

mitigation measures for the prospective Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway, the New Hamilton site (22MO548) was excavated between December of 1978 and May of 1979 under the direction of Judith A. Bense. No further work was ever conducted. The age and sex of the individual are undetermined. No known individual was identified. The 41 associated funerary objects are eight lots consisting of shells, six lots consisting of ceramics, one lot consisting of cobbles, one lot consisting of botanical remains, eight lots consisting of lithics, five lots consisting of faunal remains, six lots consisting of soil samples, one lot consisting of sandstone, one lot consisting of rock fill, one lot consisting of modified bones, one lot consisting of pebbles, one lot consisting of conch shell dippers, and one lot consisting of copper flakes.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Monroe County, MS. One of several sites identified during early mitigation measures for the prospective Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway, the SW Amory site (22MO710) was excavated between December of 1978 and May of 1979 under the direction of Judith A. Bense. No further work was ever conducted. The age and sex of the individuals are undetermined. No known individuals were identified. The 58 associated funerary objects are 13 lots consisting of lithics, nine lots consisting of ceramics, four lots consisting of faunal remains, five lots consisting of soil samples, one lot consisting of glass, eight lots consisting of clay, four lots consisting of unmodified stones, three lots consisting of mixed samples, two lots consisting of ferrous sandstone, two lots consisting of firecracked rocks, one lot consisting of projectile points, three lots consisting of sandstone, one lot consisting of groundstone, one lot consisting of shark tooth fragments, and one lot consisting of plant materials.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Monroe County, MS. The East Aberdeen site (22MO819), located during the 1976 survey, was a prehistoric midden with some historical, nineteenth and twentieth century components. The site was excavated from June 1 to September 29, 1978, by co-principal investigators Janet E. Rafferty and B. Lea Baker. The age and sex of the individual are undetermined. No known individual was identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are two lots consisting of lithics, two lots consisting of faunal remains, two lots consisting of charcoal, two lots consisting of clay, two lots

consisting of gravel, one lot consisting of botanical materials, one float sample, and one lot consisting of sandstone.

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, historical, other relevant information, and expert opinion.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 32 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 361 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 Chickasaw Nation.

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 June 5, 2023. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 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 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: April 25, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035775; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Field Museum of Natural History has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any Indian Tribe. The human remains were removed from Winnebago County, WI.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after June 5, 2023.

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

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 Field Museum. 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 inventory or related records held by the Field Museum.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 21 individuals were removed

from Winnebago County, WI. In September of 1897, Mr. A.E. Chase exhumed these human remains from Sunset Point, a site located on the north shore of Lake Butte des Morts. The human remains were purchased by the Field Museum in 1898. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on research and tribal consultation, the site of disinterment belongs to the Oneota culture. It likely dates between 1000 CE and 1400 CE. A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Field Museum staff in consultation with representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, who have requested disposition of the human remains.

Aboriginal Land

The human remains in this notice were removed from a known geographic location. This location is the aboriginal lands of one or more Indian Tribes. The following information was used to identify the aboriginal land: a treaty and a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, the Field Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- No relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the human remains and any Indian Tribe.
- The human remains described in this notice were removed from the aboriginal land of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Requests for Disposition

Written requests for disposition of the human remains in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes 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, or who shows that the requestor is an aboriginal land Indian Tribe.

Disposition of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 5, 2023. If competing requests for disposition are received, the Field Museum must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Field Museum 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 and 10.11.

Dated: April 25, 2023.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035780;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, previously listed as the Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program, has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any Indian Tribe. The human remains were removed from either Kay or Osage County, OK.

DATES: Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, email lara-noldner@uiowa.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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. 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 inventory or related records held by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location near Ponca City, in either Kay or Osage County, OK. The human remains were reportedly disinterred by animals on a farm belonging to Walter Hawk (now deceased) and located near Ponca City, OK, in 1958. The farmer who collected the human remains gave them to a friend and neighboring landowner, Marvin Clark (now deceased). Subsequently, Mr. Clark passed the human remains on to a grandson, and in 1999, the grandson, who resided in Knoxville, IA, transferred them to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. The cranial human remains (Burial Project 1291) belong to a juvenile approximately 10–11 years old. Craniofacial morphology suggests Native ancestry, and the low level of dental wear suggests the individual lived during the late pre-contact or early contact period. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Aboriginal Land

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice were removed from known geographic locations. These locations are the aboriginal lands of one or more Indian Tribes. The following information was used to identify the aboriginal land: treaties, including the 1825 Treaty with Great and Little Osage.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- No relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the human remains and any Indian Tribe.
- The human remains described in this notice were removed from the aboriginal land of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and The Osage Nation.