

Society and there is some information showing that one third was retained by the University of California, Berkeley (UCB). The remaining third purportedly was retained by the Heye Museum of the American Indian, but according to Loud and Harrington (1924), “[t]he collection was divided between the University of California and the Nevada Historical Society.” Consequently, we believe that the collection was split in half between UCB and NHS. No associated funerary objects are present.

Aboriginal Land

The human remains in this notice were removed from known geographic locations. These locations are the aboriginal lands of one or more Indian Tribes. The following information was used to identify aboriginal land: a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, the Nevada Historical Society has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- No relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the human remains and any Indian Tribe.
- The human remains described in this notice were removed from the aboriginal land of the Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada.

Requests for Disposition

Written requests for disposition of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or who shows that the requestor is an aboriginal land Indian Tribe.

Disposition of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after December 7, 2023. If competing requests for disposition are received, the Nevada Historical Society must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to disposition. Requests

for joint disposition of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Nevada State Museum, Carson City is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribe identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9 and § 10.11.

Dated: October 27, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–24530 Filed 11–6–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036873; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Coahoma County, MS.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after December 7, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Patricia Capone, PMAE, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service’s administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the PMAE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found

in the inventory or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 30 individuals were removed from the Oliver site (state site number 22Co503) in Coahoma County, MS, in 1901, as part of a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition to Mississippi led by Charles Peabody and William C. Farabee. The 68 associated funerary objects include 66 objects that are present at the PMAE and two objects that are not currently located. The 66 present associated funerary objects are one bone tool, one brass bell, two lots consisting of ceramic sherds, eight ceramic vessels or vessel fragments, one bag of charcoal fragments, two faunal bones, 39 glass beads, 10 shell beads, one lot consisting of shells, and one lot consisting of wood fragments. The two associated funerary objects that are not currently located are one lot consisting of a bone tool and one lot consisting of a brass point.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 15 individuals were removed from the Oliver Site (state site number 22Co503) in Coahoma County, MS, in 1902, as part of a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition to Mississippi led by Charles Peabody and William C. Farabee. The 10 associated funerary objects include nine objects that are present at the PMAE and one object that is not currently located. The nine associated funerary objects present at the PMAE are two ceramic vessels, five glass beads, and two shell beads. The one associated funerary object not present is one lot consisting of a ceramic vessel.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological information, archeological information, biological information, folklore, geographical information, historical information, kinship, linguistics, oral tradition, other relevant information, or expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate

Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the PMAE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 45 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 78 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Quapaw Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after December 7, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The PMAE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, § 10.10, and § 10.14.

Dated: October 27, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023-24531 Filed 11-6-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036871; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and one cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Cheyenne County, NE, Phillips County, KS, an unknown county in KS, and an unknown county and state.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after December 7, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Anne Amati, University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E Asbury Ave, Sturm Hall 146, Denver, CO 80210, telephone (303) 871-2687, email anne.amati@du.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records held by the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology.

Description

One cultural item was removed from an unknown location. It was donated to the museum by an unknown person in March of 1972. The one sacred object is a black elbow pipe (DU ID# 5743).

One cultural item was removed from the Republican River area, KS. At an unknown date, the item came into the possession of George E. Cuneo and was subsequently transferred to Fallis F. Rees. In 1967, Mr. Rees donated the item to the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. The one unassociated funerary object is a stone pipe (DU ID#4120).

Forty-seven cultural items were removed from Phillips County, KS. Museum records indicate that the cultural items were collected from a site identified as a possible cemetery in 1965 by Mary Webster. The 47 unassociated funerary objects are one lot of charcoal pieces (DU ID# KS-Temp 1), 15 shells (DU ID# KS-Temp 2), one lot of fragments of non-human bones (DU ID# KS-Temp 3), six ceramic sherds (DU ID# KS-Temp 4), 20 stone flakes (DU ID# KS-Temp 5), one projectile point fragment (DU ID# KS-Temp 6), one projectile point (DU ID# KS-Temp 7), one stone knife (DU ID# KS-Temp 8), and one unmodified piece of wood (DU ID# KS-Temp 9).

Fifty-eight cultural items were removed from Cheyenne County, NE. Museum records indicate the items were removed from a rock shelter site by R.E. Cape of Dalton, NE, and that human remains were present. At an unknown date, the cultural items were transferred to E.B. Renaud, founder of the museum. The 58 unassociated funerary objects are 11 ceramic sherds (DU ID# NE I:12:4.1), 38 stone flakes (DU ID# NE I:12:4.2), seven pieces of ground stone (DU ID# NE I:12:4.3), one stone needle fragment (DU ID# NE I:12:4.4), and one polishing stone (DU ID# NE I:12:4.5).

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural items in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: geographical information and oral tradition.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology has determined that:

- The 106 cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- The one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of