

(812) 253-3009, email amartin@crainky.com.

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 EWSU, 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, eight individuals have been reasonably identified. The six associated funerary objects were found in association with two burials. Two concentrations of amorphous silver flecking that measured approximately 5 cm in diameter were found at the left shoulder area and at the mid-abdominal area of one burial. Another burial had a total of four copper buttons found in association with a likely male adult. The remaining six burials did not have any associated funerary objects.

In 2023, human remains representing 75 individuals were archaeologically excavated from a known early nineteenth-century cemetery, McGary's Burial Ground (Archaeological Site 12VG2126), in downtown Evansville, Vanderburgh County, IN. These human remains are represented by individual burials. The burials consisted of infants through old adults who, based on the recovered cultural materials, were most likely interred from 1816 through 1829. The identities of all exhumed individuals could not be determined. Due to poor preservation, physical analysis of the remains was limited, and biological affinity could not be assessed for most of the individuals. Although, morphological characteristics from dental elements examined indicate American Indian ancestry for eight individuals. Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation for the eight individuals of American Indian ancestry is reasonably identified by the geographical location of the cemetery described in this notice. Specifically, southern Indiana is known to have been occupied by the people of the Miami and Peoria Tribes before their removal from Indiana in the early and mid-19th century. Historical and ethnographic documents also place the Delaware and Shawnee in southern Indiana during the early historic periods (16th through 18th centuries) and they were present

elsewhere in Indiana until their removal in the early 19th century.

There were no known potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Cultural Affiliation

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

Determinations

The City of Evansville Water and Sewer Utility has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The six 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 Delaware Tribe of Indians; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Shawnee Tribe.

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 June 24, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the City of Evansville Water and Sewer Utility 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 City of Evansville Water and Sewer Utility 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: May 15, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037977; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN

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) 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 June 24, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee, Office of Repatriation, 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37921-6053, telephone (865) 974-3370, email nagpra@utk.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 UTK, 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, six individuals have been reasonably identified. These individuals were removed from an unknown site in Woodville (Wilkinson County), Mississippi. The burials were exposed in late September or early October 1978 during road construction and reported to the Sheriff's Office. Probably after

determining the burials were Native American and not a case for law enforcement, the individuals were transferred to Robert W. Neuman, Curator of Anthropology at Louisiana State University. In November 1978, Sharon Goad brought the individuals to UTK on Neuman's behalf and gave them to Charles Faulkner for William Bass to examine. Once Bass completed his assessment and sent a report to Neuman (January 1979), the individuals were retained by the UTK Forensic Anthropology Center (FAC) as case 1978/78AA. They remained in the FAC until they were transferred to the UTK Office of Repatriation. No associated funerary objects are present. While some of the human remains have been "repaired" using glue, no known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the remains.

Wilkinson County, MS is part of lands ceded to the United States by the Choctaw in the Treaty of Fort Adams in 1801.

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

UTK has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

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 June 24, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UTK 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. UTK 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: May 15, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037976;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University (hereafter the Yale Peabody Museum) 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 June 24, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752, email david.skelly@yale.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 Yale Peabody Museum, 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

Human remains representing, at least, four individuals have been reasonably identified. The two associated funerary objects are one lot of shells, shell beads, glass beads, stone bifaces, and one lot of shells, shell beads, red ochre. Prior to 1876, George Bird Grinnell removed the collections from Mescalitan Island, a mound on Santa Cruz Island, and an unknown location within Santa Barbara County. Grinnell donated the collection to the Yale Peabody Museum in 1876.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been reasonably identified. The associated funerary objects are one lot of faunal remains. Circa 1864-1872, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., removed the human remains from the area between the cities of Santa Barbara and Ventura, donating them to the Yale Peabody Museum in 1877. The one associated object is one lot of faunal remains.

Human remains representing, at least four individuals have been reasonably identified. The 15 associated funerary objects are three perforated stones, nine stones, one blue bead, and two lots of shell beads. The Reverend Stephen Bowers removed the human remains and cultural items from three proveniences within Santa Barbara County, which are Mescalitan Island, the region of Santa Barbara, and the Sisquoc River area, in 1875 and then sold the collection to Elias Root Beadle circa 1876. The collection was donated to the Yale Peabody Museum in 1916 by Herbert H. Beadle.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Yale Peabody Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 18 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 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.