

the Carnegie Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by December 17, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Deborah G Harding, Collection Manager, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206, telephone (412) 665-2608, email hardingd@carnegiemnh.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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA that meet the definition of unassociated funerary 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 Item(s)

Between 1957 and 1960, human remains representing at minimum, 58 individuals were removed from the Chambers site (36LR11) in Lawrence County, PA. John A. Zakucia, a private individual, excavated from 1957 to 1959, with permission from the landowners. He donated human remains and associated funerary objects to CMNH in June, 1959. In 1959-1960, CMNH personnel assisted Zakucia in his excavations. During these excavations, 2530 additional, unaffiliated cultural items were removed from the Chambers Site (36LR11) in Lawrence County, PA. The 2,531 unassociated funerary objects, are 1953 flint fragments; 373 scrapers and knives; 40 points and fragments; 4 choppers; 6 hammerstones; 1 steatite fragment; 10 burins and gravers; 11 native pottery fragments; 7 hematite fragments; 16 animal bone fragments; 6 pitted stones; 11 charcoal fragments; 1 net weight; 38 natural stones and fragments; 3 drills; 6 historic pottery fragments; 20 iron and nail fragments; 2 glass fragments; 2 mortar fragments; 4 polished stones; 1 gorget and 3 fragments; 1 Micmac-style pipe; 1 coal fragment; 1 copper fragment; 2 fire-cracked rocks; 1 piece of wood with bone; 1 charred corn cob; 1 Lincoln penny; and 5 radio-carbon samples.

Determinations Made by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 2530 cultural items described above are not 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, not to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. However, since these objects were excavated from above and below a historic cemetery associated with an historic Delaware village, and since the Delaware consider them by proximity to be part of the burials from that cemetery, they become *de facto* funerary objects.

- Because of the point above, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and Delaware Tribe of Indians.

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 Deborah G Harding, Collection Manager, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206, telephone (412-665-2608) email hardingd@carnegiemnh.org, by December 17, 2015. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Delaware Tribe of Indians may proceed.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Delaware Tribe of Indians that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 21, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2015-29355 Filed 11-16-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 431210-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19590;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Shiloh Museum of Ozark History has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has 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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History at the address in this notice by December 17, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Carolyn Reno, Shiloh Museum of Ozark History 118 W. Johnson Avenue, Springdale, AR 72764, telephone (479) 750-8165, email creno@springdalear.gov.

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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, AR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Beaver Lake, Washington County, AR (Shiloh Site 3WA128).

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. 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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History professional staff in consultation with

representatives of The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Shiloh Site 3WA128 Burial 2 in Washington County, AR, by the Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society (N.W.A.A.S.) and donated to Shiloh Museum. The N.W.A.A.S. donation is the complete human remains of a child about eight years of age. The human remains date from between 500 B.C. to A.D. 1500. There is no lineal descendent or culturally affiliated contemporary Indian tribe that can be determined. No known individuals were identified. The 20 associated funerary objects include four blades, six blade fragments, eight projectile points, one projectile point fragment, and one punch.

Determinations Made by the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History

Officials of the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on determination of age of remains (500 B.C.–A.D.1500), burial site in a bluff shelter, and associated burial material.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 20 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.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe).

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 Carolyn Reno, Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, 118 W. Johnson Avenue, Springdale, AR 72764, telephone (479) 750–8165, email creno@springdalear.gov, by December 17, 2015.

After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe) may proceed.

The Shiloh Museum of Ozark History is responsible for notifying The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe) that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 14, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2015–29359 Filed 11–16–15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–19607;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Neville Public Museum of Brown County, Green Bay, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Neville Public Museum of Brown County has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 Neville Public Museum of Brown County. 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 Neville Public Museum of Brown County at the address in this notice by December 17, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Louise Pfothenhauer, Neville Public Museum of Brown County, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303, telephone (920) 448–7845, email Pfothenhauer_lc@co.brown.wi.us.

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 Neville Public Museum of Brown County, Green Bay, WI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Door County and Kewaunee 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). 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 Neville Public Museum of Brown County professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Rowleys Bay in Door County, WI. A partial skeleton of a 35–50 year-old person of indeterminate gender was discovered by landowner and excavated by a crew from Neville Public Museum of Brown County, under direction of Ron Mason. The human remains were brought to Neville Public Museum of Brown County after excavation. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are 1 copper point, 1 antler flaker, and 1 vial with bone fragments and red ochre.

Associated copper point and red ochre suggest a Late Archaic date of burial. The Menominee and Ho-Chunk people are associated with long-term, pre-contact residence in northeast Wisconsin.

In 1961, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Porte de Morts Site in Door County, WI. A partial skeleton of one adult of indeterminate gender was excavated by a crew from Neville Public Museum of Brown County, under direction of Ron J. Mason and Carol I.