

that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any Indian Tribe. The human remains were removed from Cass County, MN.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 24, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. James Doyle, Director, Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University, 410 Carpenter Building, University Park, PA 16802, telephone (814) 865-2033, email matsonmuseum@psu.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 Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University. 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 Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, eight individuals were removed from the Leech River area in Cass County, MN. In 1978, Mrs. Bertha H. Lucas donated these human remains to Pennsylvania State University. Since 1902, her husband, Mr. Howard K. Lucas, had been collecting prehistoric items, and during the 1920s and 1930s, he purchased some items from other collectors. The human remains (Penn State Lot 27), consisting of seven skulls, one unassociated mandible, and disarticulated teeth, belong to two adult females (PSU27:130, PSU27:131), one young adult female (PSU27:112), two elderly adult males (PSU27:114; PSU27:164), one adult male (PSU27:149), one adult of indeterminate sex (PSU27:113), and one individual of indeterminate age and sex (no PSU number). 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: the 1837 Pine Tree Treaty and the 1855 Treaty of Washington.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after

consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, the Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of, at minimum, eight 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 Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Leech Lake Band).

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 July 24, 2023. If competing requests for disposition are received, the Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University 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 Matson Museum of Anthropology, Penn State University 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 and 10.11.

Dated: June 14, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036076; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, NC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology 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 Jackson and Swain Counties, NC.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 24, 2023.

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

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Jackson County, NC. In 1992, these human remains were recovered during a salvage excavation conducted by Dr. David Moore, who was employed at the Office of State Archaeology. The excavation was conducted in response to the unanticipated discovery of significant archeological features during the construction of the K-8 Cullowhee Valley School. As a result, archeological sites 31JK32 and 31JK270 were registered. The archeological context of

these individuals is unclear. We do not know whether they were recovered from the Connestee phase component (ca. 200–600 CE) or the Late Woodland component (ca. 800–1000 CE). The latter component is characterized by Napier-style pottery, which is associated with Muskogean presence or influence. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from Swain County, NC. In 1990, these human remains were excavated from the Ela Site, 31SW5, by Western Carolina University, during a survey for the East Elementary School. The human remains are associated with the Cherokee Qualla Phase occupation of the site, with some of the individuals being removed from a Qualla Phase structure. Following the excavation, the human remains were transferred to Wake Forest University in Winston Salem, NC, for analysis, and in 2010, they were transferred to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. No known individuals were identified. The 4,056 associated funerary objects are 1,591 pieces of fired clay, 1,048 flakes, 555 pottery sherds, 375 faunal elements, 316 pieces of shatter, 19 projectile points/projectile point fragments, 98 unworked items (such as mica), 12 charcoal samples, nine cobbles, six beads, 10 cores, five wedges, three polishers, two hammerstones, two bifaces, one spokeshave, one ceramic disc, one gaming stone, one soapstone sherd, and one shell gorget.

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, historical, and oral traditional.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 4,056 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 Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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 July 24, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology 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 North Carolina Office of State Archaeology 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, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: June 14, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036069; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: California State University, Chico, Chico, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the California State University Chico (CSU Chico) 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 Butte County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 24, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dawn Rewolinski, California State University, Chico, 400 W 1st Street, Chico, CA 95929, telephone (530) 898–3090, email drewolinski@csuchico.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 CSU Chico. 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 CSU Chico.

Description

Accession 72

Human remains representing, at minimum, 78 individuals were removed from Butte County, CA. In 1969, the Campbell Site was recorded by Ray L. Milhorn, and in 1971, it was excavated by Dorothy Hill and the Butte College Anthropology 3 class. After the excavation, the collection was personally stored by Dorothy Hill for an unknown amount of time and then at an unknown date, likely prior to 1974, it was transferred to CSU Chico. No known individuals were identified. The 8,389 associated funerary objects are three organics, 38 lots consisting of debitage, 123 modified stones, 118 projectile points, 519 unmodified shells,