

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from an unknown location in NE, by an avocational archeologist, who stored them in his home. Following his death, his wife transferred the human remains to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. The human remains belong to eight mature adults and three juveniles aged newborn-six months, 2.5–12.9 years, and 3.5–14.8 years. Antiquity is suggested by the condition of the human remains (Burial Project 1712). No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are six Plains Woodland ceramic sherds, two pieces of hematite, two fragments of chert debitage, and one fragment of a worked bone tool.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location on the Elk Horn River near Norfolk, Madison County, NE. An Iowa resident found the human remains—an incomplete femur—in the river. In 2004, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. The human remains belong to an adult of indeterminate age and sex. Antiquity is suggested by the condition of the human remains (Burial Project 2011). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime between 1914 and 1935, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in or near Crawford, Dawes County, NE. The human remains were stored at the Iowa State Historical Society with an accompanying tag indicating a provenience of Crawford, Nebraska. In 2013, the Iowa State Historical Society transferred the human remains to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. The cranial remains belong to a young juvenile (Burial Project 2926). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from an unknown location, most likely in Nebraska. The human remains were transferred by a collector in Murray, NE, to a collector in Fort Madison, IA. After the collector's death in 1994, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program. The human remains belong to an adult of indeterminate age and sex, an infant, and an older juvenile (Burial Project 785). No known individuals

were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archival information and oral accounts indicate that all of the human remains listed in this notice were removed from the State of Nebraska. The condition of the human remains and, in some cases, osteological evidence from the cranial and dental elements, demonstrate that the individuals in question are Native American. As these human remains cannot be dated or attributed to a particular archeological context, they cannot be affiliated with any present-day Indian Tribe.

Determinations Made by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program

Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archival information and cranial and dental morphology.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 11 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), 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 Tribes.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Tribes.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to 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, by October 6, 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.

The Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 29, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034447; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion Amendment: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; amendment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology has amended a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on July 22, 2021. This notice amends the minimum number of individuals in a collection removed from Philadelphia County, PA; Burlington County, NJ; Madison County, IN; and other areas in the United States.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after October 6, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Christopher Woods, Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104–6324, telephone (215) 898–4050, email director@pennmuseum.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 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the amendments and determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the

University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Amendment

This notice amends the determinations in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 38759–38760, July 22, 2021). Following further consultation, the human remains of one individual—catalog number 97–606–40—obtained by Dr. Zina Pitcher from Fort Gibson in Muskogee County, Oklahoma, should be removed from the earlier notice. No other amendments are necessary. Repatriation of the human remains in the original Notice of Inventory Completion has not occurred.

Determinations (as Amended)

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology has determined that:

- The human remains represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after October 6, 2022. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native

Hawaiian organizations 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, § 10.13, and § 10.14.

Dated: August 29, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034443; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion Amendment: The Filson Historical Society, Louisville, KY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; amendment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Filson Historical Society has amended a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on March 1, 2019. This notice amends the number of associated funerary objects and the cultural affiliation of human remains and associated funerary objects in a collection removed from Fort Clark in Mercer County, ND.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after October 6, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Kelly Hyberger, Filson Historical Society, 1310 South Third Street, Louisville, KY 40208, telephone (502) 635–5083, email khyberger@filsonhistorical.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 Filson Historical Society. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the amendments and determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the Filson Historical Society.

Amendment

This notice amends the determinations published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal**

Register (84 FR 7112, March 1, 2019). Repatriation of the items in the original Notice of Inventory Completion has not occurred. This notice corrects the site location of the human remains and associated funerary objects, the number of associated funerary objects, and the cultural affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects as a result of additional documentation being found in our files. The corrected History and Description of the Remains should read:

In 1912, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the vicinity of Fort Clark in Mercer County, ND, by Bernhardt George Letzring. According to a handwritten note from Letzring dated April 5, 1935, he removed the remains of this individual and the associated funerary objects from graves located about “40 feet northwest of the old Ruins of oven at Fort Clark on the bank of the Missouri River in Mercer County, North Dakota.” At that time, Letzring identified these human remains as those of Sacajawea. Sometime prior to 1935, Letzring gave the human remains and associated funerary objects to Lewis A. Walter of Louisville, KY. In 1935, Walter loaned these items to the Filson Historical Society, and in 1951, the estate of Lewis A. Walter gifted them to the museum. There is no evidence whatsoever to suggest any validity to the claim that these are the human remains of Sacajawea. No known individual was identified. The 40 associated funerary objects are three elk tooth beads, four decorated glass trade beads, 22 solid color glass trade beads, two glass trade bead fragments, one bone gorget, one clay pipe fragment, one metal pipe bowl, one stone pipe bowl, one cowrie shell necklace, one cowrie shell bracelet, one rattlesnake tail, one cluster of cotton pods, and one bundle of natural fiber rope.

The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a burial ground located just outside the boundaries of Fort Clark and near a well-documented Mandan and Arikara village and burial ground. First the Mandan and later the Arikara occupied this village from the 1790s until 1862. Existing trade networks with the Mandan prompted colonial fur traders to establish Fort Clark in 1831, approximately 900 feet from the village. Following construction of the Fort, a complex trade economy continued to develop between the Fort's occupants and the neighboring Mandan and Arikara. Both the presence of European trade beads among the associated funerary objects and the geographic location of the grave suggest that the