

or after December 7, 2022. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology 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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of 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 10.8, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: October 26, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2022-24228 Filed 11-4-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034808; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Silver Spring, MD

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 Defense, Defense Health Agency, National Museum of Health and Medicine has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains were removed from the vicinity of Waimea in Kauai County, HI.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after December 7, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Mr. Brian F. Spatola, Curator of Anatomical Division, National Museum of Health and Medicine, U.S. Army Garrison Forest Glen, 2500 Linden Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910, telephone (301) 319-3353, email brian.f.spatola.civ@health.mil.

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 National

Museum of Health and Medicine. 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine.

Description

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the vicinity of Waimea in Kauai County, HI. The human remains consist of an adult cranium that was collected by Valdemar Knudsen. Initially, these human remains were donated to the Smithsonian Institution. In February of 1869, they were transferred to the Army Medical Museum (today the National Museum of Health and Medicine). The cranium exhibits a healed depression fracture to the frontal bone. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains 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, geographical, historical, and archival.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native Hawaiian ancestry.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains described in this notice and the Native Hawaiian organization Hui Iwi Kuamo'o.

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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after December 7, 2022. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the National Museum of Health and Medicine 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Native Hawaiian organization 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: October 26, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034802; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the BIA. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the BIA at the address in this notice by December 7, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Tamara Billie, NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44—Suite 345, Albuquerque, NM 87104, telephone (505) 879-9711, email tamara.billie@bia.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 cultural items under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects 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 Items

All 376 cultural items listed in this notice were removed at an unknown date or dates from various sites located on the Wind River Indian Reservation, in Fremont County, WY, and at an unknown date or dates, these cultural items came into the possession of Theodore Sowers. In 1995, Sowers' daughters transferred these cultural items to Sowers' alma mater, the University of Denver. The 376 cultural items include 25 associated funerary objects, one sacred object, and 350 objects of cultural patrimony.

The 25 unassociated funerary objects are one ammunition belt (DU ID#1995.1.91), one arrow shaft (DU ID#1995.1.73), one awl (DU ID#1995.1.84), four fragments of beadwork (DU ID#1995.1.77 A–B and 1995.1.78 A–B), one bridle (DU ID#1995.1.83), two Sun Dance brooches (DU ID#1995.1.88–89), one choker (DU ID#1995.1.76), one earring (DU ID#1995.1.74), two gaming sticks (DU ID#1995.1.82 A–B), one necklace (DU

ID#1995.1.79), two pouch fragments (DU ID#1995.1.75 and 1995.1.80), one riding crop (DU ID#1995.1.93), one saddle (DU ID#1995.1.92 A–D), one saddle horn (DU ID#1995.1.90), two scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.85–86), one pipe stem (DU ID#1995.1.87), and two tools (DU ID#1995.1.81 A–B). Museum records indicate that these 25 unassociated funerary objects were removed from a burial.

The one sacred object is a Sun Dance whistle (DU ID #1995.1.72). This determination is based on information presented during consultation with Eastern Shoshone Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) staff and a Cultural/Spiritual Representative in March of 2019.

The 350 objects of cultural patrimony are 23 utilized lithic flakes (DU ID#WY WR.1), one steatite jar (DU ID#2879), 20 tools (DU ID#1995.1.283–288 and 1995.1.308–321), one stone core (DU ID#1995.1.1259), one unworked stone (DU ID#1995.1.595), seven fern fossils (DU ID#1995.1.1826–1832), two fossils (DU ID#1995.1.1835 and 1995.1.1837), one stone knife (DU ID#1995.1.210), three pieces of petrified wood (1995.1.1833–1834 and 1995.1.1836), four stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.209, 1995.1.217, 1995.1.221, and 1995.1.223), two stone choppers (DU ID#1995.1.739–740), four stone cores (DU ID#1995.1.733–736), 23 utilized lithic flakes (DU ID#1995.1.741–763), 18 stone knives (DU ID#1995.1.715–732), two stone manos (DU ID#1995.1.737–738), 45 stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.670–714), 19 stone tools (DU ID#1995.1.289–307), one stone abraded (DU ID#1995.1.936), eight stone bifaces (DU ID#1995.1.887–888, 1995.1.891, and 1995.1.893–897), eight stone choppers (DU ID#1995.1.819, 1995.1.928–933, and 1995.1.938), one coprolite (DU ID#1995.1.937), two stone cores (DU ID#1995.1.934–935), four stone drills (DU ID#1995.1.808, 1995.1.905–907), nine lithic flakes (DU ID#1995.1.913–914, 1995.1.918, 1995.1.921–923, and 1995.1.925–927), four utilized lithic flakes (DU ID#1995.912, 1995.1.919–920, and 1995.1.924), 36 stone knives (DU ID#1995.1.810–818, 1995.1.822–841, 1995.1.889–890, 1995.1.892, 1995.1.898–900, and 1995.1.909), three stone projectile points (DU ID#1995.1.768–770), two rocks coated in red ochre (DU ID#1995.1.939–940), one lot of stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.776–786, 1995.1.788–807, 1995.1.820–821, 1995.1.842, 1995.1.885–886, 1995.1.901–904, 1995.1.908, 1995.1.911, and 1995.1.915–917), one sinker (DU ID#1995.1.809), one stone uniface (1995.1.910), one

stone knife (DU ID#1995.1.765), one stone projectile point (DU ID#1995.1.767), two stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.764 and 1995.1.766), two lithic flakes (DU ID#1995.1.772–773), one stone projectile point (DU ID#1995.1.771), three stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.774–775 and 1995.1.787), two stone knives (DU ID#1995.1.874 and 1995.1.878), 40 stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.843–873, 1995.1.875–877, and 1995.1.879–884), six stone choppers (DU ID#1995.1.1279–1284), one stone core (DU ID#1995.1.1278), 11 stone knives (DU ID#1995.1.1276–1277, 1995.1.207–208, 1995.1.211–212, 1995.1.222, 1995.1.224–225, and 1995.1.228), and 23 stone scrapers (DU ID#1995.1.1262–1274, 1995.1.206, 1995.1.213–216, 1995.1.218–220, and 1995.1.226–227). This determination is based on information presented during consultation with Eastern Shoshone Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) staff and a Cultural/Spiritual Representative in March of 2019.

Based on information in the possession of the BIA, which includes information obtained during consultation, the items listed in this notice are culturally affiliated with the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (*previously* listed as Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming). This Indian Tribe has been living on the Wind River Mountain range and its environs for some 12,000 years.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), 25 of the 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), one of the cultural items described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), 350 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony and the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (*previously* listed as Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Tamara Billie, NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1001 Indian School Road NW, Mailbox 44—Suite 345, Albuquerque, NM 87104, telephone (505) 879-9711, email tamara.billie@bia.gov, by December 7, 2022. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects, sacred object, and objects of cultural patrimony to the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (*previously* listed as Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming) may proceed.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, with assistance from the Denver Museum is responsible for notifying the Eastern Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (*previously* listed as Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming) that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 26, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034805; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the

cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology at the address in this notice by December 7, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nicolette B. Meister, Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology, 700 College Street, Beloit, WI 53511, telephone (608) 363-2305, email meister@beloit.edu.

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 cultural items under the control of Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit, WI, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 Items

On an unknown date, six cultural items were removed from Elliot Mound, No. 3, in Sacramento County, CA. Museum catalog information states the items most likely belong to the Horatio Nelson Rust Collection. A native of Amherst, Massachusetts, Horatio Nelson Rust (1826-1906) was a lifelong antiquarian and amateur archeologist who began collecting archeological and ethnographic items as a traveling salesman on the East Coast. He accepted artifacts for trade or payment, and contracted the sale or collection of

artifacts from institutions in the East. In 1880, Rust moved to California, where he served as a United States Indian Agent. In 1892, Rust sold approximately 3,000 items to Frank Granger Logan. In 1894, Logan donated the Rust Collection to the Logan Museum of Anthropology. The six unassociated funerary objects (catalog number 4902) are one lot of coiled basketry fragments; one lot of loose weave net fragments; one lot of compact weave net fragments; one lot of twisted cordage fragments; one bundle of twisted threads; and one lot of woven blanket fragments.

Based on archeological, anthropological, geographical, ethnohistoric, ethnographic, linguistic, and oral traditional information, the Sacramento Valley and Delta regions, where Elliot Mound No. 3 is located, are home to Nisenan-speaking groups, of which Wilton Rancheria, California is one.

Determinations Made by Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology

Officials of Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the six 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Wilton Rancheria, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Nicolette B. Meister, Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology, 700 College Street, Beloit, WI 53511, telephone (608) 363-2305, email meister@beloit.edu, by December 7, 2022. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Wilton Rancheria, California may proceed.

Beloit College, Logan Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Wilton Rancheria, California that this notice has been published.