila.goff@state.co.us.

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 History Colorado, Denver, CO, 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

In the winter of 1888-1889, 13 cultural items were removed from burials in the Mesa Verde area in Montezuma County, CO, by Richard Wetherill, Al Wetherill, and Charlie Mason. The cultural items were removed from Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree, Square Tower, Balcony, Mummy, Spring, Long, Mug, High, Kodak, and Step Houses, and other cliff dwellings and mesa top ruins in Navajo, Acowitz, Johnson, Grass, Mancos, Weber, and Moccasin Canyons. History Colorado purchased the collection in 1889. The 13 unassociated funerary objects are 1 black-on-white bowl, 1 cotton cloth fragment, 4 turkey feather blankets or fragments, 1 cordage fragment, 2 arrow fragments, 3 willow reed burial mats, and 1 twill-plaited mat. The associated human remains were not collected. Based on material culture and site architecture, the sites where the objects were collected were occupied during