

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.

[FR Doc. 2023-09579 Filed 5-4-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

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.

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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program 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 Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program 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.

[FR Doc. 2023-09584 Filed 5-4-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0035776;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 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. The human remains and associated funerary objects

were removed from Itawamba and Tishomingo Counties, MS.

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

ADDRESSES: Ms. Alexandria Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, 109 St. Joseph Street, P.O. Box 2288, Mobile, AL 36628-0001, telephone (251) 690-2728, email Alexandria.N.Smith@usace.army.mil.

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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 26 individuals were removed from Itawamba County, MS. The White Springs site (22IT537) was originally recorded by Joseph Caldwell and S.D. Lewis in 1971, during a survey of the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The site was identified as a 15-20-acre village. Archeological phases identified at the site include Early Archaic, Gulf Formational, Middle and Late Woodland, and Mississippian. Testing excavations were conducted in April of 1971, and full-scale excavation was conducted between July and August of the same year by the University of Southern Mississippi. The age and sex of these individuals are unidentified. No known individuals were identified. The 240 associated funerary objects are 51 lots consisting of ceramics, 53 lots consisting of lithics, 22 lots consisting of projectile points, 23 lots consisting of faunal remains, eight lots consisting of shells, 38 lots consisting of soil samples, 16 lots consisting of float samples, three lots consisting of fire cracked rock, one lot consisting of stone fragments, two lots consisting of preforms, five lots consisting of sandstone, four lots consisting of pebbles, four lots consisting of burial fill, three lots consisting of petrified wood, three lots consisting of ferrous sandstone, one lot consisting of scrapers, and three lots consisting of charcoal.

Human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were

removed from Itawamba County, MS. In November of 1971, Joseph Caldwell and S.D. Lewis identified the Walnut site (22IT539), located in a floodplain near the confluence of Mackeys and Big Brown Creeks and within the operational boundaries of the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. This site has been described as a village measuring 100 feet-by-150 feet on a rise in swamp and low forest. According to the site form, the Walnut site had been looted and partly cleared for a powerline. Archeological phases associated with the site include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Gulf Formational, and Woodland. The age and sex of these individuals are unidentified. No known individuals were identified. The nine associated funerary objects are one lot consisting of beads, one lot consisting of lithics, one lot consisting of daub, three lots consisting of perpetuity samples, one lot consisting of charcoal, one lot consisting of unmodified cobbles, and one lot consisting of clay.

Human remains representing, at minimum, 10 individuals were removed from Itawamba County, MS. In 1975, the Poplar site (22IT576) was recorded by J.R. Atkinson in the Canal Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Atkinson described the site as a circular Woodland midden mound with black soil approximately one-half acre in size. The University of Alabama conducted archeological testing at the site in 1979 and full-scale excavations in 1980. Poplar is a multi-component site with Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland components. The age and sex of these individuals are unidentified. No known individuals were identified. The 64 associated funerary objects are one lot consisting of ceramic, 21 lots consisting of lithics, nine lots consisting of faunal remains, nine lots consisting of ferrous sandstone, two lots consisting of projectile points, eight lots consisting of flotation samples, two lots consisting of pebbles, two lots consisting of soil samples, three lots consisting of clay, three lots consisting of pollen samples, one lot consisting of petrified wood, two lots consisting of biosilicate samples, and one lot consisting of groundstone fragments.

Human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Tishomingo County, MS. The W.C. Mann Site (22TS565) is a Middle/Late Archaic site located in the Divide Cut Section of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The Department of Anthropology of Memphis State University excavated the site from October of 1977 to May of 1978, under principal investigator Drexel A.