

human remains of the individual described in this notice are culturally affiliated to the Mandan and Arikara.

Determinations (as Amended)

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

- The human remains described in this amended notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The 40 objects described in this amended 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

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 *October 6, 2022*. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Filson Historical Society 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 Filson Historical Society 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.

[FR Doc. 2022–19162 Filed 9–2–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034452;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Field Museum of Natural History, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of sacred objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Field Museum of Natural History. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Field Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by October 6, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605–2496, telephone (312) 665–7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1901, nine cultural items were removed from Table Mountain in Fresno County, CA. The items were collected by Dr. John Hudson on behalf of the Field Museum during a two-year expedition among the Native populations of California and accessioned by the Museum in 1901. The nine sacred objects are one medicine pot, one batch of tobacco emetic, two oak mortars, one batch of limestone emetic, one bunch of chamomile leaves, one basket, one wild cucumber seed necklace, and one wooden pipe.

The academic literature, Field Museum records, and consultation evidence support the finding that the requested items are Yokuts in origin and that there is a clear link between the Table Mountain Rancheria and the Yokuts people who lived at Table Mountain at the time of collection. Consultation evidence and academic literature indicate the importance of these items in traditional ceremonial practices.

Determinations Made by the Field Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the nine cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the nine sacred objects described above and the Table Mountain Rancheria (*previously* listed as Table Mountain Rancheria of California).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605–2496, telephone (312) 665–7317, email hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org, by October 6, 2022. After that date, if no

additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects to the Table Mountain Rancheria (previously listed as Table Mountain Rancheria of California) may proceed.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Table Mountain Rancheria (previously listed as Table Mountain Rancheria of California) that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 29, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2022–19171 Filed 9–2–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034444;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University 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 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 Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University. 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 Department of Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 6, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Meredith Ellis, Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Road, Boca Raton, FL 33431, telephone (561) 297–3230, email ellism@fau.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 Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various locations throughout the State of Florida.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by the Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood, & Tampa Reservations)). The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma were invited to consult but did not participate. Hereafter, all the Indian Tribes listed in this section are referred to as “The Consulted and Invited Tribes.”

History and Description of the Remains

In April of 1973, human remains representing, at minimum, 35 individuals were removed from the Boynton Beach Mound Site (8PB100) in Palm Beach, FL, by Kenneth Horton and Howard Jaffee of the Palm Beach Archaeological Society. The Boynton Beach Mound Site dates from 150 B.C. to the time of European contact. Radiocarbon dates from samples of the excavated areas give dates of 150 B.C. and A.D. 400. In December of 1985, the human remains were transferred to Florida Atlantic University (FAU). The human remains are fragmentary and include partial crania and teeth. No known individuals were identified. The

929 associated funerary objects are glass, gold, and silver burial beads identified by Robert Carr as 16th century and Spanish.

Between May and June of 1980, human remains representing, at minimum 55 individuals were removed from the Briarwoods Site (8PA66) in Pasco County, FL, by J. Mitchem during a salvage operation associated with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida, Gainesville. The Briarwoods Site is a small prehistoric Native American sand burial site. It was occupied during the Safety Harbor Period (A.D. 1400–1513) and might have contained an earlier, Weeden Island component (A.D. 1000–1500). In 1981, the skeletal remains were transferred to FAU by the University of South Florida, Tampa. The human remains are fragmentary, and age or sex were unable to be determined. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In December of 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the Brickell Bluff Site (8DA1082) in Dade County, FL, by Robert S. Carr during a salvage excavation. The site is a prehistorical coastal mortuary site dated as a late Archaic (4000–3000 BP). In December 1980, the fragmented skeletal remains were transferred to FAU. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, 16 individuals were removed from the Flagami South Site (8DA1053) in Dade County, FL, by Robert S. Carr in a salvage excavation. The Flagami South Site is dated Late Archaic/Transitional Glades I–II through early Glades III period of Spanish Contact. In 1980, the human skeletal remains from the site were transferred to FAU. They are fragmentary and include two likely males and four likely females. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, 99 individuals were removed from the Highland Beach Site (8PB11) in Palm Beach County, FL, by Yasar Mehmet Iscan of FAU during a salvage excavation. The site dates from A.D. 800 to 1200. Commingled cranial and postcranial elements, many fragmentary, were removed from the site. The human remains include 45 males and 49 females. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, 12 individuals were removed during the digging of a drainage canal at the Margate-Blount