

Dated: October 11, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036749;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Hastings Museum, Hastings, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Hastings Museum intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural item was removed from Bartow County, GA.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after November 22, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dan Brosz, Hastings Museum, 1330 N Burlington Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901, telephone (402) 462-2399, email dbrosz@cityofhastings.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 Hastings 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 summary or related records held by the Hastings Museum.

Description

At an unknown date, one cultural item was removed from an unidentified mound in Bartow County, GA, by R.E. Dodge. This unassociated funerary object came to the Hastings Museum between 1926 and 1931. The unassociated funerary object is an earring made from animal bone, and it is 1.25 inches in length.

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural item in this notice is 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.

Determinations

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

- The one cultural item described above is 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 item and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item 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 item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 22, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Hastings Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Hastings 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 10.8, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: October 11, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0036765;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University (CIA) 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 Oktibbeha County, MS.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after November 22, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Jimmy Hardin, CIA Director; Tony Boudreaux, CIA Curator; and Shawn Lambert, Assistant Professor and NAGPRA Coordinator, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, 340 Lee Boulevard, Mississippi State, MS 39762, telephone (662) 325-3826, email sl2042@msstate.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 Cobb Institute of 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 Cobb Institute of Archaeology.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 157 individuals were removed from Oktibbeha County, MS. Lyon's Bluff (22OK520) is a mound and village complex located in the Black Prairie region in northeastern Oktibbeha County, MS. The site was first occupied between A.D. 1100 and 1650. During archeological work in 2021, a second Choctaw occupation, dating from the late 1700s to circa 1850, was discovered.

In the summers of 1934 and 1935, Moreau Chambers, in association with