

removed from the Britt-Decora site (47–TR–0002) in Trempealeau County, WI. Archeologist Leland Cooper, who was associated with Hamline University in Minnesota at the time, excavated the site in 1927, and recovered the partially cremated remains of a single adult from one of the site’s 25 conical mounds. The human remains were transferred from Hamline University to the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1978. Neither field notes nor reports from Cooper’s investigations were among the transferred materials. 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(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- 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 Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Oglala Sioux Tribe (previously listed as the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota); Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-

Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, hereafter referred to as “The Aboriginal Land Tribes.”

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Aboriginal Land 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State St, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 264–6434, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org, by January 4, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Aboriginal Land Tribes may proceed.

The Wisconsin Historical Society is responsible for notifying The Aboriginal Land Tribes and The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 7, 2018.

Melanie O’Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0026950; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Oakland Museum of California, Oakland, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Oakland Museum of California, 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 or objects of cultural patrimony. 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 Oakland Museum of California. 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 Oakland Museum of California at the address in this notice by January 4, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Violetta Wolf, Oakland Museum of California, 1000 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94607, telephone (510) 318–8489, email vwolf@museumca.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby 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 Oakland Museum of California, Oakland, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects or objects of cultural patrimony 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 19th or 20th century, one cultural item was removed by an unknown party from an unknown location in California. Sometime in the 20th century, the object came into the possession of the father of Mr. William H. Bird, Sr. of Oakland, CA. The circumstances under which Bird’s father acquired the cultural item are unclear. Bird gifted the cultural item to the Oakland Museum of California on September 26, 1974, when he distributed his father’s collection of Native American cultural items to the Oakland Museum of California, Merritt College, the Lowie Museum of Anthropology (now known as the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology), and the Oakland Museum Women’s Board White Elephant Sale. The one object of cultural patrimony is a xaa-ts’a’ (mush bowl). The mush bowl (catalog number H74.285.6) was accessioned by the Oakland Museum of California in 1974. The mush bowl is woven from twined

bear grass with a diamond pattern. It is approximately four inches tall and eight inches in diameter. The mush bowl was used by family groups.

The cultural item has been identified as Tolowa in archival documents and the original gift documentation. Consultations from the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California have both confirmed the Tolowa affiliation of this cultural item.

In the 19th or 20th century, one cultural item was removed from the mouth of Smith River in Del Norte County, CA. On November 1, 1949, Mr. M. W. Dadey of Oakland, California, donated the item to the Oakland Public Museum. The circumstances under which the cultural item came into the possession of Mr. Dadey are unknown. In 1965, the collection of the Oakland Public Museum was merged with the collections of two other institutions to create the collection of the Oakland Museum of California. The one unassociated funerary object is a stone maul. The stone maul (catalog number H16.4389) is made from basalt or another igneous rock, is six inches long, and was made by pecking and grinding.

The Tolowa Dee-ni' (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) are culturally affiliated with the area from which the cultural item was removed. This is supported by archival records and reports, museum records, Department of the Interior sources, academic sources, and correspondence with Tolowa Dee-ni' representatives. Additional archival sources and correspondence with the Tolowa Dee-ni' (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) describe this cultural item as being consistent with the known burial practices of the Tolowa.

Determinations Made by the Oakland Museum of California

Officials of the Oakland Museum of California have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the one cultural item identified as catalog number H16.4389 and described above is 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 is 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(3)(D), the one cultural item identified as catalog number H74.285.6 and described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance

central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the two cultural items described above and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California).

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 Violetta Wolf, Oakland Museum of California, 1000 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94607, telephone (510) 318-8489, email vwolf@museumca.org, by January 4, 2019. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary object and the object of cultural patrimony to the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) may proceed.

The Oakland Museum of California is responsible for notifying the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (previously listed as the Smith River Rancheria, California) that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 7, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026943; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of California, Davis (UC Davis), has completed an inventory of human remains housed in the UC Davis Department of Anthropology Museum, 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 UC Davis. 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 UC Davis at the address in this notice by January 4, 2019.

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 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 University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. The human remains were removed from Lake County, CA.

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 UC Davis professional staff in consultation with the Koi Nation of Northern California (previously listed as the Lower Lake Rancheria, California). 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; Lytton Rancheria