

notice. The cultural items were removed from an unknown location.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after February 13, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Taylor Ronquillo, University of Nebraska State Museum, 900 N 16th Street, Lincoln, NE 68508, telephone (402) 472-6592, email tronquillo2@unl.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 Nebraska State 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 summary or related records held by the University of Nebraska State Museum.

Description

The 14 cultural items were removed from an unknown location. The only information provided to the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM) concerning their provenience was that they share a geographical location of the Northwest Coast.

On May 24, 2021, the UNSM obtained ownership of 1,355 objects from the Joslyn Art Museum (JAM). JAM had obtained ownership of this collection from the Omaha Public Library on December 10, 2020. Among these 1,355 objects were 13 cultural items—two sacred objects and 11 objects of cultural patrimony—from the Northwest Coast Region. The two sacred objects are one seal drag and one dew claw rattle. The 11 objects of cultural patrimony are three baskets, one spoon, three hooks, one slate adz, two harpoon heads, and one harpoon.

In 1892, Harvey Shotwell donated a spirit canoe to UNSM. There only information accompanying this donation was that the item came from the Northwest Coast Region. This spirit canoe is a sacred object.

On September 16, 2022, during consultation between the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington and the UNSM, tribal representatives identified the spirit canoe, the seal drag, and the dew claw rattle as sacred objects and the three baskets, the spoon, the three hooks, the slate adz, the two harpoon heads, and the harpoon as objects of cultural patrimony, and they also requested the repatriation of these 14 cultural items. According to information provided by the Tribe, these items are

typical of the region, similar items have been used in ceremonial ways by the Tribe, and local Tribal artists still create similar items today.

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 and oral traditional.

Determinations

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

- Three of the cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.
- Eleven of the 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 Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (*previously* listed as Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington).

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 February 13, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Nebraska State Museum 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 University of Nebraska State Museum 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 10.8, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: January 4, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023-00471 Filed 1-11-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035097; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) 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 Lancaster County, SC.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after February 13, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Adam King, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, telephone (803) 409-9777, email aking@sc.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 SCIAA. 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 SCIAA.

Description

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 38LA00–JH, in Lancaster County, SC, by Mr. John R. Hart of York, SC, from a “Historic Catawba Burial, near Van Wyck, South Carolina.” In 1981, the human remains were donated to SCIAA following Mr. Hart’s death by his son, Mr. John R. Hart III. No known individual was identified. The 79 associated funerary objects are 11 metal arm band fragments; 27 round metal trade brooches; three heart shaped metal trade brooches; 10 metal disk button fragments; five metal ball buttons; two faceted, clear glass button/jewelry insets; 18 metal jewelry fragments [three wire hoops, two flat triangles, eight cut triangles with bead dangles, three dangles, and two eagles], one lot of glass beads, one lot of miscellaneous cut nail fragments, and one lot of miscellaneous fabric fragments.

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: archeological, geographical, and historical.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The 79 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 Catawba Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Catawba Tribe of South Carolina).

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 13, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the SCIAA 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 SCIAA 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 4, 2023.

Melanie O’Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–00468 Filed 1–11–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0035103; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Hastings Museum, Hastings, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Hastings Museum intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural item was removed from Trigg County, KY.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after February 13, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dan Brosz, Hastings Museum, 1330 N Burlington Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901, telephone (402) 462–2399, email dbrosz@cityofhastings.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 Hastings 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 summary or related records held by the Hastings Museum.

Description

On an unknown date, an unassociated funerary object was removed from an unidentified mound in Trigg County, KY, by R.E. Dodge. This unassociated object came to the Hastings Museum between 1926 and 1931. The one unassociated funerary object is a cylindrical bead made from tightly wound copper.

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.

Determinations

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

- The one cultural item described above is 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 is 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 item and The Chickasaw Nation (as the requestor on behalf of and in coordination with the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of