

Sachem Austin Quinney have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Determinations Made by The Trustees of Reservations

Officials of The Trustees of Reservations have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the six cultural items described above have 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 objects of cultural patrimony and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

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 Mark Wilson, Curator, The Trustees of Reservations, 1 Sergeant Street, P.O. Box 792, Stockbridge, MA 01262 telephone (413) 298-3239 Ext. 3018, email mwilson@thetrustees.org, by May 27, 2021. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the objects of cultural patrimony to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed.

The Trustees of Reservations is responsible for notifying the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021-08771 Filed 4-26-21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031767; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and

Medicine 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine. 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine at the address in this notice by May 27, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Mr. Brian F. Spatola, Curator of Anatomical Division, National Museum of Health and Medicine, U.S. Army Garrison Forest Glen, 2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 319-3353, email brian.f.spatola.civ@mail.mil.

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 U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD. The human remains were removed from near Fort Cameron, Beaver County, UT.

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 National Museum of Health and Medicine professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks

Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes [previously listed as Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)] and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1874, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a site near Fort Cameron in Beaver County, UT. The human remains consist of the humerus of an adult male between 30-40 years old. The humerus exhibits a healed fracture of the humeral head. The human remains were collected and donated to the Army Medical Museum (today the National Museum of Health and Medicine) by U.S. Army Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Elbrey in September 1874. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Written correspondence from collector Assistant Surgeon Elbrey describes the human remains as belonging to a "Pah Ute Indian from a grave near Fort Cameron, U.T." Fort Cameron is near Beaver, in Beaver County, Utah. Geographical evidence suggests this individual was part of the local band known as the Beaver band or Kwi-um'-pus band. The Beaver band intermarried with the nearby Kanosh, or Pahvant Ute band, and descendants of the Kanosh band are found today among the Paiute Tribe of Utah and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine

Officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine 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 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 Mr. Brian F. Spatola, Curator of Anatomical Division, National Museum of Health and Medicine, U.S. Army Garrison Forest Glen, 2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 319-3353, email brian.f.spatola.civ@mail.mil, by May 27, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031783;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) 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 a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the San Bernardino County Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the San Bernardino County Museum at the address in this notice by May 27, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Tamara Serrao-Leiva, San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374, telephone (909) 798-8623, email tserrao-leiva@sbcm.sbcounty.gov.

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 San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, 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 and associated funerary objects. 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 San Bernardino County Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California; Cahuilla Band of Indians (previously listed as Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California); Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California (previously listed as Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation); San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California (previously listed as San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation); Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (previously listed as Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation); Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California; and the Mission Creek Band of Mission Indians, a non-federally recognized Indian group. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California (previously listed as Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation); Los Coyotes Band of

Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, California (previously listed as Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the Los Coyotes Reservation); Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California (previously listed as Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California); and the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California (previously listed as Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California) were invited to consult, but did not participate. Hereafter, all the Indian Tribes and groups listed above are referred to as "The Consulted and Invited Tribes and Groups."

History and Description of the Remains

In 1951, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Indian Wells (SBCM-20; CA-RIV-64) in Riverside County, CA, during a survey by the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California. The age and sex of this individual are unknown. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of charcoal.

In 1898, evidence for the existence of cremations, a workshop, and kilns was found at CA-RIV-64, and in 1933-35, G. Smith attested to the presence of cremations when he recorded the site. As no units or stratigraphical data were recorded in 1951, there is little information to establish a time-period for these human remains. Artifacts recovered from the site, though, point to a primarily protohistoric presence, with some earlier and later occupations. Ethnohistoric evidence indicates that the area around Indian Wells was occupied by the Cahuilla Tribe during the prehistoric and protohistoric period, and this area has traditionally been identified as Cahuilla ancestral territory. When Cahuilla peopled the Coachella Valley, Indian Wells was the seat from which their leader, Sungrey, exercised authority. Today, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California has a conservation easement on an area of CA-RIV-64 (a burial dune).

In 1982, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Seven Palms Ranch (SBCM-173; CA-RIV-1825, CA-RIV-1827) in Riverside County, CA, by Albert A. Webb Associates. The firm's 1982 site report states, "SP 6 is potentially the largest site on the property. SP 6 incorporates an area 50 meters wide by 250 meters long . . . exposing ceramics, FAR, debitage, bone, and large metate fragments . . . Of significance, a suspicious bone fragment collected from the site for identification