

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (94–1019) were recovered from an unknown location in the state of Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1994. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (92–1343) were recovered from an unknown location in the state of Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1992. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (95–929) were recovered from an unknown location in the state of Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1995. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals (95–930) were recovered from an unknown location in the state of Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1995. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (2011–503–116) were recovered from an unknown location in Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2011. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals (2015–613, 667) were recovered from an unknown location in Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2015. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (2015–673) were recovered from an unknown location in Arkansas. These human remains were donated to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2015. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

On occasion, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has received human remains that have been unaccompanied by any information about the location of discovery beyond the state of Arkansas. Diagnostic

artifacts found in the state of Arkansas indicate that these human remains were probably buried during the Prehistoric Period (11,650 B.C.–A.D. 1541). Inspection and documentation by physical anthropologists at the University of Arkansas indicate that these human remains are of an age and character to be identified as the remains of individuals who were buried in now unknown locations at least three centuries ago. The preponderance of evidence indicates that these are Native Americans who resided in Arkansas during the Prehistoric period.

Current research indicates that the earliest Paleoindian migrants were present in Arkansas in the waning centuries of the Pleistocene. Diagnostic Clovis and affiliated projectile points found in the state demonstrate that this residence began at least 11,600 years ago. Native people continued to reside in all parts of Arkansas through the end of the Prehistoric period which is marked at A.D. 1541 with the arrival of Spanish explorers on the Hernando DeSoto expedition.

Since none of the human remains enumerated in this NIC can be traced to a known archeological site, it is not possible to make a determination with regard to their potential affiliation with any of the Indian tribes with whom the Arkansas Archeological Survey engages in consultation.

Determinations Made by the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Officials of the Arkansas Archeological Survey

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on inspection and documentation by physical anthropologists at the University of Arkansas.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 31 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 and any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may

be to Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe.

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 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 to Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe may proceed.

The Arkansas Archeological Survey is responsible for notifying Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe), The Quapaw Tribe of Indians, and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 27, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–0022767;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Vanderbilt University 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 Vanderbilt University. 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 Vanderbilt University at the address in this notice by March 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Arrin Richards, Assistant General Counsel, Vanderbilt University, 2100 West End Avenue, Suite 750, Nashville, TN 37203, telephone (615) 322-5157, email arrin.k.richards@vanderbilt.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Vanderbilt University. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Arnold Village site in Brentwood, Williamson County, TN.

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 inventory of the human remains was made by Vanderbilt University Associate Professor of Anthropology, Tiffany A. Tung. An assessment of the human remains was made in consultation with Professor Tiffany Tung, Professor Beth Conklin (Chair of the Department of Anthropology), Arrin Richards (Vanderbilt University Counsel), and representatives of the Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1966 and 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, 208 individuals were removed from the

Arnold Village site in Williamson County, TN. The Southeastern Indian Antiquities Survey Inc. (SIAS) excavated the site when it "was threatened with partial destruction" (Ferguson 1972: page 5) by the planned construction of homes. The Ferguson report indicates that the ceramic sherds from Burial #38 were transferred to the University of Tennessee (presumably at Knoxville) (Ferguson 1972: page 30), and Charles Nash (from Memphis State University) also examined the Arnold site ceramics, suggesting that some ceramics may have been transferred to Memphis State University. Excavations at the Arnold site uncovered the remnants of 17 ancient house structures and 151 graves of the "stone box" style (*i.e.*, the tomb is made of upright stone slabs laid in a rectangular shape, wide at the upper end and narrow at the lower end). No known individuals were identified. The 2 associated funerary objects are two ceramic artifacts. Other associated funerary objects reported by Ferguson are not under the control of Vanderbilt University. The associated funerary objects were determined to be what archeologists term the "Middle Cumberland Culture," which falls within the "Mississippian period," a chronology that places the human remains and associated funerary objects squarely within the pre-contact era. This chronology is further supported by a radiocarbon date from a femur bone fragment. Available evidence suggests that the Arnold site dates to A.D. 1250, plus or minus approximately 100 years. Additional evidence that the human skeletons are Native American is the shovel-shaped incisors (a dental trait interpreted by archaeologists as biological evidence of Native American affiliation) and cranial modification (an earlier cultural practice affiliated with Native American identity).

Determinations Made by Vanderbilt University

Officials of Vanderbilt University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the archeological context and radiocarbon dating.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 208 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), 2 ceramic 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.

- The Treaty of 1805 indicates that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

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 Arrin Richards, Assistant General Counsel, Vanderbilt University, 2100 West End Avenue, Suite 750, Nashville, TN 37203, telephone (615) 322-5157, email arrin.k.richards@vanderbilt.edu, 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 Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians may proceed.

Vanderbilt University is responsible for notifying the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Chickasaw Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 19, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0022684; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.