

removed from the Shanty Bay site (47-DR-0011) in Door County, WI. The human remains were uncovered during a DNR excavation of the site, located in Peninsula State Park on the east shore of Nicolet Bay, in preparation of a drainage project. The State Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program was notified, and it was agreed that the burial be exposed, documented, and reburied. However, some fragmentary human remains were discovered during washing and sorting of other artifacts and were misidentified as faunal bone. The limited skeletal analysis done of the human remains left in situ suggested that they were of an elderly female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, 22 individuals (HP.DR-0036.1) were removed from the Circle Ridge site (47-DR-0036) in Door County, WI. The human remains were disturbed by sewer and water line construction in the Circle Ridge Subdivision. The City of Sturgeon Bay Police Department notified the State Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program staff of the disturbance, and they excavated the human remains. The human remains were determined to be those of seven adult males, five adult females, two adults of indeterminate sex, and eight children of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a tubular copper bead (HP.DR-0036.2).

In 2004, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (HP.DR-0043.1) were removed from the Shoemaker's Point Mounds and Cemetery (47-DR-0043) in Door County, WI. The human remains were discovered by the landowner in sand backfill during house construction. The landowner sent the remains to the State Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program on September 23, 2004, for identification. The human remains were determined to be those of an adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (HP.DR-0085.1) were removed from the Cave Point Park site (47-DR-0085) in Door County, WI. The human remains were exposed by a downed tree along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The manager of Cave Point Park notified the State Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program of the exposed remains. A staff archeologist collected the exposed remains and reported that much of the burial had fallen into Lake

Michigan. The human remains were determined to be those of an adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals (HP.DR-0113.1) were removed from the Boyer's Bluff Cave Burial site (47-DR-0113) in Door County, WI. The human remains were discovered in a cave on Boyer's Bluff by a rock climber, who reported the discovery to the police. The police then transferred them to the State Historical Society's Burial Sites Preservation Program. The human remains were determined to be those of an adult male, a juvenile of indeterminate sex, and a young adult of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals (HP.DR-0457.1) were removed from the Whitefish Dunes State Park Burial site (47-DR-0457) in Door County, WI. The human remains, consisting of a cranium and a mandible, were transferred from the Door County Sheriff's Office to the State Historical Society's Burial Sites Office in October 1988. The human remains were determined to be those of an adult male and an adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the location and context of the burial sites, skeletal analysis, in some instances, and State Historical Society records.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 32 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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

and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin, and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

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 Jennifer Kolb, Wisconsin Historical Museum, 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 261-2461, email Jennifer.Kolb@wisconsinhistory.org, by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin, and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may proceed.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for notifying the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin, and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16301; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, Madison, WI, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology and the State Historical Society of

Wisconsin have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Sissel Schroeder, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, 1180 Observatory Drive, 5240 Social Sciences Building, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 262-0317, email sschroeder2@wisc.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 University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology, Madison, WI and State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Winnebago County, WI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 was made by the University of Wisconsin-Madison (UW-Madison) Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community of Wisconsin. The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska was invited to consult but did not send representatives.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1953, human remains representing, at minimum, 46 individuals were removed from the Reigh site in Winnebago County, WI. The Reigh site was identified decades earlier and reports of site disturbances date to the 1890s. The human remains were originally discovered when the landowner (M.C. Reigh) used heavy machinery to remove gravel from the vicinity of the site in 1953. This prompted archeological salvage excavations conducted by Hiroshi Daifuku and Warren Wittry, both of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and David Baerreis of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The site was later disturbed and excavated by avocationalists in 1956. The site is affiliated with the Old Copper Culture of the Middle Archaic Period (c.a.1000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.). The human remains have been housed at both the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the UW-Madison Department of Anthropology since the time of excavation.

Since there were two major institutions involved in the 1953 excavations of this site, human remains and associated funerary objects are controlled by both the UW-Madison and State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The vast majority of the human remains are controlled by UW-Madison and the funerary objects by State Historical Society of Wisconsin. At the request of the Wisconsin Inter-Tribal Repatriation Committee (WITRC), the associated funerary objects have been reunited with the human remains under a loan agreement between the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and UW-Madison Department of Anthropology.

Human remains recovered from the site include nearly complete, partial,

fragmentary, and cremated individuals. Many of the human remains were highly fragmentary. No known individuals were identified. There are 63 associated funerary objects. The following are in the control of State Historical Society of Wisconsin: 1 Side-notched knife/projectile point from Burial 4; 1 elk antler axe and 3 side-notched projectile points from Burial 5; 2 conical antler points (one of which is fragmentary), 2 sets of crane bills, and 1 set of headdress components that included twenty-three copper pieces from Burial 6; 1 chert projectile point and 1 white chert flake from Burial 8; 1 antler tine from Burial 10; 1 chipped stone knife, 1 worked swan ulna, 1 group of antler fragments, 1 ulna of a small mammal, and 1 group of lower leg bones of a great horned owl from Burial 11; 1 sandal soled gorget made of marine conch shell, 1 set of copper beads, and 5 shell beads from Burial 13; 1 rolled copper projectile point fragment from Burial 18; 1 chert projectile point from Burial 21; 1 conical copper point, 1 elk antler axe, 1 knife/projectile point, 3 hematite pebbles, and 2 worked swan humeri from Burial 23; 1 side-notched projectile point from Burial 25; 1 conical copper point, 1 chipped stone knife/projectile point, and 2 hematite pebbles from Burial 26; and 2 groups of fragmentary faunal bones. The following are in the control and possession of UW-Madison: 6 soil matrix samples, one each from Burial 5, Burial 6, Burial 7, Burial 9, Burial 20, and Burial 22; 2 rounded blocks of soft sandstone and 1 portion of a tortoise shell from Burial 11; 1 lot of small shell fragments from Burial 10; 1 soil matrix sample, 1 lot of shell fragments, 1 lot of charcoal, and 1 lot of small bone fragments from Burial 21; 3 bags of soil matrix and charcoal from Burial 21; 2 soil matrix samples and 1 lot of bone fragments from Burial 26; 1 lot of small land shells from a non-specific location at the site.

Determinations Made by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology and the Wisconsin Historical Society

Officials of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on an examination by a physical anthropologist and the recovery of these remains at a known Native American archeological site associated with prehistoric artifacts, recovered from a

documented excavation with radiocarbon dates.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 46 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 63 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

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 Sissel Schroeder, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Anthropology, 1180 Observatory Drive, 5240 Social Sciences Building, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 262-0317, email sschroeder2@wisc.edu by October 10, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska may proceed.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are responsible for notifying the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 17, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-16443;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 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 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 should submit a written request to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the address in this notice by October 10, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Julian Siggers, University of Pennsylvania Museum of

Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA 19104, telephone (215) 898-4050.

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 under the control of the University of Pennsylvania Museum Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA. The human remains were removed from an unknown grave in Pequaming, Baraga County, MI.

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

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six components reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band); Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (previously listed as the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan. The Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; and St. Croix Chippewa