

23SR21, Rock House Cave, St. Clair County, Missouri. This site contains two individuals, including one child and one adult, and the site was probably excavated by Carl H. Chapman, UMC, or by MU staff, potentially as early as 1930s, although the exact circumstances and date of acquisition are unknown. This site also contains 725 associated funerary objects, including 473 misc. faunal fragments, 76 debitage, three misc. stone, 57 misc. shell, 16 bifaces, one hafted biface, one hematite, two charcoal samples, six unifaces, 89 ceramics, and one seed.

23SR103, Rock House Shelter/Broulee Shelter, St. Clair County, Missouri. This site contains two adults, and Chapman or Mett Shippee likely recovered material in the 1950s as part of surveys, although the exact circumstances and date of acquisition are unknown. This site also contains 5,334 associated funerary objects, including 199 ceramic fragments, 3,622 debitage, three drills, 20 flake tools, 100 bifaces, 39 hafted bifaces, five core, five hematite, four mano, one groundstone, two hammerstones, 76 misc. stone, 620 misc. faunal fragments, 629 misc. shell, four wood, four seeds, and one charcoal sample.

23SR117, Harrison Shelter, St. Clair County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated by Carl H. Chapman and University of Missouri staff in 1962 as part of the Kaysinger Bluff project. This site also contains 13,212 associated funerary objects, including 8,140 debitage, five cores, 47 flake tools, 88 bifaces, two drills, 27 projectile points, 61 sandstones, 17 ochre, 321 misc. stone, two groundstones, 10 daub, 83 ceramic fragments, 256 misc. shell, 4,089 misc. faunal fragments, one soil sample, 22 misc. botanicals, 32 wood, one galena, and eight charcoal samples.

23SR122, Gray Shelter, St. Clair County, Missouri. This site contains three individuals, including two adult males and one adult, excavated by Carl H. Chapman and University of Missouri staff in 1961 as part of the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir salvage project. This site also contains 2,132 associated funerary objects, including 894 misc. faunal fragments, 1,080 debitage, six misc. stone, 16 misc. shell, 29 bifaces, one hafted biface, six wood, seven uniface, three cores, one charcoal sample, 53 iron objects, 22 ceramic fragments (including Baytown plain ceramic fragments and four historic ceramics), two nuttingstones, three scrapers, and nine seeds.

23SR126, Cat Hollow Shelter, St. Clair County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated by Rolland Pangborn and University of Missouri staff in 1961

as part of the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir salvage project. This site also contains 373 associated funerary objects, including 358 misc. faunal fragments, one ceramic fragment, one charcoal sample and 13 misc. stone.

23SRUNPROV4, unprovenienced individuals and funerary objects from St. Clair County from either 23SR21 or 23SR103. This site contains 13 individuals, including two adolescents (aged 14–18, 16–24 years), eight adult males, and three adults. Survey conducted by Carl Chapman and UMC staff from 1960–1962 for the HST Reservoir (formerly Kaysinger Bluff) project. This collection was identified in review of former KCCCOE collections in 2023 and belongs to either Rock House cave (23SR21) or Rock House shelter (23SR103), per the note inside the box. This site also contains two associated funerary objects, including one misc. botanical and one misc. faunal fragments.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 36 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 22,739 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and The Osage Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 May 13, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology 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 University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology 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 10.10.

Dated: April 3, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–07716 Filed 4–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037714;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Rochester Museum & Science Center (RMSC) 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.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after May 13, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Kathryn Murano Santos, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607, telephone (585) 697–1929, email kmurano@rmsc.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 RMSC, and

additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The ancestor was removed from the California Ranch Site (Hne 22–4) in Ontario County, NY. They were excavated during an RMSC expedition on June 4, 1953. No known individual was identified.

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The ancestor was removed from the Morrow Point Site (Hne 033; Hne 003–4) in Ontario County, NY. They were excavated during an RMSC expedition in 1956. No known individual was identified.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The RMSC has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under

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 May 13, 2024. If competing

requests for repatriation are received, the RMSC 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 RMSC 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 10.10.

Dated: April 2, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–07713 Filed 4–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037712; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Mount Holyoke College Art Museum, South Hadley, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Mount Holyoke College Art Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after May 13, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Abigail Hoover, Associate Director of Registration and Collections, Mount Holyoke College Art Museum, Lower Lake Road, South Hadley, MA 01075, telephone (413) 538–2492, email ahoover@mholyoke.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 Mount Holyoke College Art Museum, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of 11 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The seven sacred objects consist of catlinite pipe bowls and pipe stems. The four objects of cultural patrimony include a pair of gauntlet gloves, a jacket, a quiver, and a bow case.

Each of the 11 cultural objects in this notice are part of the Joseph Allen Skinner Museum collection, which was donated to the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College by Skinner after his death in 1946. Like many of the objects in the Skinner collection, there is no extant provenance information and it is unclear when these objects were acquired, though pictures show the display of these objects by Skinner as early as 1934.

Catlinite pipes are pipes made of catlinite, a type of mudstone that can only be found in parts of southwest Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, and northwest Iowa, adjacent to the site of *Pipestone National Monument*. Catlinite has been used to make ceremonial pipes important to the religious practices of Indigenous peoples of the Great Plains for over 3,000 years. These sacred pipes have been used in prayer and religious ceremonies by the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe and possess deep spiritual significance.

The quiver and bow case, jacket, and gauntlet gloves in the Skinner Museum collection are imbued with ongoing historical, traditional, and/or cultural importance to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe. The quiver and bow case are decorated with the spiritually significant practice of quillwork, the jacket is embroidered with beadwork using culturally significant colors and designs, and the gauntlet gloves possess floral beadwork that is particularly connected to the history and geography of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe.

Based on the above definitions and a general knowledge of these objects possessing both ceremonial, spiritual, and cultural significance, the claim for repatriation to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota will be honored.

Determinations

The Mount Holyoke College Art Museum has determined that:

- The seven sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant,