

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from the Bronck site, Madison County, NY, in the 1970s and donated to the NYSM by the family of Mr. Stanford Gibson in 2009.

Human remains representing, at least, eight individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from the Diable site, Madison County, NY, in 1986–1987 and donated to the NYSM by families of Dr. Alexander Neill in 2007, Mr. Daniel Weiscotten in 2008, and Mr. Stanford Gibson in 2009.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from the Marshall site, Madison County, NY, in 1988 and donated to the NYSM in 2007 by the family of Dr. Alexander Neill.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The 193 associated funerary objects are 118 very small purple disk shell beads, 72 very small white disk shell beads, two glass beads, and one Job's Tear seed bead. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the vicinity of Munnsville, Madison County, NY, prior to 1889 and given to Rev. William M. Beauchamp. They were donated to the NYSM by his daughter, Mrs. Grace B. Lodder in 1949.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains are from the vicinity of Utica, Oneida County, NY, and were donated to the NYSM by Mr. George C. Hodges in 1934.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were removed from the Washburn site, St. Lawrence County, NY, during an archaeological survey conducted in 1954 by Dr. William A. Ritchie of the NYSM.

Human remains representing, at least 17 individuals have been identified. The 24 associated funerary objects include one Brewerton type projectile point, 12 small mica flakes, 10 soil samples, and one pottery rim sherd. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Clark site, St. Lawrence County, NY, during excavations conducted in 1954 by Dr. William A. Ritchie of the NYSM.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are

one groundstone celt, one groundstone celt fragment, and 20 pottery sherds. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Pine Hill site, St. Lawrence County, NY, and donated to the NYSM in 1958 by Mr. Lester Laird.

Human remains representing, at least two individuals have been identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are 22 small black glass beads. The human remains and associated funerary objects were found during gravel mining on the William Walker Farm, St. Lawrence County, NY, and donated to the NYSM by Mr. William Walker in 1952.

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 New York State Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 36 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 275 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 connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Oneida Indian 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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after September 11, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the New York State Museum 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 New York State Museum 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: August 1, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038466; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Riverside 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 September 9, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517–5900, telephone (951) 827–6349, email megan.murphy@ucr.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 California, Riverside, 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, five individuals have been reasonably identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are three lots of unmodified animal bone, one lot of modified animal bone, three lots of ceramic sherds, three lots of lithic materials, three lots of shell beads, one lot of grinding stones, two lots of charcoal, two lots of other organic materials, one lot of floral materials, and two lots of unmodified shells.

In 1976 the cremated remains of at least two Native American individuals were removed from archaeological site CA-RIV-1171 by members of the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCR-ARU). The site was in the Indian Wells area near La Quinta in Riverside County, California. The archaeologists were contacted by the property owner of the Indian Wells Mobile Home Estates to assess the 40-acre area for potential impact to archaeological resources during a proposed development of the dune area on the southwest portion of the property. During an initial examination of the dunes the archaeologists noted the presence of at least two human cremations on the surface as well as scatters of other objects like pottery sherds, lithic flakes, fish bone, and mussel shells. The archaeologists inferred that the site was occupied around the last stand of Ancient Lake Cahuilla around 500 years ago based on the presence of the fish bone and associated pottery types. The collection from the project was housed at UCR under accession number 54. Although the archaeologists noted the presence of human cremations in the dunes, human remains were not identified in the collection until decades later during consultation with a Cahuilla band and an osteologist. The tribal representatives also identified approximately 1,400 associated funerary objects including unmodified and modified animal bone, ceramic sherds, lithic flakes, shell beads, charcoal, other organic materials, and unmodified shells. The osteologist identified human remains representing at least one adult and one juvenile individual; no known individuals were identified.

In 1989 the University of California, Riverside Archaeological Research Unit (UCR-ARU) was hired by J.F. Davidson and Associates to conduct a pedestrian survey of 375 acres of property in the central Coachella Valley near Indio, Riverside county, California. During the surface survey a human cranial fragment was noted by archaeologists in addition

to potsherds and other cultural materials. Five archaeological sites were documented during the project, but only the site where the human remains were noted, CA-RIV-3793, was recommended for further mitigation. In 1990 the UCR-ARU was then contracted again to conduct test excavations. During the excavations several human bone fragments were removed from the site, but were misidentified as animal bone. The collections were housed at UCR under accession number 154. In 2024 during a NAGPRA consultation, the remains were identified as one human infant tibia and one human juvenile canine tooth. Tribal representatives also identified associated funerary objects including ceramics, lithics, shell beads, animal bone, floral and other organic materials, and unmodified shell.

In 1993 human remains representing at least one Native American individual were removed from archaeological site CA-RIV-150 in Riverside County. The remains were uncovered during the grading of an area within Washington Square in La Quinta ahead of planned development. CA-RIV-150 is a well-known archaeological site, which was first recorded in 1933 by archaeologists. It is also well known to Cahuilla bands as a large village complex occupied by their ancestors. Charcoal samples from the project were sent to Beta Analytics for radiocarbon dating, which indicated an approximate date of A.D. 1430 to A.D. 1530. During the project, bone fragments were removed from Feature 3 of the site and were examined later at the LSA Associates Inc. laboratory where they were identified as human. Arrangements for reburial were made with one of the monitoring tribes and the remains and some associated funerary objects were returned in 1993. The remainder of the collection was subsequently curated at the University of California, Riverside under accession numbers 40 and 216. In 2024, during a NAGPRA consultation, an osteologist identified additional human remains that were misidentified as faunal in 1993. Tribal representatives also identified associated funerary objects in the collection.

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 University of California, Riverside has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 21 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 Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California; Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, California; Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians (*previously* listed as Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California); Cahuilla Band of Indians; Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians, California; Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California; Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California; Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California; and the Torrez Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, California.

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 September 9, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of California, Riverside 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 California, Riverside 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: August 1, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038461;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Wesleyan University 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 September 11, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Wendi Field Murray, Wesleyan University, 265 Church Street, Exley Science Building (Archaeology & Anthropology Collection), Middletown, CT 06459, telephone (860) 685-2085, email wmurray01@wesleyan.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 Wesleyan University and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Portland, Middlesex County, CT

Human remains representing at least nine individuals have been identified. The one associated funerary object is a string of blue and black beads. Based on records, their storage organization when found, and tribal consultation, all are presumed to originate in the Middlesex County/Portland/Indian Hill area.

According to Wesleyan's catalog records, some of these individuals' remains were likely taken from the property of Frank Gladwin on June 14th,

1899 while digging a trench for a water pipe in the dooryard of his residence, and would have come into Wesleyan's collection with a large donation from the estate of local collector Charles H. Neff in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Charles Neff was a prolific local collector who did his collecting from the mid-19th century through the early 20th century. Neff's looting of Native American graves in the area is historically documented in archives and his own personal journal, and Indian Hill in Portland was known to contain Native American (Wangunk) burials that were frequently disturbed. Indian Hill is historically documented to have been a burial place for the Wangunk people, who lived in the area until ca. 1765.

Attribution of the remains to Neff's collecting at Indian Hill is based upon the fact that (1) Wesleyan received a large (but poorly inventoried) donation of local archaeological materials from Neff in the 20th century, (2) his collecting often included human remains, and (3) a description of the Gladwin property discovery in Neff's journal listed the number of individuals and skeletal elements present that correspond to some of the remains from CT that are currently held by Wesleyan.

The beads likely correspond to the string of beads Neff describes in his collecting journal (1927) in which he describes the remains of a Native American woman that had been exposed after heavy rains on the property of George Conklin. A string of beads was reportedly found wrapped several times around her arm, some of which he kept for his collection.

Griffin Site (6NL31), Old Lyme, CT

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The 58 lots of associated funerary objects comprise archaeological debris, stone bifaces (complete and broken), Mansion Inn type projectile points (complete and broken), unidentified projectile points (complete and broken), stemmed projectile points, notched projectile points, projectile point fragments, oblong or rod-shaped groundstone tools, smooth/flat groundstone implements (complete and broken), miscellaneous groundstone fragments, stone flakes, unidentified stone cobbles and fragments, quartz cobble fragments, chert cobble fragments, sandstone fragments, sandstone tools, stone axes (complete and broken), stone adzes (complete and broken), stone pestles (complete and broken), stone pestle fragments, grooved stone tools (complete and broken), hammerstones (complete and broken), limonite raw material, hematite raw

material, stone scrapers, stone knife/ blades, unspecified chipped stone tools (complete and broken), stone drills (complete and broken), stone drill fragments, burned nuts, seeds, and botanicals, burned animal bone fragments, fire-cracked rock, charcoal/ ash, one teardrop-shaped rubbing stone, one black, shiny stone object, one chunk of burned stone, one complete steatite vessel, one broken steatite vessel, one pumice-like stone tool, one drilled groundstone tool, one micaceous stone fragment, one pointed groundstone tool, and one micaceous groundstone tool.

The human remains and funerary objects were excavated from the Griffin Site in Old Lyme, CT by a Wesleyan graduate student in 1979. Interpreted as a Terminal Archaic (3500 B.P) cremation site (Susquehanna Tradition), it was accidentally discovered during construction work on the property owner's home in 1975 which prompted the salvage excavation. The property owner donated the collection to Wesleyan in 1980, after which the objects were cataloged, refit, photographed, and analyzed for the completion of a master's thesis. Many objects show evidence of spalling, breakage, and degradation by extreme heat or fire. Features were interpreted as receptacles for cremated remains and objects. Fragments of human remains (human metatarsal and phalanx; and possibly two human teeth) were identified in "Feature F" in the site report. All features had bone fragments incorporated into the ash and charcoal, though the severity of the heat exposure made most of them unidentifiable.

Niantic, CT (New London County)

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The remains were taken from an unknown location in Niantic, CT by an unknown collector some time prior to 1972. They were donated to Wesleyan in 1972 by Dr. Leonard M. Lasser of Windsor, CT. No associated funerary objects are present.

Clinton, CT

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The four associated funerary objects are quartz stone tools. The dates of their collection, acquisition, or provenance are unknown. Some of the remains are labeled "Clinton" while others are labeled "Sebonac" and "BUR II." All appear to be from the same male individual. "Sebonac" likely refers to the Sebonac focus of the Late Woodland period (ca. AD 900-1500), an archaeological cultural designation