

This site was excavated in 1939 by the WPA and the finds were turned over to the museum that same year. The human remains include two children and 18 adults of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The 48 associated funerary objects are 10 ceramic vessels, one ceramic pipe, and 37 potsherds. The human remains and associated funerary objects from site 34Lf77 were interred during the Spiro (A.D. 1350–1450) and Fort Coffee (A.D. 1450–1600) phases.

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Bowman 1 site (34Lf42) in Le Flore County, OK. This village site was located on the south bank of the Arkansas River, about one and a half miles west of the Spiro Mounds group. Prior to excavation by the WPA in 1938, the site had been subject to extensive looting. The finds from the 1938 excavation were turned over to the Museum that same year. The human remains include two adults of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The 932 associated funerary objects are one decorated bowl with one bird effigy on each handle, one decorated bowl with four pinched nodes and a decorated neck, one decorated bowl with a scalloped rim, one decorated bottle incised with circles, one decorated jar with incised triangles on the neck, one decorated bottle, 22 undecorated bowls, three undecorated bottles, one dipper without the handle, three undecorated vessels, one pipe, 877 potsherds, one daub fragment, seven projectile points, one stone knife, one chipped stone axe, three stone bifaces, two groundstone mano fragments, one animal bone bead, one turtle bone shell fragment, and two animal bones. The human remains and associated funerary objects from site 34Lf42 were interred during the Spiro (A.D. 1350–1450) and Fort Coffee (A.D. 1450–1600) phases.

In 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from the Choates 2 site (34Lf62) in Le Flore County, OK. This site was excavated by the WPA in 1938 and the associated finds were brought to the museum later that year. The human remains include two neonates, three infants, five children, and one adult. No known individuals were identified. The 251 associated funerary objects are 16 Woodward Plain potsherds, 11 Poteau Plain potsherds, one decorated rim potsherd, 122 undecorated potsherds, two daub fragments, one ceramic pipe fragment, one hammerstone, one complete projectile point, three projectile point fragments, 28 turtle bone fragments, one antler fragment,

three burned animal bone fragments, 45 animal bone fragments, one lead ore fragment, seven modified mussel shell fragments, and eight unmodified mussel shell fragments. The Choates 2 site dates to the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000–1400), more specifically, to the Norman phase (A.D. 1250–1350) according to the chronology developed for eastern Oklahoma.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological, geographical, and historical, as well as information provided through tribal consultation.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 78 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 1,701 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **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 January 9, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 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 Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: November 30, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034983; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: New York State Museum, Albany, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the New York State Museum (NYSM), intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Albany, Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Washington Counties, NY. **DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after January 9, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Lisa Anderson, New York State Museum, 3049 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, telephone (518) 486–2020, email lisa.anderson@nysed.gov.

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 NYSM. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records held by the NYSM.

Description

In 1967, Dr. Robert E. Funk of the NYSM removed 18 unassociated funerary objects from several Native American graves eroding from the bank of the Hudson River at the Goes site in Cedar Hill, Albany County, NY. The 18 unassociated funerary objects are six pottery sherds, one chert knife, and 11 chert flakes. Archeological evidence indicates long-term use of the Goes site from the Late Archaic to Contact periods. The unassociated funerary objects suggest the graves date to the Late Woodland period.

Around 1899, Dr. A.H. Getty removed 313 unassociated funerary objects from a Native American grave at the Saunders Farm site near Athens, in Greene County, NY, after it was exposed by mining for molding sand. Getty later gave the items to the Reverend W.N.P. Dailey, who in turn donated them to the NYSM in 1904. The 313 unassociated funerary objects are 295 copper beads, 17 shell beads, and one stone gorget. The type of unassociated funerary objects from the Saunders Farm site suggests the grave dates to the Early Woodland period.

In 1963, Dr. Robert E. Funk of the NYSM removed two unassociated funerary objects from the Tufano site in Greene County, NY. The two unassociated funerary objects are one pottery sherd and one chipped stone tool. Archeological evidence indicates the Tufano site dates to the late Middle Woodland period.

In 1956, Mr. Carl S. Sundler removed 21 unassociated funerary objects from a Native American grave at the Van Orden site in Greene County, NY, after the site was disturbed by construction. Sundler donated the items to the NYSM in 1974 as part of a larger collection. The 21 unassociated funerary objects are four projectile points, four chert tools, one fragment of animal bone, seven pottery sherds, two charcoal samples, two mineral samples, and one shell fragment. Archeological evidence indicates the Van Orden site dates to the Early-to-Middle Woodland period.

In 1986, Dr. Robert E. Funk of the NYSM removed eight unassociated funerary objects from a Native American grave eroding from the bank of the

Hoosic River at the Knickerbocker site in Rensselaer County, NY. The eight unassociated funerary objects are two pottery rim sherds, five chert flakes, and one charcoal sample. The type of unassociated funerary objects from the Knickerbocker site suggests the grave dates to the Late Woodland period.

In 1976, the NYSM acquired one unassociated funerary object from Mr. J.W. Bouchard, who recovered it from a Native American grave at the Reynolds site in Saratoga County, NY, after it had eroded from the bank of Fish Creek. The one unassociated funerary object is a perforated brass thimble that dates to the mid-17th century.

In 1965, Drs. Robert E. Funk and William A. Ritchie of the NYSM removed one unassociated funerary object from the Barton site in Washington County, NY, after the site was disturbed by construction. The one unassociated funerary object is a sample of red ocher. Archeological evidence suggests the Barton site dates to the Early Woodland period.

Cultural Affiliation

The cultural items in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: archeological, geographical, and linguistic.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the NYSM has determined that:

- The 364 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 specific burial sites of Native American individuals.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the cultural items and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**.

Requests for repatriation may be submitted by 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 cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 9, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the NYSM must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The NYSM is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribe identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.8, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: November 30, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034974; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Athens, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The cultural items were removed from Pemiscott, Missouri and an unknown location.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after January 9, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Amanda Roberts Thompson, University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, 1125 Whitehall Road, Athens, GA 30605,