

objects like glass beads and copper or brass kettles. Bradley donated the collection to the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology in 1994. The 733 unassociated funerary objects and objects of cultural patrimony are 32 lots of faunal remains and modified faunal remains; 87 lots of metal items and fragments; 34 lots of ceramic sherds, pipes, pendants, and ceramic fragments; 550 lots of stone tools, stone debitage, and stone items; 24 lots of beads; one shell button; one stone effigy; one gun flint; one lot miscellaneous items; one whetstone; and one glass shard.

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: archeological information, geographical information, historical information, and expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology has determined that:

- The 733 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 733 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Onondaga Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by 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 cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 12, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology 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 10.8, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: December 6, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–27379 Filed 12–12–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037066;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Field Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains were collected at an unknown location or locations.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after January 12, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org.

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 Field Museum. 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 Field Museum.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were collected at an unknown location or locations. The human remain is a hair clipping belonging to one individual, identified with the tribal designation Wyandotte (Field Museum catalog number #193207.9). Field Museum staff believe this hair clipping was collected under the direction of Franz Boas and Frederick Ward Putnam for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The hair clippings were accessioned into the Field Museum's collection in 1939. No information regarding the individual's name, sex, age, or geographic location has been found. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains 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: historical.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains described in this notice and the Wyandotte Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 and, if joined to a request from one or more of the Indian Tribes, the Huron-Wendat Nation, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 12, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Field Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Field Museum 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: December 6, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–27380 Filed 12–12–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037056;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Missouri Basin Region, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office, McCook, NE

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office (Reclamation Nebraska-Kansas Area Office) 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 Jewell, Mitchell, Norton,

and Phillips Counties, KS, and from Frontier County, NE.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 12, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Catherine Griffin, Bureau of Reclamation, Nebraska-Kansas Area Office, 1706 West 3rd Street, McCook, NE 69001, telephone (308) 345–8324, email cgriffin@usbr.gov.

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 Reclamation Nebraska-Kansas Area Office. 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 Reclamation Nebraska-Kansas Area Office.

Description

14JW-HOFTS

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Jewell County, KS. Sometime prior to 1982, a private citizen reported that human remains were exposed on the south shore of Lovewell Reservoir. Native American archeological sites with fragmentary human remains are known to erode from the south shore of Lovewell Reservoir. These sites date to either the Plains Woodland period (A.D. 1–1000) or Plains Village period (A.D. 1000–1500). The Kansas Historical Society (KHS) assigned Unmarked Burial Sites (UBS) case number UBS 1991–52 to the human remains. The box was labelled “Hofts Collection.” In 1995, Reclamation transferred the human remains to the Wichita State University's Biological Anthropology Laboratory (WSU–BAL) for inventory and secure storage. The fragmentary human remains belong to a young adult, probably female, 20 to 30 years of age. No associated funerary objects are present.

14JW312

Human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from Jewell County, KS. In 1982, the KHS, working under a cooperative agreement with Reclamation, excavated fragmentary and poorly preserved human remains that were eroding into Lovewell Reservoir at site 14JW312, aka the Begin Ossuary. KHS excavated an estimated 10 sets of commingled human remains from a burial pit, and one set

of human remains from an extended primary burial. KHS assigned case number UBS 1989–29 to the human remains. In 1995, Reclamation transferred the human remains and associated funerary objects to WSU–BAL for inventory and secure storage. The fragmentary human remains collected from 14JW312 belong to an infant, a child, an adolescent, and male and female adults. The four associated funerary objects are one shell disc bead, one lot consisting of pottery sherds (from at least two different vessels), one lot consisting of chipped stone debitage, and one lot consisting of unmodified deer bones. The associated funerary objects date to the Upper Republican phase of the Central Plains Tradition (A.D. 950–1400).

14ML1

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Mitchell County, KS. In 1952, the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys (SI–RBS) recommended that a salvage excavation be conducted at the late prehistoric village site 14ML1, aka the Glen Elder Site, prior to its destruction by construction of Glen Elder Dam. In 1963, the University of Nebraska, Lincoln (UNL) excavated site 14ML1 under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS). The 1963 excavation recovered two human bones from a filled pit. In 2001, graduate students working on faunal and artifact curation found additional human remains within the 14ML1 archeological collection. The archeological materials from 14ML1 date to the Central Plains Tradition (A.D. 1000–1500). In 2001, Reclamation transferred the human remains to WSU–BAL for inventory and secure storage. The fragmentary human remains collected from 14ML1 belong to a mature adult of unknown sex. No associated funerary objects are present.

14ML5

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Mitchell County, KS. In 1952, the SI–RBS recommended that a salvage excavation be conducted at the late prehistoric village site 14ML5 prior to its inundation by Glen Elder Dam and Waconda Lake. From 1964 to 1965, the UNL excavated site 14ML5 under a cooperative agreement with the NPS. UNL excavated two earthen lodge floors and an extramural work area. Human remains were excavated from an unknown area within the site. The archeological materials from site 14ML5 are associated with the Solomon River phase of the Central Plains Tradition