

Hopi Tribe of Arizona as well as the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico.

### Determinations Made by the Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 303 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 179 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from the sites of Awatobi, First Mesa, Burned Corn House, Chukubi, Shongopovi, Kishuba, Sikyatki, Mishongovi, Old Mishongovi, and Old Walpi and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary object from the site of Payupki and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Helen Robbins, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org), by July 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico may proceed.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 13, 2020.

**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-NPS0030318; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum), in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Field Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Field Museum at the address in this notice by July 10, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Helen Robbins, Director of Repatriation, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

In 1900 and 1901, six cultural items were removed from the site of Payupki

in Navajo County, AZ. The items were removed by Charles Owen over the course of two field seasons. The excavations were sponsored by Stanley McCormick on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History. The six unassociated funerary objects are one ceramic jar, one ceramic pot, and four ceramic bowls.

Owen's field notes and the corresponding field numbers on the items show by a preponderance of evidence that the items were removed from graves. The items were all removed from the Hopi Reservation. They are culturally affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona based on academic literature, oral tradition, and consultation with the Hopi Tribe.

The site of Payupki was recorded in Charles Owen's notes as being founded in 1680 by people from the "Rio Grande district" who lived at the site for a few generations before returning from where they had come. Based on academic literature and oral traditional information, these people were the ancestors of the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico.

### Determinations Made by the Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the six cultural items described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Helen Robbins, Director of Repatriation, The Field Museum, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org), by July 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and

the Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 11, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030269;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Chapel Hill, NC

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

**SUMMARY:** The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the address in this notice by July 10, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. C. Margaret Scarry, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Campus Box 3120, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120, telephone (919) 962-6574, email [scarry@email.unc.edu](mailto:scarry@email.unc.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory

of human remains under the control of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Chapel Hill, NC. The human remains were removed from: Jaketown Site (22 HU 505), Humphreys County, MS; and Lake George Site (22 YZ 557), Yazoo County, MS.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Quapaw Nation (previously listed as The Quapaw Tribe of Indians); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Jaketown site (22 HU 505) in Humphreys County, MS, by University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology archeologists Brian Egloff and Jeff Reid. The human remains (17 bone fragments collected from the site's surface) were transported to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology for cleaning and storage. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These human remains most likely date to the Mississippian period (A.D. 1100-1600).

In 1963, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Lake George site (22 YZ 557) in Yazoo County, MS, by University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology archeologists Brian Egloff and Jeff Reid. The human remains (18 bone fragments collected from the site's surface) were transported to the University of North Carolina at Chapel

Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology for cleaning and storage. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These human remains most likely date to the Mississippian period (A.D. 1100-1600).

### Determinations Made by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology

Officials of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their physical association with Native American cultural materials and occurrence at Native American archeological sites.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. C. Margaret Scarry, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Campus Box 3120, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120, telephone (919) 962-6574, email [scarry@email.unc.edu](mailto:scarry@email.unc.edu), by July 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the