

individual were removed from an unknown location in Cochise County, AZ. The human remains, labeled "Kambitch Bones," appear to have been given to Cochise College in 1970 from a ranch located northeast of Douglas, AZ. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime before 1980, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location near the San Pedro River in Cochise County, AZ, by local residents. In 1980, the calcinated human remains and the plain brownware burial urn containing them were donated to Cochise College. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is the burial urn.

Between 1982 to 1987, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site AZ:FF:7:10 (Boss Ranch site), in Cochise County, AZ, as part of a Cochise College archeological field school. The burial was located under the floor of Room 7 in the Northwest Corner structure. The burial contained a flexed, incomplete skeleton lying on the left side. The individual is probably male, 15–18 years old. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location, most probably within Cochise County, AZ. No information has been found on this set of human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Cochise College

Officials of Cochise College have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archeological investigations carried out by other entities in the region.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the two 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.

- 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 Tribes.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(2)(i), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 Rebecca Orozco, Cochise College, 4190 West Highway 80, Douglas, AZ 85607, telephone (520) 515–3697, email orozcor@cochise.edu, by November 12, 2019. 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.

Cochise College is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 20, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019–22167 Filed 10–9–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0028958; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Carnegie Museum of Natural 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 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 organizations not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these remains and associated

funerary objects should submit a written request to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of 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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by November 12, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Amy Covell-Murthy, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206, telephone (412) 665–2606, email Covella@CarnegieMNH.org.

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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from McKees Rocks Mound (36AL0006), Allegheny County, PA.

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 Carnegie Museum of Natural History's professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1896, human remains representing, at minimum, 41 individuals were removed from McKees Rocks Mound in Allegheny County, PA. This initial excavation of the site was conducted by Frank H. Gerrodette, Director of Carnegie Museum, and Western Pennsylvania Historical Society member Thomas Harper. The mound, identified

as comprising three distinct layers, included, at minimum, 33 distinct burials, midden by-products (lithic, pottery, and faunal materials), and approximately three hearth features. All the human remains and artifacts have remained in the possession of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History Anthropology Collection since their removal from the mound. No known individuals were identified. The sex and age of all the individuals has not been definitively determined (male and female human remains are present). At least one infant is among the human remains. Incomplete skeletal remains including burnt and unburnt bones, and cremated remains. The 914 associated funerary objects are 191 pottery sherds, 205 lithic artifacts, 39 animal bones and animal bone tools, 412 beads, 55 unworked shells, one copper bear claw, and 11 charred plant remains.

The mound is estimated to have been occupied by four distinct groups, first in the Early Woodland period, and again in the Middle and Late Woodlands. Some evidence of occupation by a panhandle archaic group prior to the mound's construction exists. The mound's initial construction was most likely carried out by a Late Adena group. Later it was utilized by groups related to the New York Hopewell and the Monongahela. Based on the historic occupation of Western Pennsylvania by the Seneca and recent stable isotope analysis work of bioarcheologists at California University of Pennsylvania, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are Seneca.

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(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 41 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 914 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Amy Covell, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206, telephone (412) 665-2606, email Covella@CarnegieMNH.org, by November 12, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York) may proceed.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as the Seneca Nation of New York) that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 20, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019-22168 Filed 10-9-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0028906; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) 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 ARAS. 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 ARAS at the address in this notice by November 12, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Dr. George Sabo, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704, telephone (479) 575-3556, email gsabo@uark.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 Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, AR. Private individuals removed the human remains and associated funerary objects from Clark and Hot Spring Counties, AR, in the 1930s and 1940s. These collections were acquired by the Joint Educational Consortium of Henderson State University and Ouachita Baptist University in 1977, and were transferred to the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2017.

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 ARAS professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. These human remains were inventoried and documented by physical anthropologists at the University of Arkansas.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were recovered from the Freeman site (3CL40) in Clark County, AR. The individual is a sub-adult 2-4 years old. No known individuals were identified. The 35 associated funerary objects are 32 shell beads, one Hodges Engraved bottle, one Hodges Engraved carinated bowl, and one Karnack-Incised jar. Diagnostic artifacts found at the Freeman site (3CL40) indicate that these human remains were probably buried