

MAINE**Cumberland County**

Trefethen-Evergreen Improvement Association, 12 Trefethen Avenue, Peaks Island, Portland, SG100010086
Fort McKinley Torpedo Storehouse, 148 Coveside Drive, Portland, SG100010087

Penobscot County

Hasey's Maine Stages Building, 490 Broadway, Bangor, SG100010085

Sagadahoc County

Washington Park Historic District, Park and Winship Streets, Bath, SG100010084

Waldo County

Camp NEOFA, 213 Trotting Park Road, Montville, SG100010083

MONTANA**Cascade County**

Baatz Block, 400–402 2nd Avenue South, Great Falls, SG100010108

NEW YORK**Washington County**

Thomson District No. 10 School, 5158 NY Route 113, Greenwich, SG100010104

PENNSYLVANIA**Chester County**

Hosanna Church and Cemetery, 531 University Road, Upper Oxford Township, SG100010101

Philadelphia County

Windsor Manufacturing Company, 3800 Jasper Street, Philadelphia, SG100010102

TENNESSEE**Haywood County**

Esso Filling Station (Brownsville, Tennessee MPS), 41 N Washington Avenue, Brownsville, MP100010103

UTAH**Weber County**

Sunnyfield Barn, 2103 North 5500 East, Eden, SG100010090

WISCONSIN**Trempealeau County**

Hanson-Losinski Rockshelter Complex (Wisconsin Indian Rock Art Sites MPS), Address Restricted, Arcadia vicinity, MP100010089

A request for removal has been made for the following resource(s):

LOUISIANA**Beauregard Parish**

Dry Creek High School Building, LA 113, Dry Creek, OT87002572

Caddo Parish

Antoine, C.C., House, 1941 Perrin St., Shreveport, OT99001013

De Soto Parish

Land's End Plantation, 7 mi. SE of Stonewall on Red Bluff Rd., Stonewall vicinity, OT72001453

Williams House, 407 Texas St., Mansfield, OT94000682

Franklin Parish

Baskin High School Building, LA 857, Baskin, OT81000295

Jefferson Parish

Kenner High School, Old, 1601 Rev. Richard Wilson, Kenner, OT08000014

St. Martin Parish

Fontenette-Bienvenu House (Louisiana's French Creole Architecture MPS), 201 N Main St., St. Martinville, OT97000876

Tangipahoa Parish

Green Shutters, Franklin St., Tangipahoa, OT82002797

MAINE**Androscoggin County**

Gilead Railroad Station, Former Off NE end of Twin Rd., Auburn vicinity, OT92000272

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource(s):

NEW MEXICO**Otero County**

La Luz Pottery Factory (Additional Documentation), 2 mi. (3.2 km) E of La Luz, La Luz vicinity, AD79001544

Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.

Sherry A. Frear,

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

[FR Doc. 2024–03541 Filed 2–21–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0037403;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Intended Repatriation: State
Historical Society of Wisconsin,
Madison, WI**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the State Historical Society of Wisconsin intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of both a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Jacqueline Pozza Reisner, Curator of American Indian Collections,

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 204 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison, WI 53703, telephone (608) 263–3537, email 550acqueline.pozza@wisconsinhistory.org and nagpra@wisconsinhistory.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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one item that is both a sacred item and an object of cultural patrimony is a pipe bowl and stem that was removed an unknown location, probably in Wisconsin, possibly from Madeline Island. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin's documentation does not indicate the specific provenience nor provenance of this pipe and stem. The pipe and stem are housed at the Society's Madeline Island Museum, which was founded in 1958 by Bella and Leo Capser, who collected historical items of Madeline Island and of broader Native American communities. The Museum and the Capser's collections were donated to the State Historical Society on August 27, 1968 with legal control of its collections being turned over to the Society at that time. This 1968 agreement between Madeline Island Museum, Inc. and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin does not prohibit it from following federal mandates under NAGPRA. During this transfer, much of the documentation noting provenience and provenance of the Museum's holdings had been lost prior to that transfer. The collection was first cataloged by the Society in 1983. Much of the original provenience and provenance information is missing and is currently unknown.

The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is a pipe (bowl and stem) that was assigned the catalog number MI1983.237.356 by the Society. The bowl is made of catlinite and has lead inlay. The stem is carved out of wood to have a spiral shape and is painted with blue-green, yellow, and red pigments. An eagle and geometric figures are engraved on the stem. Four feathers are suspended from the pipe stem with strings of beads. The Society

has no records indicating that this pipe and stem were exposed to any hazardous substances while in the Society's stewardship.

Through consultation, it has been determined that the pipe and stem are used in a multitude of contemporary ceremonies by traditional religious leaders. They are also traditionally owned by an entire Tribe and are passed onto caretakers. They are not individually owned and are important to maintaining cultural and religious practices of the Tribe.

Determinations

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has determined that:

- The one object described in this notice is, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, a specific ceremonial object needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, and has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision).

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin and the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.

Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by 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 cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 25, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the

Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: February 9, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-03570 Filed 2-21-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0037418; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains were removed from Newport County, RI.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after March 25, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu.

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 PMAE. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by the PMAE.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Tiverton graves at Anaquaket Neck in Newport County, RI, by Andre Robeson in 1869 during a Peabody

Museum Expedition directed by Jefferies Wyman. Copper staining on the remains indicate that the individual was buried sometime during the Historic/Contact period or later (post-A.D. 1500). In addition, the remains are described in PMAE sources as "Pocasset," and such a specific attribution suggests that the burial dates to the Historic period. According to historic documentation and consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, the Pocasset are a historically known Wampanoag community. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Stone Bridge burial site in Tiverton, Newport County, RI at an unknown date by an unknown collector. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period or later (post-A.D. 1500) as the Stone Bridge burial site is a known Historic period burial ground. In addition, the remains are described in PMAE sources as "Pocasset," and such a specific attribution suggests that the burial dates to the Historic period. According to historic documentation and consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, the Pocasset are a historically known Wampanoag community. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological, archeological, geographical, historical, and oral tradition.

Determinations

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

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains described in this notice and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the