

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Dickson Camp site (11F10/11Fv35), Fulton County, IL, during professional excavation by the Illinois State Museum. The Dickson Camp site dates to the Early Havana Tradition or Early Middle Woodland period (150–50 BC). The 24 associated funerary objects include one unmodified rock, 13 pieces of chert debitage, one piece of sandstone, one lamellar flake blade of Cobden-Dongola chert, three fire-cracked rocks, one piece of ochre, one drumfish tooth, one mussel shell, one cordmarked ceramic vessel, and one mussel shell spoon.

In 1966, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Dickson Camp site (11F10/11Fv35), Fulton County, IL, during salvage excavation by the Illinois State Museum. The 11 associated funerary objects include one projectile point, four chert flakes, and six ceramic sherds.

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a Middle Woodland (Hopewell) mound (11F10/11Fo36), Fulton County, IL, by the Illinois State Museum. In 1981, associated funerary objects from this mound collected on an unknown date were transferred from the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist to the Illinois State Museum. The mound dates between 50 BC–A.D. 400. The 81 associated funerary objects include 31 lots of chert flakes, one lot of chert, one lot of clay pieces, one grinding stone, one grooved sandstone abrader, one hammerstone, 12 lots of ceramic sherds, two projectile points, 13 lots of rock, eight lots of soil, six lots of shell, one ash sample, one bark sample, and two sets of bark impressions in sediment matrix.

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, biological, geographical, linguistic, and oral tradition information.

Determinations

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

Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the Illinois State Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 1,325 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 9,347 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 Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; The Osage Nation; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

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 March 27, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Illinois State Museum 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 Illinois State Museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

This notice was submitted before the effective date of the revised regulations (88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the

notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

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

Dated: February 16, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–03807 Filed 2–23–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037458; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: 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) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Cross County, AR.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after March 27, 2024.

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 summary or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

The 531 cultural items were removed from Cross County, Arkansas between 1879 and 1880 as part of Peabody

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expeditions led by Edwin Curtiss. These cultural items consist of unassociated funerary objects from six sites. The 66 unassociated funerary objects at Fortune Mounds (state site number 3CS71; Parkin Phase) include 64 items that are present at the PMAE and two items that are not currently located. The 64 items present at the PMAE are two lots consisting of ceramic items, 50 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, one lot consisting of charcoal, eight lots consisting of faunal items, and three lots consisting of stone items. The two lots not currently located are two lots consisting of faunal items.

The 95 unassociated funerary objects at Halcomb's Mounds (state site number 3CS28; Parkin Phase) include 94 objects that are present at the PMAE and one object that is not currently located. The 94 objects present are two lots consisting of ceramic items, 79 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, five lots consisting of faunal items, five lots consisting of stone items, one lot consisting of clay items, one lot consisting of floral items, one lot consisting of an unidentified organic item. The one object not present is one lot consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments.

The 156 unassociated funerary objects at Neeley's Ferry Mounds (state site number 3CS24; Parkin Phase) include 154 objects that are present at the PMAE and two objects that are not currently located. The 154 objects present at the PMAE are: six lots consisting of ceramic items, 116 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, 22 lots consisting of faunal items, seven lots consisting of stone items, one lot consisting of floral items, and two lots consisting of charcoal items. The two objects not present are one lot consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, and one lot consisting of faunal remains.

The 14 unassociated funerary objects at Robinson's Mound (Parkin Phase) are one lot consisting of ceramic items, 11 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, one lot consisting of faunal items, and one lot consisting of clay items.

The 161 unassociated funerary objects at Rose Mound (state site number 3CS27; Parkin Phase) are four lots consisting of ceramic items, 129 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, 13 lots consisting of faunal items, eight lots consisting of stone items, four lots consisting of clay items, one lot consisting of floral items, and two lots consisting of metal items.

The 39 unassociated funerary objects at Stanley Mounds, also known as Parkin Site (state site number 3CS29;

Parkin Phase) are one lot consisting of ceramic items, 33 lots consisting of ceramic vessel or vessel fragments, four lots consisting of faunal items, and one lot consisting of copper items.

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: 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 531 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.

- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Quapaw 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 March 27, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE 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 PMAE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

This notice was submitted before the effective date of the revised regulations (88 FR 86452, December 13, 2023, effective January 12, 2024). As the notice conforms to the mandatory format of the **Federal Register** and includes the required information, the National Park Service is publishing this notice as submitted.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: February 16, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037441;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program (OSA-BP) 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 Buena Vista, Cherokee, Mills, O'Brien, Plymouth, and Polk Counties, IA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after March 27, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative