

an individual of unknown age and sex. No known individual was identified. The 12 associated funerary objects are one fragment of animal bone, four small pottery sherds, three chert flakes, and four pieces of chert shatter.

Archeological evidence indicates the Stone Ridge/Guido site was occupied repeatedly, beginning in the Late Archaic period, with a primary occupation during the Late Woodland through early Contact periods.

Between 1971 and 1974, human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from the Grapes site near Marbletown, Ulster County, NY, during excavations conducted by avocational archeologists Mr. George Van Sickle and Mr. James Burggraf. In 2002, Dr. Joseph Diamond of the State University of New York transferred these human remains to the NYSM. The human remains belong to a child about 2 years old, a young adult 16–20 years old, five adult males 20–45 years old, an adult female 35–45 years old, and two adults of unknown age and sex. No known individuals were identified. The 701 associated funerary objects are 73 chert flakes, 23 pieces of chert shatter, one possible biface, 77 pottery sherds, eight bear claws, 25 fragments of shell, 482 fragments of animal bone, seven charcoal samples, and five soil samples. Archeological evidence indicates the Grapes site dates to the early Contact period, ca. A.D. 1580–1620.

Between 1957 and 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, 28 individuals were removed from the Hurley site in Hurley, Ulster County, NY, during excavations conducted by avocational archeologist Mr. James Burggraf. In 1994 these human remains were donated to the NYSM as part of a larger collection. The fragmentary, incomplete remains belong to three children, eight adult males, 15 adult females, and two adults of unknown sex. No known individuals were identified. The 1,295 associated funerary objects are 30 projectile points and fragments, 219 pottery sherds, one pottery vessel, 745 animal bone fragments, 35 stone bifaces and fragments, eight stone biface blanks, five stone end scrapers, 138 stone flakes, one stone core, one stone pestle, one stone muller, 11 hammerstones and pitted stones, one stone celt, 27 unmodified stones, eight fire-cracked rocks, four botanical samples, 16 charcoal samples, 31 shell fragments, seven soil samples, one fossil, two fragments of yellow ocher, one brick fragment, one kaolin pipe fragment, and one leather fragment. Archeological evidence indicates the Hurley site was occupied repeatedly

from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods with a primary occupation during the Late Woodland period.

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 information and geographical information.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 80 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 2,668 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 Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

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 January 9, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the NYSM 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 NYSM 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 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: November 30, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034985; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: New York State Museum, Albany, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the New York State Museum (NYSM), intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Orange and Ulster Counties, NY.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after January 9, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Lisa Anderson, New York State Museum, 3049 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, telephone (518) 486–2020, email lisa.anderson@nysed.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 NYSM. 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 NYSM.

Description

In 1909, Everett R. Burmaster removed two unassociated funerary

objects from a Native American grave at the Van Etten site near Port Jervis, in Orange County, NY, during excavations conducted for the NYSM. The unassociated funerary objects are one brass lion sejant spoon and one bronze bell. Archeological evidence indicates the burials from the Van Etten site date to the first half of the 18th century, when the area was known as traditional Munsee or Lenape territory.

Between 1957 and 1972, James R. Burggraf removed two unassociated funerary objects from a Native American grave at the Hurley site in Hurley, Ulster County, NY. The objects were donated to the NYSM in 1994 as part of a larger collection. The unassociated funerary objects are one bannerstone and one projectile point. Archeological evidence indicates the Hurley site was occupied repeatedly from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods, with a primary occupation during the Late Woodland period.

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 and geographical.

Determinations

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

- The four 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 Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

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 9, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the NYSM 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 NYSM 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: November 30, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034979; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, NC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to

claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Office of State Archaeology at the address in this notice by January 9, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Emily McDowell, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, 215 West Lane Street, Raleigh, NC 27616, telephone (919) 715–5599, email emily.mcdowell@ncdcr.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, NC, that meet the definition of an object of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

In 2009, a single, intentional domestic dog burial was removed from 31MA77, the Iotla site, in Macon County, NC, during archeological data recovery conducted by TRC Environmental Corporation. These excavations were conducted on behalf of the Macon County Airport Authority to mitigate adverse effects to the site by a planned runway expansion, in consultation with the Federal Aviation Authority as part of the review process under 54 U.S.C. 306108 (also known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act).

In May of 2021, representatives from the Cherokee Tribes expressed interest in repatriation of the dog burial. In October of 2021, the burial remains were transferred to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center, whereupon Research Center staff began collecting information and conducting consultation on this item.

The object of cultural patrimony is a single, adult male domestic dog burial. The skeleton was well preserved and mostly complete. The dog burial is associated with the Late Qualla Historic Cherokee occupation at the Iotla site. Given the importance of dogs in Cherokee culture and the intention with which these remains were placed in the ground, this dog was of importance to the community that buried him.