

## Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **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 May 13, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, The Children's Museum of Indianapolis 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 Children's Museum of Indianapolis is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: April 2, 2024.

**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-NPS0037716;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:  
University of Tennessee, Department  
of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN, and  
South Dakota State Archaeological  
Research Center, Rapid City, SD**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology (UTK) and the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (ARC) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and have 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.

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

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Ozlem Kilic, University of Tennessee, Office of the Provost, 527 Andy Holt Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996-0152, telephone (865) 974-2454, email [okilic@utk.edu](mailto:okilic@utk.edu) and [vpaa@utk.edu](mailto:vpaa@utk.edu) and Dustin Lloyd, South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, 937 East North Street, Suite 201, Rapid City, SD 57701, telephone (605) 391-2928, email [dustin.lloyd@state.sd.us](mailto:dustin.lloyd@state.sd.us).

**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 UTK and the ARC, 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, two individuals from two distinct sites have been reasonably identified. The four associated funerary objects are one lot of two lots of faunal remains, one lot of ceramics, and one lot of lithics.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 39BK101, near Lake Campbell in Brookings County, South Dakota. These remains were exposed by animal activity in 1954 and removed from the site by a homeowner named Searles. They were taken to "State College" (possibly South Dakota State University), after which they were presumably transferred to the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (ARC). The ARC sent the remains to UTK for inventory in 1987. After the inventory project was completed, most of the remains were returned to the ARC and repatriated under South Dakota state law; however, a few bone fragments retained by UTK were found in the Department of Anthropology collections in 2021. No associated funerary objects are present at UTK; however, the ARC retained three lots of associated funerary objects. These are one lot of faunal remains, one lot of ceramics, and one lot of lithics. The associated funerary objects were not treated with any type of hazardous chemicals/substances nor treated with any type of preservation agent or chemical; however, the ceramic and

lithic lots are marked with the site number and accession number.

In 1981, human remains were removed from the Hilde Gravel Pit (39LK7) in Lake County, South Dakota. The remains were found falling to the bottom of a gravel pit and reported to local law enforcement. They were removed from the site by Adrian Hannus of the Center for Western Studies at Augustana College and sent to John B. Gregg at the University of South Dakota School of Medicine for inventory. Gregg likely transferred the remains back to Hannus after analysis. Hannus probably transferred the individual to the ARC. The ARC sent the remains to the UTK Department of Anthropology for inventory in 1987. Most of the remains were returned to the ARC after completion of the inventory project and repatriated under South Dakota state law; however, bone fragments and teeth representing 1 individual were retained by UTK and were found in the Department of Anthropology collections in 2021. No associated funerary objects are present at UTK; however, the ARC retained one lot of associated funerary objects. This is one lot of faunal remains. The associated funerary objects were not treated with any type of hazardous chemicals/substances nor treated with any type of preservation agent or chemical.

These human remains and objects come from Brookings County and Lake County, SD. These counties are part of the treaty lands of the Santee Sioux (today both the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, and the Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska), as established in Executive Orders in 1867 and 1869. The human remains were not treated with any type of hazardous chemicals/substances, nor treated with any type of preservation agent or chemical.

### 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 UTK and the ARC have determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The four 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 Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

#### 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, UTK and the ARC 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. UTK and the ARC are 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 2, 2024.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037736;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology, Columbia, MO

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Missouri Museum of

Anthropology 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.

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

**ADDRESSES:** Candace Sall, University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology 1020 Lowry Street, Columbia, MO 65211, telephone (573) 882-9157, email [nagpra@missouri.edu](mailto:nagpra@missouri.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 Missouri Museum of Anthropology, 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, 36 individuals have been reasonably identified and 22,739 associated funerary objects from 15 sites (see site descriptions) in the 1950s and 1960s, American Archaeology Division at the University of Missouri completed several surveys and excavations under contract for the National Park Service, and later for the Corps of Engineers, in Cedar, Dade, Hickory, Polk and St. Clair Counties, Missouri. In 2009, the Kansas City Corps of Engineers determine the work on these sites occurred before land was purchased and control of the collection was passed to the University of Missouri Museum of Anthropology.

23CE34, no site name, Cedar County, Missouri. This site contains six individuals, including two adults, two adolescents, and two children, collected by UMC staff as part of the Stockton Reservoir Project. This site also contains 432 associated funerary objects, including eight debitage, 70 misc. stone, 326 misc. faunal fragments, one antler tool, five petrified wood, five charcoal, 14 misc. shell, three groundstones and misc. botanical surface debris.

23DA207, Toler Cave, Dade County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated between 1961-64 by MU as part of the Stockton Lake Reservoir project. This site also contains 204 associated funerary objects, including

109 debitage, one biface, one projectile point, one core, 67 misc. shell, five ceramic fragments, and 20 misc. faunal fragments.

23DA235, no site name, Dade County, Missouri. This site contains a tooth from an adult, collected during a surface survey by Rolland Pangborn and University of Missouri staff in 1963 as part of the Stockton Reservoir project. This site also contains 26 associated funerary objects, including two groundstones, two hammerstones, one uniface, three hafted bifaces, and 18 other bifaces.

23DA245, Elmer Long Shelter, Dade County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated by W. Raymond Wood and University of Missouri staff in 1961 as part of the Stockton Reservoir project. This site also contains four associated funerary objects, including misc. two faunal fragments and two ceramics fragments.

23HI34, no site name, Hickory County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, collected by Carl Chapman, likely in the 1950s as part of the Harry S Truman Reservoir project. No associated funerary objects are present.

23HI135, Holbert Bridge Mound, Hickory County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated by W. Raymond Wood and University of Missouri staff in 1957 as part of the Pomme de Terre Reservoir project. This site also contains 102 associated funerary objects, including 60 debitage, one core, two flake tools (including one scraper and one uniface), five bifaces, 30 projectile point/knives (including 29 Afton points), one groundstone, two misc. stone, and one soil sample.

23PO305, Colline Mound, Polk County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, excavated by W. Raymond Wood and University of Missouri staff in 1963 as part of the Stockton Reservoir project. This site also contains 185 associated funerary objects, including 143 debitage, one projectile point, three flake tools, 11 limestone, two soil samples, 13 misc. faunal fragments, and 12 bifaces.

23PO308, no name site, Polk County, Missouri. This site contains one adult, collected by W. Raymond Wood and University of Missouri staff in 1963 as part of the Stockton Lake Reservoir project. This site also contains two associated funerary objects, including one debitage and one projectile point.

23PO312, no name site, Polk County, Missouri. This site contains one adult and was recorded by Pangborn in 1964 as part of the Stockton Lake Reservoir Project. This site also contains six associated funerary objects, including six misc. faunal fragments.