

that were located in two groups and dates to the Woodland period (1500 B.C.–A.D. 900). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals were removed from Buffalo County, SD. The human remains include two individuals that were removed from the McBride II Mounds site (39BF270). The site was first documented in 1958 by Robert Neuman during the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Survey project and is part of the Fort Thompson Mounds Archaeological District. Site 39BF270 consists of three circular mounds and dates to the Woodland period (1500 B.C.–A.D. 900). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals were removed from Campbell County, SD. The human remains include two individuals that were removed from the Anton Rygh site (39CA4). During the summers of 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1973, human remains were removed from site 39CA4 under the direction of William Bass. Site 39CA4 is a large, multi-component earth lodge village, part of the Plains Village Tradition. It is a fortified village site covering around 11–12 acres. At least two occupations are suggested by archeological evidence. The first occupation dates to the Extended Middle Missouri period (A.D. 1000–1500), while the second occupation dates to the Extended Coalescent (A.D. 1500–1675), and Post Contact Coalescent (A.D. 1675–1780) periods. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains, representing, at minimum five individuals were removed from Sully County, SD. The human remains include two adults and three infants. The Sully site was excavated in by William Bass and crews from the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (in 1957, 1958, and 1961) and KU (in 1962). Following excavation, the burial remains were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution and examined by Bass, who served as physical anthropologist for the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. The Sully site was one of the largest identified Arikara villages and contained four distinct cemeteries. The site dates to A.D. 1477–1678. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

No known substances were used to treat the Ancestors described in this notice.

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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after October 3, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District 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 26, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024–19685 Filed 8–30–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038625; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Museum of Texas Tech 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 October 3, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech University, 3301 4th Street, Lubbock, TX 79415, telephone (806) 742–2442, email eileen.johnson@ttu.edu. Mailing Address: Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, TX 79409.

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 Museum of Texas Tech University, 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, 106 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 249 associated funerary objects are: a bowl; Olivella shell beads; lithic objects; potsherds; bone tools; faunal remains; clam/mussel shell; wood; and unworked stone.

In 1930 and 1931, human skeletal remains representing at least 20 adult and juvenile individuals were unearthed under the supervision of Dr. William Curry Holden (Museum Director 1929–1969) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Tecolte (LA296) in San Miguel County, New Mexico. Accessioned by the Museum between

1930 and 1939, and in 1940. The 47 associated funerary objects are: a shaft straightener; stone drill; bifaces; lithic debris; potsherds; awls; antler punch; bone gouge or scraper; faunal remains; clam/mussel shell; wood pieces; and unworked stone.

In 1939, human skeletal remains representing at least five adult individuals were unearthed under the supervision of Dr. William Curry Holden (Museum Director 1929–1969) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Arrowhead (LA251) near Glorieta, New Mexico. Accessed by the Museum in 1939 and 1940. The one associated funerary object is a non-human vertebra.

In 1950 through 1954, human skeletal remains representing at least 40 adult, juvenile, and infant individuals were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Bonnell (LA612) near Glencoe, New Mexico. Accessed by the Museum in 1950 and 1951. The 201 associated funerary objects include a Chupadero Black-on-White bowl found covering the face of a juvenile individual and 200 Olivella shell beads found around the neck of the same individual.

A human skull representing one juvenile individual was stolen from the Museum by a student worker in 1970 and returned anonymously by mail in 1994 with a hand-written note of explanation. No identifying information was present with the skull. Four juvenile burials described by Jane Holden Kelley from the Ancestral Pueblo of Bonnell have not been matched conclusively with Bonnell material. Based on the age profile of the unmatched burials from Bonnell, the overall age demographic of the human skeletal remains from Bonnell, and the age of this individual, it is highly likely that this skull is from the Bonnell Collection and may be associated with other skeletal elements in the collection.

In 1955, human skeletal remains representing at least one juvenile individual were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Bonnell B near Glencoe, New Mexico. Bonnell B is directly next to the main Bonnell excavation and is described by Kelley as contemporaneous. Accessed by the Museum in 1955. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1955, human skeletal remains representing at least one adult individual were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Turner/Phillips (LA1537) near White Oaks, New Mexico.

Additionally, human skeletal remains representing at least one juvenile individual have been identified as possibly from the Ancestral Pueblo of Turner/Phillips (LA1537). Accessed by the Museum in 1955. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1954, human skeletal remains representing at least 10 adult and juvenile individuals were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Bloom Mound (LA2528), 14 miles southwest of Roswell, New Mexico. Kelley notes that none of the human remains from Bloom Mound were intentional burials. Most were found under collapsed roofs, in roof debris, or in room fill, often in sprawled positions, and with evidence of burning. Accessed by the Museum in 1955. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1954, human skeletal remains representing at least two individuals (one adult and one juvenile) were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Hiner (LA176565) near Corona, New Mexico. Accessed by the Museum in 1958. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1950s, human skeletal remains representing at least three individuals (one adult, one juvenile, and one infant) were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from Ancestral Pueblo sites along the Upper and Middle Peñasco River. The remains have been identified as coming from one of two possible sites (Site 2000 or Mayhill Site 2). Accessed by the Museum in 1958. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1956, human skeletal remains representing at least 18 adults, juveniles, and infants were unearthed under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) from the Ancestral Pueblo of Block Lookout (LA2112) in Lincoln County, New Mexico. Kelley noted that the site was badly looted and many human skeletal elements were found scattered around pot-holes. Only six individuals were found in-situ. Accessed by the Museum in 1958. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1950, human skeletal remains representing four individuals were unearthed from various sites in the Sierra Blanca region of New Mexico under the supervision of Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee). The human skeletal remains representing one adult, one juvenile, and two infant individuals from the Sierra Blanca Collection cannot

be associated to specific sites. All the Sierra Blanca Collection sites with human remains are Ancestral Pueblos. No associated funerary objects are present.

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 Museum of Texas Tech University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 106 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 249 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Santo Domingo Pueblo; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 October 3, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Museum of Texas Tech University 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 Museum of Texas Tech University 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 26, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-19680 Filed 8-30-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038624;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Museum of Texas Tech 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 October 3, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech University, 3301 4th Street, Lubbock, TX 79415, telephone (806) 742-2442, email eileen.johnson@ttu.edu. Mailing Address: Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, TX 79409

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 Museum of Texas Tech University, 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, 17 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 31,401 associated funerary objects are: an awl; awl case; beads; bear claws; bells; belt; bridle parts; bowl; bracelets; bridle ornaments; buckles; bugle; buttons; canisters; chains; cloth; conchos cordage; decorated fringe; elk horn scrapers with blades; faunal material; files; fossil; hammer; handles; harmonica; horse hair; bone tubes; jingles; leather; lithics; pieces of metal; metal pipe; mirrors; nails; necklaces; soapstone pipe; pouch with vermilion; rings; rivets; robe; saddle; saddle horns; saddle ornaments; saddle parts; shell hair pipes; sinew; spoons; stirrups; tacks; tinklers; unidentified organic materials; unworked stone; whip; whistle; wood pieces; and wood tubes.

Between 1929 and 1939, human skeletal remains representing at least one juvenile individual were found near Paducah, Texas and removed by Mac Bidy. Bidy donated the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects to the Museum between 1929 and 1939. The 294 associated funerary objects include: beads; cloth; a harmonica; buttons; studs and tacks; bells; stirrups; bridle bits; chain; bracelets; metal rings; metal files; handles; conchos; saddle ornaments; buckles; a spoon; a hammer head; canisters; leather pieces; sinew pieces; wood pieces; a ceremonial whip handle; a can; and metal pieces.

In 1940, human remains representing at least two adult individuals were found by the Civilian Conservation Corps working on the Dean Ranch near Lamesa, Texas. The human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were removed by Porter Montgomery (Museum employee) and accessioned in 1940. The 56 associated funerary objects include: bracelets; spoon; metal pipe; cone jingles; metal pieces; beads; leather pieces; elk horn scrapers with metal blades; incised bone tube; and a Mesozoic tooth segment.

In the 1930s, human skeletal remains representing at least four individuals (two adult, one juvenile, and one infant) were found and removed by Dr. Cyrus N. Ray at Berry Farm, 20 miles west of Colorado City, Texas. Ray donated the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects to the Museum in 1946.

The four associated funerary objects are: three bridle ornaments; and a jackrabbit bone.

In 1955, human skeletal remains representing at least four individuals (one adult, one subadult, and two juvenile) were found in a rock shelter near Stanton, Texas and removed by Claude McKaskle. McKaskle donated the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects to the Museum in 1956. The 1,387 funerary objects include: a soapstone pipe; saddle; hide robe; leather pieces; gourd bowl; buttons; bracelets; textile pieces representing saddle blankets and trade cloth; bear claws; bone whistle; wooden pieces; stirrup; bead necklaces; beads; horse hair; metal rings; conchos; lithics; faunal remains; and organic material.

In 1955, human skeletal remains representing at least one juvenile individual were found by J.D. White in a field heavily disturbed by plowing in the southwest portion of Yoakum County, Texas, approximately seven miles west and two miles north of Denver City. The human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects were unearthed by Jane Holden Kelley (Museum employee) in 1955 and subsequently lent to the University of Texas in Austin for research in 1961. The collection was not returned until 1988 and was accessioned in 1996. The 1,954 associated funerary objects include: shell hair pipes; textile fragments; cordage; fringe; parts of a bridle; bridle ornaments; metal pieces; a bugle; buttons; bracelets; saddle horn; saddle nails; buckles; rivets and tacks; a ring; bells; conchos; beads; leather with beads; leather; a scabbard; copper jingles; wood pieces; leather belt; leather pouch containing vermilion; and a partial horse skeleton.

Between 1995 and 2001, human skeletal remains representing at least three individuals (two adult and one juvenile) were found in a rock shelter in Blanco Canyon on the Overstreet Ranch. The human skeletal remains were donated to the Museum by Joyce Owens and accessioned in 2001. Associated funerary objects were removed but were retained by the landowner. These objects included: horse trappings; beads; conchos; hair pipes; tinklers; and bracelets.

In 1960, human skeletal remains representing at least one adult individual were found in a small re-entrant creek valley in the canyon breaks near Post, Texas and removed by Zoe Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick donated the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects to the Museum in 2007. The 26,645 associated funerary objects include: a metal ring;