

responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the PMAE. 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 PMAE.

Description

In 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Trudeau Site (LMS 29–J–1) in West Feliciana Parish, LA, by Jeffrey P. Brain as part of the Lower Mississippi Survey Expedition. At that time, the Survey Expedition was a project of Harvard University. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on Native American ceramics, glass beads, and European objects recovered from LMS 29–J–1, the Trudeau site is known to have been the primary village and cemetery of the Tunica people from 1731 through 1764. Historical, ethnohistorical, and oral historical evidence summarized by Mr. Brain in his publication, *Tunica Archaeology*, support the proposition that the present-day descendants of the 18th century Tunica are the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

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: anthropological, archeological, geographical, historical, and oral tradition.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals 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 Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 October 16, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The PMAE 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: September 8, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0036561;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Illinois State Museum, Springfield, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Illinois State Museum 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 Camden, Madison, Phelps, Pulaski, Ralls, and St. Louis Counties, Missouri.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after October 16, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Brooke M. Morgan, Illinois State Museum Research & Collections Center, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield, IL 62701, telephone (217) 785–8930, email brooke.morgan@illinois.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 Illinois State Museum. 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 Illinois State Museum.

Description

Between 1956 and 1957, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Jerry Long Cave site in Ralls County, MO. In 1957, faunal remains from this site were transferred to the Illinois State Museum for analysis. During that analysis, fragmentary human remains were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These human remains are likely pre-contact in date.

Between 1961 and 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Tick Creek Cave site (23PH145) in Phelps County, MO. In 1963, faunal remains from this site were transferred to the Illinois State Museum for analysis. During that analysis, fragmentary human remains were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Tick Creek Cave dates from the Late Archaic through the Woodland period.

Sometime prior to 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from an unknown location in St. Louis County, MO. These human remains were part of the Dickson Pathology Collection formerly used in exhibits at Dickson Mounds Museum. In 1967, these human remains were purchased from a private citizen by the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are pre-contact in date.

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Goat Bluff Cave (also known as Bruce Cave) in Pulaski County, MO, during an archaeological survey. In 2007, the human remains were transferred to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects

are present. The human remains are pre-contact in date.

Sometime in the 1970s, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from an unknown location in Pulaski County, MO. In 2014, these human remains were transferred by a private citizen to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are pre-contact in date.

Sometime prior to 1977, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from a location near Fredericktown, in Madison County, MO. In 2016, these human remains were transferred by a private citizen to the Illinois State Museum. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are pre-contact in date.

Sometime between 1960 and 1984, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Carroll Cave, in Camden County, MO, by the University of Central Missouri. In 1985, a collection of faunal remains known as the Hawksley Collection of vertebrate paleontological specimens was transferred to the Illinois State Museum geology department. In 2023, human remains were discovered in this paleontological collection and were transferred to the Illinois State Museum anthropology department. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are pre-contact in date.

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, 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 Illinois State Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 19 individuals 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 Osage Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 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 October 16, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Illinois State Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Illinois State Museum 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: September 8, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036559; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Riverside (UCR) 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 Riverside in Riverside County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after October 16, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone (951) 827-6349, email megan.murphy@ucr.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 University of California, Riverside. 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 University of California, Riverside.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Riverside, CA. In 1980, members of the UCR Archaeological Research Unit and the Archaeological Resource Management Corporation conducted excavations ahead of the construction of a flood channel in the La Quinta area of the Central Coachella Valley. The sites excavated included CA-RIV-1180, CA-RIV-119, CA-RIV-158, CA-RIV-1174, CA-RIV-1770, and CA-RIV-1838. CA-RIV-1180, or the La Quinta Cove Site, is an area well-known to contain ancestral Cahuilla cremation burials. The collections associated with the excavations were subsequently curated by the UCR Archaeological Curation Unit. In 2021, during analysis of the faunal skeletal remains in the collections, human remains were identified. Subsequent consultation with tribal representatives from multiple Cahuilla Bands resulted in the identification of funerary objects within the same collection. The 10 associated funerary objects are one lot consisting of ceramics, one lot consisting of lithics, one lot consisting of metal, one lot consisting of shell beads, one lot consisting of animal bones, one lot consisting of botanical material, one lot consisting of fire-altered rock, one lot consisting of geological materials, one lot consisting of unmodified shells, and one lot consisting of mineralogical objects.