

Oconee County, SC, by Mr. Marshall W. Williams. Williams transferred the items to SCIAA in 1970. The two unassociated funerary objects are one lot metal objects and one lot mixed material beads.

In 1970, an additional cultural item was removed from the same site, 38OC55, by Mr. John D. Combes of SCIAA, during the Keowee Toxaway Reservoir salvage excavations conducted by SCIAA for Duke Power Company of Charlotte, NC. The one unassociated funerary object is one lot of ceramic objects.

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural items 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 information, archeological information, and historical information.

Determinations

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

- The three 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items 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 items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 18, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the SCIAA 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 SCIAA is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations 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: December 8, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037080; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Kansas intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural item was removed from Sonora, Mexico.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after January 18, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas Torma, NAGPRA Program Manager, The University of Kansas, Office of Audit, Risk & Compliance, 1450 Jayhawk Boulevard, 351 Strong Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045, telephone (406) 850-2220, email t-torma@ku.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 Kansas. 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 University of Kansas.

Description

The one cultural item was removed from Sonora, Mexico, at an unknown time. The item is a Pascola Mask, used by the Yaqui people during Holy Week celebrations. The mask was collected by J. Cotter Hirschberg, M.D. at an unknown date. In December 1967, Dr. Hirschberg donated the mask to the Museum and Archives Division of the Menninger Foundation, a psychiatric facility located in Topeka at that time. The mask was received at Kansas University Museum of Anthropology (KUMA) as a donation from the Menninger Foundation in 1993. KUMA closed to the public in August 2002. In July of 2005, the collections were renamed the Anthropological Research and Cultural Collections (ARCC). In January of 2007, the collection was transferred from the ARCC to the Spencer Museum of Art. The one sacred object is a Yaqui Pascola Mask.

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: anthropological information, folklore, geographical information, historical information, kinship, and expert opinion.

Determinations

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

- The one cultural item 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural item and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona.

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 January 18, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Kansas 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 University of Kansas is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations 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: December 8, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037094;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) 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 Nassau and Queens Counties, NY.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 18, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Nell Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024, telephone (212) 769-5837, email nmurphy@amnh.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 AMNH. 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 AMNH.

Description

In 1947, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were collected from Douglaston, 338 Bayview Avenue, Hanan Site, Queens County, NY, by Carlyle Smith. The human remains were accessioned that same year as a gift from Mrs. L.F. Hanan. The human remains appear to date to the Late Woodland Period (A.D.1100-contact). No associated funerary objects are present.

In an unknown year, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Douglaston, Douglas Manor, NW Corner of Hillside Ave and Centre? Drive, Queens County, NY. The human remains were accessioned in 1924 as a gift from Mr. Lewis Walker. No associated funerary objects are present.

In November 1923, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed either by Dr. Thomas H. Evans or Nels Nelson from Malba, Corner of Parsons Boulevard and Tenth Avenue, Roe-Powell Place, Old Burial Grounds, Queens County, NY. These human remains were loaned to AMNH by Queens Borough President Maurice E. Connolly and then accessioned in 1927. These human remains appear to date to the Early Historic Period. No associated funerary objects are present.

In what is likely to be 1935, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Seaford Vicinity, Fort Neck, Nassau County, NY, by Mr. William Claude. The Museum accessioned these human remains in 1935 as a gift. No associated funerary objects are present.

In an unknown year, human remains, representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Glen Cove, Nassau County, NY. The Museum accessioned these human remains in 1915 as a gift from Mr. James G. Price. The human remains are likely Late

Woodland or Early Contact period in age. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1901, human remains, representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from Dosoris, Glen Cove Vicinity, Nassau County, NY, by Mark Harrington as part of an expedition. The human remains were accessioned that same year. The human remains are likely Late Woodland or Early Contact period in age. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1899, human remains, representing, at minimum, 35 individuals were removed from Port Washington, Goodwin Sandworks Property, Nassau County, NY, by Mark Harrington as part of an expedition. The Museum accessioned these human remains in 1900. The 49 associated funerary objects include four dog skeletons; one lot of nut shells; one stone implement; two broken awls; one lot of sherds and fragment of decorated pot; one lot of awls, turtle shell vessel and pipe stem; one lot of net sinkers and concretion chips; one small notched bone needle; one lot animal and bird bones with charcoal; three lots of shells; one lot of animal bones, teeth, shells, stone and sherds; one lot of potsherds with hickory nut shell; one lot of potsherds, animal and fish bones and chip; one lot of net sinkers with bone needle; one lot of lithic debitage, shells, firestone and net sinker; one lot of bone awls and a broken antler handle; one lot of chips, shells with stone pestle; three lots of pot sherds; two jasper chips; three hammerstones; one chert arrowpoint; one lot of shell beads; three lots of faunal material; nine lots of mixed potsherds and faunal material; and four lots of mixed sherds and stone tools.

In 1899, human remains, representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from Port Washington, West End of Goodwin Sandworks Property, "Burial Hill," Nassau County, NY, by Mark Harrington as part of an expedition. The Museum accessioned these human remains in 1900. The one associated funerary object is a wolf jaw.

In 1899, human remains, representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from ½ mile north of Port Washington, Near Creek, Village, Nassau County, NY, by Mark Harrington. The Museum accessioned these human remains in 1899 as a gift from Harrington. The five associated funerary objects include one pot sherd, one lot of decorated pot shreds, one large cord marked pot fragment, one lot of small cord marked fragments, and one lot of turtle shell pieces.