

#2, Davis Road, near Mother Neff State Park, Coryell County, TX, by David Lintz, Tom Charlton, Calvin B. Smith, and an individual identified as "Davis." On an unknown date, the human remains were donated to the Baylor University's Strecker Museum. The individual (AR 20830) is of undetermined sex and age. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On December 30, 1957, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed from an unknown location in Lampasas County, TX, by biology student Burlee Kuhn. On January 14, 1958, they were donated to Baylor University's Strecker Museum. The human remains (AR 12775) represent one individual of undetermined age and sex. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In June 1953, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a location on the Leon River, near Bland, Coryell County, TX, by James Geisselbrecht and other unnamed individuals. In June 1953, the human remains were donated to Baylor University's Strecker Museum. The human remains (AR 16482) represent a 27–30 year-old female. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

#### **Determinations Made by Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex**

Officials of Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American, based on archeological context and museum documentation.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 18 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 37 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.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects

were removed is the aboriginal land of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

• Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

#### **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 Anita L. Benedict, Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex, One Bear Place #97154, Waco, TX 76798–7154, telephone (254) 710–4835, email [anita\\_benedict@baylor.edu](mailto:anita_benedict@baylor.edu), by April 1, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma, and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may proceed.

Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex is responsible for notifying The Consulted and Notified Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 1, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019–03571 Filed 2–28–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027268; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Michigan has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary object, 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 these human remains and associated funerary object should submit a written request to the University of Michigan. If no additional requestors come forward,

transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object 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 to these human remains and associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Michigan at the address in this notice by April 1, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 South Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109–1340, telephone (734) 647–9085, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.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 object under the control of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from the Shomish Gravel Pit site (20CL31) in Clinton County, MI.

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 object. 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 University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (UMMAA) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the 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); Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band;

Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan, hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes.”

Requests for consultation were also sent to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, hereafter referred to as “The Invited Tribes.”

### History and Description of the Remains

In October 1951, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from the Shomish Gravel Pit site (20CL31) in Clinton County, MI. The human remains and a conch shell mask were found during gravel operations, and were donated to the UMMAA by the local sheriff on October 31, 1951. The seven individuals include one child, three-and-a-half to seven years old, with possible congenital treponema; one child, two to four years old, with possible congenital treponema; one child, six to 10 years old; one infant one to two years old, with possible congenital treponema; two older adults, both of whom had osteoarthritis; and one neonate, with a possible underlying infection. The burials have been dated to the late pre-contact era (A.D. 1400 to 1600), based on the associated funerary object. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an inverted pear-shaped conch shell mask with two drilled holes for eyes and a possible stylized nose, and is believed to have been placed with one of the children buried at the site.

### Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

Officials of the University of Michigan have determined that:

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

morphology, dental traits, accession documentation, and archeological context.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven 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 and associated funerary object 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 and associated funerary object were removed is the aboriginal land of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary object were removed is the aboriginal land of The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Consulted Tribes and The Invited 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 object should submit a written request with information in support of this request to Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 South Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340, telephone (734) 647-9085, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.edu), before April 1, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes may proceed.

The University of Michigan is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 1, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027250; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex, (Formerly Baylor University's Strecker Museum; Formerly Baylor University Museum), Waco, TX

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex (formerly Baylor University's Strecker Museum; formerly Baylor University Museum) 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 Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex. 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 Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex at the address in this notice by April 1, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Anita L. Benedict, Baylor University's Mayborn Museum Complex, One Bear Place #97154, Waco, TX 76798-7154, telephone (254) 710-4835, email [anita\\_benedict@baylor.edu](mailto:anita_benedict@baylor.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C.