

40SY1, in Shelby County, TN. The human remains were found by Nash Museum staff. The human remains (40SY1/NA–A, 40SY1/NA–B, 40SY1/NA–C, 40SY1/NA–D, 40SY1/NA–E, 40SY1/NA–F, 40SY1/NA–G, 40SY1/NA–H, 40SY1/NA–J) belong to 10 individuals of unknown age and sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Chucalissa site, 40SY1, in Shelby County, TN. The human remains were found by Nash Museum staff. The human remains (40SY1/NA–K, 40SY1/NA–L) belong to two individuals of unknown age and sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Chucalissa site (40SY1) was occupied during the Mississippian period (ca. 1000–1550 C.E.). Although the human remains and associated funerary objects from Unit 12 (40SY1–12) and Unit 3/6 (40SY1–3/6), as well as those human remains that were surface collected from the Chucalissa site (40SY1) or found on the site, cannot be assigned a date, the archeological evidence at the Chucalissa site (40SY1) suggests they date range beginning with the Late Woodland and Mississippi periods/Ensley phase (pre-900 C.E.) and continuing through the Mitchell (ca. 900–1250 C.E.), Boxtown (ca. 1250–1400), and Walls (ca. 1250–1540 C.E.) phases. Archeological and anthropological evidence support a cultural affiliation of the Quapaw with late precontact and early post contact polities in the northern Lower Mississippi Valley. The cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Chucalissa site (40SY1) with the Quapaw Nation is also supported by material cultural, ethnohistoric, and linguistic evidence.

Determinations Made by the C.H. Nash Memorial Museum/Chucalissa Archaeological Museum, University of Memphis

Officials of the C.H. Nash Memorial Museum/Chucalissa Archaeological Museum, University of Memphis have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 375 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 733 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Quapaw Nation (*previously* listed as The Quapaw Tribe of Indians).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Melissa Buchner, C.H. Nash Memorial Museum/Chucalissa Archaeological Museum, University of Memphis, 1987 Indian Village Drive, Memphis, TN 38109, telephone (901) 785–3160, email chucalissa@memphis.edu, by April 20, 2023. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Quapaw Nation (*previously* listed as The Quapaw Tribe of Indians) may proceed.

The C.H. Nash Memorial Museum/Chucalissa Archaeological Museum is responsible for notifying the Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 15, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023–05733 Filed 3–20–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0035485; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Rice University, Houston, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Rice University 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 Brazoria County, TX.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after April 20, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Susan K. McIntosh, Department of Anthropology, MS–20, Rice University, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, TX 77251–1892, telephone (713) 348–3380, email skmci@rice.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 Rice 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 Rice University.

Description

In 1971, human remains representing at minimum, five individuals were removed from the Shell Point site (41 BZ 2) in Brazoria County, TX, by Rice University (Rice) during a salvage project at the eroding shell midden on the margins of Chocolate Bayou. The human remains recovered by Rice included five individuals who had been interred together at the same time. Burial #1 contained the human remains of an adult male, Burial #2 contained the human remains of a child 5–6 years old, Burial #3 contained the human remains of an adult male. Burial #4 contained the human remains of an adult female, and Burial #5 contained the human remains of an adult male. No known individuals were identified. Eleven associated funerary objects were removed from the burial pit: five conch shell beads, one conch shell pendant, four bone awls, and one bone bead. Additionally, 137 pottery sherds were removed from various excavation units at the site, but could not be determined by the excavators to be contemporaneous with the burials. The 11 associated funerary objects are currently missing from the collection. Rice University continues to look for these 11 missing objects.

In 1973, an analysis of human remains from the site was published (Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 44 (1973)). (This report included human remains removed by non-Rice personnel from three additional burials—#s 6, 7, and 8—sometime prior to the Rice excavations, which were not curated at Rice and whose location is unknown.) Based on the tall stature and ruggedness of the three males listed in this notice, which accords with 19th

century descriptions of then-living Karankawa Indians, the 1973 report concluded that “there is little doubt that the Shell Point series can be identified as Karankawa.”

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: geographical, archeological, linguistic, historical, and oral traditional.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 11 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 Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of 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 April 20, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Rice University 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. Rice 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, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: March 15, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2023-05730 Filed 3-20-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035482; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 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 a location near Big Oak Flat in Tuolumne County, California.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after April 20, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Luke Swetland, President and CEO, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, telephone (805) 682-4711, email lswetland@sbnature2.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 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. 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 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a location near Big Oak Flat in Tuolumne County, California. In 2013, a box labeled “Chumash Skull” and containing a human cranium and mandible was discovered among the items donated by an estate to a thrift store in Ojai, California. The Ventura County Sheriff's Department released the cranial remains to Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Chumash Mission Indians, who in turn transferred them to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Subsequently, an investigation into the thrift store donation by the Ventura County Coroner revealed that these human remains had been in the donor's family for over 100 years, they were removed from a location near Big Oak Flat in Tuolumne County, and they were not Chumash. 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: geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, linguistic, folkloric, oral traditional, historical, and other information or expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains described in this notice and the Bridgeport Indian Colony; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.