

In 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from site 44YO0196, Yorktown Beach, in Yorktown, VA. The site is located below the Victory Monument, a well-known place marker in the town. Burial 1 contained the human remains of a child 7–9 years old and of undetermined sex. Burial 2 contained the human remains of an adolescent 10–16 years old and of undetermined sex. Burial 3 contained the human remains of an adult female 20–35 years old. Burial 4 contained the human remains of a young adult male 17–25 years old. Burials 5 and 6 each contained the human remains of an adult individual of undetermined sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 44YO0244, Yorktown Beach, in Yorktown, VA. The human remains—a skull—belong to an adult 18–44 years old and of undetermined sex. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on ethnohistorical, historical, ethnographic, archeological, and oral traditional information collected over the last 400 years, York County, VA is the historically and ancestrally documented territory of the Indian Tribes that comprised the Powhatan Chiefdom. The area is located near the geographic and political center of the Powhatan Chiefdom that was formed over several decades during the latter half of the 16th century and the first decade of the 17th century. The Pamunkey, Upper Mattaponi, and Mattaponi Tribes consider the York County area to encompass their ancestral lands.

#### Determinations Made by the William and Mary, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the William and Mary, Department of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 156 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 348 associated funerary objects 11 ceremonial animal burials, and 3,101 objects associated with the animal burials 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 and the Chickahominy Indian Tribe; Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division; Nansemond Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Nansemond Indian Tribe); Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.; and the Upper Mattaponi Tribe (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

#### 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 Martin Gallivan, Anthropology Department, William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187–8795, telephone (757) 221–3622, email [mdgall@wm.edu](mailto:mdgall@wm.edu), by November 10, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed. If joined to a request from one or more of The Tribes, the Mattaponi Indian Tribe, a non-federally recognized Indian group may receive transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects.

The William and Mary, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 27, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034593; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: William and Mary, Department of Anthropology, Williamsburg, VA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The William and Mary, Department of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native

Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to William and Mary’s Anthropology Department. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to William and Mary’s Anthropology Department at the address in this notice by November 10, 2022.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martin Gallivan, Anthropology Department, William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187–8795, telephone (757) 221–3622, email [mdgall@wm.edu](mailto:mdgall@wm.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 William and Mary, Department of Anthropology, Williamsburg, VA. The human remains were removed from Smyth County, VA.

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 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 William and Mary’s Anthropology Department professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe; Monacan Indian Nation; Nansemond Indian Nation (*previously* listed as Nansemond Indian Tribe); Pamunkey Indian Tribe; Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.; Upper Mattaponi Tribe; and the Mattaponi Indian Tribe, a non-federally recognized Indian group (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes and Group”).

### History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Smyth County, VA. Writing on one of the skeletal elements (a cranium) states "Found in a dry cave near Saltville, Smyth Co. VA." The exact site is uncertain but is possibly Site 44SM0028. The human remains have been in the possession of William and Mary's Anthropology Department since the 1960s and might have been acquired by the College in 1963. Collectively, the two individuals are represented by one cranium, one cranial vault, and a set of teeth embedded in soil. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Monacan Indian Nation of Virginia and the Cherokee Tribes including Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, consider Smyth County to encompass their ancestral and historic territory. This oral traditional information is supported by archival, ethnographic, archeological, and oral history studies.

### Determinations Made by the William and Mary, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the William and Mary, Department of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Monacan Indian Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Martin Gallivan, Anthropology Department, College of William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795, telephone (757) 221-3622, email [mdgall@wm.edu](mailto:mdgall@wm.edu), by November 10, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The William and Mary, Department of Anthropology is responsible for

notifying The Tribes and The Consulted Tribes and Group that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 27, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034592; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects, and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 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 the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the address in this notice by November 10, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Carla Sinopoli, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, MSC01-1050, 1 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, telephone (505) 277-0382, email [csinopoli@unm.edu](mailto:csinopoli@unm.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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Puerco River Valley in Bernalillo County, NM.

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 human remains and associated funerary objects. 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 Maxwell Museum of Anthropology professional staff, in consultation with representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (*previously* listed as Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo de 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 Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Santo Domingo Pueblo (*previously* listed as Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico, and as Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (*previously* listed as Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah); White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (*previously* listed