

the Lindsay Wildlife Collection before 1965 when the museum started keeping records for its collection. The Lindsay Wildlife Collection started as a private collection by Alexander "Sandy" Lindsay to share his curiosity and passion for the natural world with the people of Walnut Creek, CA. Mr. Lindsay focused his collection on specimens and objects acquired in or around Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, CA. No associated funerary objects are present.

Aboriginal Land

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice were removed from unknown geographic locations, most likely near Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, CA. This location is the aboriginal lands of one or more Indian Tribes. The following information was used to identify the aboriginal land: treaties.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four 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 and associated funerary objects described in this notice were removed from the aboriginal land of the California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

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 May 17, 2023. If competing requests for disposition are

received, Lindsay Wildlife Museum 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. Lindsay Wildlife Museum 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: April 6, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023-08058 Filed 4-14-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035668;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Pioneer Museum, Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort, Kentucky Department of Parks, Carlisle, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Pioneer Museum, Blue Licks Battlefield State Resort Park, Kentucky Department of Parks has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any Indian Tribe. The human remains were removed from Franklin County, KY.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after May 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Jennifer Spence, Parks Museum Curator, Kentucky Department of Parks, 500 Mero Street, 5th Floor, Frankfort, KY 40601, telephone (502) 892-3339, email Jennifer.spence@ky.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 Kentucky Department of Parks. 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 Kentucky Department of Parks.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Franklin County, KY. The human remains were collected from an unknown site in Franklin County, KY, sometime between May 29 and May 31, 1966, based on a handwritten note found with the human remains during an inventory project at the Pioneer Museum in January of 2021. No known individuals were identified. 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 the aboriginal land: a treaty.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, the Kentucky Department of Parks has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; The Osage Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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 and described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after May 17, 2023. If competing requests for disposition are

received, the Kentucky Department of Parks 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 Kentucky Department of Parks 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: April 5, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023-08057 Filed 4-14-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035613;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK

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, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region (FWS Alaska) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects with assistance from the University of Alaska Museum of the North and the Museum of the Aleutians, 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 archeological sites on Kagamil, Carlisle, and Ship Rock Islands in the Aleutians West Census Area, AK.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after May 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Jeremy M. Karchut, Regional Archeologist/Regional Historic Preservation Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E Tudor Road, MS-235, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, email jeremy_karchut@fws.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 FWS Alaska. 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 FWS Alaska.

Description

Kagamil Island, Warm Cave

In 1948 or 1949, during an expedition led by physical anthropologist William S. Laughlin, 18 associated funerary objects were removed from Warm Cave on Kagamil Island. In 2017, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA, transferred these associated funerary objects to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, AK. The 18 associated funerary objects include four woven fiber mats, two wood tools, five pieces of work wood, one unworked piece of wood, two ground stone knife fragments, two wood panels, one abrader, and one soil sample.

Kagamil Island

Between 1947 and 1950, ethnobotanist Theodore P. Bank II and physical anthropologist William S. Laughlin removed human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals from an unknown site—likely Cold Cave, Warm Cave, or Mask Cave—on Kagamil Island. Initially, these human remains and associated funerary objects were stored at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology in Ann Arbor, MI. In 1982, they were transferred to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, AK, and in 2002, they were transferred to the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska, AK. Following additional transfers, physical custody is of the human remains is currently split between the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska. These human remains belong to seven adults and two juveniles. No known individuals were identified. The 44 associated funerary objects are one awl, one bone fish hook shank, one bone foreshaft, one bone labret, one bone object, one bone point, two pieces of cordage, one flora sample, one grass bundle, one ivory labret, one ivory object, one kayak part, one matting and cordage lot, three matting bundles, 19 matting fragments, one pumice sample, one lot of slides, one skin/hide

fragment, three soil samples, one wood object, and one wood shaft fragment.

In 1936, Olaus Murie removed human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals from “Mummy Cave”—likely Cold Cave, Warm Cave, or Mask Cave—on Kagamil Island. In 1973, Adolph Murie (Olaus' brother) and his wife Louise donated a collection amassed by Olaus and his wife Margaret to the Teton Science Schools, in Northwest Wyoming and Idaho, which included these human remains. In November of 2021, the human remains were found in the “Murie Museum closet,” and in August of 2022, they were transferred to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1938, William S. Laughlin removed 51 associated funerary objects from a cave—likely Cold Cave, Warm Cave, or Mask Cave—on Kagamil Island. Over the years, the Laughlin family donated these objects to the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska. The 51 associated funerary objects are one awl, four bifaces, three bone points, one bone wedge, one bundle of fiber/plant material, three pieces of cordage, two bundles of cordage, one ear bone, one flake tool, two foreshafts, two beads, one ground stone, one incised stone, one matting fragment, two lots of mixed fiber fragments, one piece of mold, one otter tooth, one pointed bone implement, four PPKs, four scrapers, two sea lion teeth, one seal tooth, one sealskin strap with fur, three ulus, one whale tooth, five worked bones, and one woven bag fragment.

In 1941, Malcolm Greany removed nine associated funerary objects from a cave—likely Cold Cave, Warm Cave, or Mask Cave—on Kagamil Island. In 1942, Greany gave these objects to the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, and in 2022, they were transferred to the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska. The nine associated funerary objects are nine grass mat fragments.

Ship Rock Island

At an unknown date, an unknown individual removed 11 associated funerary objects from Ship Rock Cave on Ship Rock Island, located in Umnak Strait between Umnak Island and Unalaska Island. (Possibly, Aleš Hrdlička removed these objects in 1937 and 1938.) Currently, the objects are housed at the Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska. The 11 associated funerary objects are eight kayak parts, one wood vessel, one wood vessel bottom, and one wood shaft fragment.