

and associated funerary objects and any Indian Tribe. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Coconino or Navajo Counties, AZ.

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

ADDRESSES: Lyn Carranza, Superintendent, Navajo National Monument, End of AZ Hwy 564 North, P.O. Box 7717, Shonto, AZ 86054-7717, telephone (928) 624-5500 Ext. 244, email lyn_carranza@nps.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 superintendent, NAVA. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by NAVA.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from Coconino or Navajo County, AZ. The human remains were found in, or accessioned into, NAVA collections between 1954 and 1999 with no clear locational information. NAVA reasonably believes that they were either removed from within the monument or from the vicinity of the monument. The 37 associated funerary objects are one pendant, 30 beads, one worked stone, and five sherds.

Tribal Land

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice were removed from known geographic locations. At the time of removal, these locations were the tribal land of one or more Indian Tribes.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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. The National Park Service intends to convey the associated

funerary objects to the Tribes pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 102503(g) through (i) and 54 U.S.C. 102504.

- No relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any Indian Tribe.
- The human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice were removed from the tribal land of the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah.

Requests for Disposition

Written requests for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 a tribal land Indian Tribe.

Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after February 12, 2024. If competing requests for disposition are received, NAVA must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. NAVA is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes 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: January 5, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-00523 Filed 1-11-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037232; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Cincinnati Museum Center, Cincinnati, OH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC) 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 Butler and Hamilton Counties, OH.

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

ADDRESSES: Tyler Swinney, Cincinnati Museum Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45203, telephone (513) 287-7000 Ext. 7287, email tswinney@cincymuseum.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 Cincinnati Museum Center. 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 Cincinnati Museum Center.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from site 33Bu297 (Watson Gravel) in Butler County, OH. The site was excavated by Bob Koth, most likely with assistance from Cincinnati Museum of Natural History archeology personnel, during the summer of 1973 and subsequently donated to the museum in October 1973. A Fort Ancient determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on the presence of associated diagnostic shell-tempered pottery. The 49 associated funerary objects are one small shell-tempered jar with three-line guilloche-incised neck, two copper-stained bi-pointed bone pins/needles, 17 eroded sheet copper earspool fragments, one shell disc bead, one tee-shaped bone awl, one shell-tempered decorated rim sherd, one freshwater mussel shell, one flint flake, one soil sample, six unburned animal bones, and 17 glacial pebbles.

Human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were

removed from site 33Ha124(38) (Perin Village). The site was surface collected by Cincinnati Museum of Natural History archeology personnel in 1975 following disturbances associated with a golf course expansion. A Late Woodland determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on proximity to nearby sites and comparison to diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from the site during earlier 1960s surveys. The nine associated funerary objects are one polished proximal deer phalanx and eight unburned animal bones.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 23 individuals were removed from site 33Ha243(157) (Sayler Park Mound) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The site was excavated from 1955–1957 by Dr. James Kellar on behalf of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History prior to housing development. An Early Woodland determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on mound dimensions, mortuary behavior (log tombs), and associated diagnostic objects. The 83 associated funerary objects are one bear effigy tubular pipe, one bird effigy pipe, one banded slate expanding center gorget, 13 copper bracelets, three copper bracelet fragments, one copper ring fragment, one unburned split bone awl, one antler billet, one sandstone slot abrader, five barrel-shaped marine shell beads, 10 lots of marine shell beads and fragments, 28 botanical/soil samples, one mending unburned deer humerus, 13 untyped chert bifaces, one limestone-tempered body sherd, one freshwater bivalve shell fragment, and one modified sedimentary stone.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 19 individuals were removed from site 33Ha368 (Luebke Mound) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The site was surface collected by Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation (MPAHP) archeologists in 1980 after the mound has been extensively looted and destroyed in 1978 and all MPAHP collections were subsequently transferred to the museum in 1990. An Early or Middle Woodland determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on mound dimensions and Ohio Archaeological Inventory documentation for the site. The 86 associated funerary objects include one lot of unburned animal bone, one lot of worked animal bone, one lot of saw-cut animal bone, one chert biface fragment, one lot of unmodified gastropods, one lot of unmodified freshwater bivalve shells, and one lot of worked freshwater bivalve shell fragments that were

surface collected along with ancestral remains.

Human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from site 33Ha400 (Schomaker Site) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The site was surveyed by Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation (MPAHP) in 1978; excavated by amateur archeologists Mike Sedler and Tom Stumpf in 1984–1985; and, surveyed by the museum in 1985 during the Great Miami River Survey, which expanded to unit excavations in 1986–1987. A Fort Ancient determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on circular village orientation and wall-trench domestic architecture, as well as the presence of diagnostic shell-tempered ceramics and triangular arrow points. The 13 associated funerary objects are unburned animal bone; however, Tom Stumpf apparently sold a human effigy smoking pipe to Jan Sorgenfri before Mike Sedler donated ancestral Native American human remains in his collection to the museum in 1991. The current location of the human effigy smoking pipe is unknown.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed from site 33Ha586 (Driving Range Site) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The site was surveyed and excavated by Kemron Environmental Services in 1992–1993 as part of a Metropolitan Sewer District project and recovered cultural material was subsequently deposited at the museum in 1997. Late Archaic, Woodland, and Fort Ancient determinations for these ancestral Native American human remains are based on the presence of diagnostic shell- and rock-tempered ceramics, C14 dates, and diagnostic stone tools characteristic of the Late Archaic period in southwest Ohio. The 93 associated funerary objects include 17 soil samples, a suspected toolkit (consisting of two bifaces, 10 burned limestone pieces, one sandstone abrader, one retouched uniface, two mending turtle shell fragments, one Merom cluster projectile point, 16 retouched flakes, one McWhinney cluster projectile point, three chert flakes, and three unmodified freshwater bivalve shells with one associated soil sample), 28 unburned animal bones, one bone awl distal tip, one chert flake, one shell-tempered cord marked body sherd, and four burned animal bones.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site 33Ha588 (Martin Field Site) in Hamilton County, Ohio. The site was partially excavated by Gray and Pape, Inc., in 1993 as part of a

Metropolitan Sewer District project and recovered cultural material was subsequently deposited at the museum in 1996 and accessioned in 2002. Although these ancestral Native American human remains were recovered from highly disturbed contexts, a Late Archaic period determination is probable based on diagnostic stone tools (McWhinney cluster projectile points) recovered from nearby midden deposits and features. The two associated funerary objects are one burned Ordovician trilobite fossil and one chert flake.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site 33Ha641 (Clear Creek Site) in Hamilton County, Ohio. Cincinnati Museum Center conducted salvage excavations at the site in 1994 after the site had been graded in preparation for recreational soccer fields and community park. A Fort Ancient determination for these ancestral Native American human remains is based on the presence of associated diagnostic shell-tempered pottery and triangular arrow points. No associated funerary objects are present.

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, archeological, folkloric, geographic, historical, linguistic, and oral traditional.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 72 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 335 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 Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; The Osage Nation; and the Wyandotte 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 February 12, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Cincinnati Museum Center 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 Cincinnati Museum Center 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: January 5, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-00529 Filed 1-11-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037227;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Amistad National Recreation Area, Del Rio, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Amistad National Recreation Area (AMIS) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any Indian Tribe. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Val Verde County, TX.

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

ADDRESSES: Christopher Ryan, Superintendent, Amistad National Recreation Area, 10477 Hwy. 90 West, Del Rio, TX 78840, telephone (830) 775-7491, email chris_ryan@nps.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 superintendent, AMIS. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by AMIS.

Description

Most human remains and associated funerary objects in the collections of Amistad National Recreation Area were removed by the NPS-sponsored Texas Archeological Salvage Project (TASP) salvage excavations carried out by the University of Texas at Austin in 1958–1968, during the planning and construction of the Amistad Reservoir in Val Verde County, Texas. Later, after Amistad National Recreation Area was established to manage the federal lands surrounding the completed reservoir, some additional human remains were removed by NPS personnel.

In 1958, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from the Damp Cave site in Val Verde County, TX. The site, a small rockshelter, was located by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project and excavated by the University of Texas. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Centipede Cave site in Val Verde County, TX. The site, an intermediate-sized rockshelter, was located by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project and excavated by the University of Texas. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Devils Mouth site in Val Verde County, TX during a reservoir survey by the University of Texas. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, 14 individuals were removed from the Coontail Spin site in Val Verde County, TX. The site, a large rockshelter, was located in 1958 by the University of Texas and tested in 1962 by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project. The 47 associated funerary objects are four manos, one soil sample, one metate, two dart points, 29 pieces of matting and fragments, one non-human vertebra (possibly bear or cow), one other faunal bone, and eight wooden stakes.

In 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, one more individual were removed from the Coontail Spin site during salvage excavations by NPS staff. There were no associated funerary objects.

In 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Mosquito Cave site in Val Verde County, TX, by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Eagle Cave site, in Val Verde County, TX. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 41VV88 in Val Verde County, TX. The site, a small rockshelter, was located in 1958 by the University of Texas and excavated in 1965. The one associated funerary object is one lot of perishable objects including cordage and possible “fur cordage” (robe fragments?).

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from the Perpetual Care Shelter site in Val Verde County, TX. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1965 and 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Conejo Shelter site in Val Verde County, TX by the University of Texas. The 241 associated funerary objects are three metates/grinding slabs; two *Sophora secundiflora* fragments; four prickly pear cactus *Opuntia sp.* fragments; six bags of unidentified vegetal material; one bundle of tied grass; one fiber object of miscellaneous leaves, twigs, and fibers with cordage; three lots of fur objects (rabbit fur robe fragments, or bags of robe fragments); one fiber tied with cordage; one grass bundle with rabbit fur robe remnants; one bracelet;