

The Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

(a) 1 Representative from the Commonwealth of Virginia; (b) 1 representative each from the local governments of Strasburg, Middletown, Frederick County, Shenandoah County, and Warren County; (c) 2 representatives of private landowners within the Park; (d) 1 representative from a citizen interest group; (e) 1 representative from the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation; (f) 1 representative from the Belle Grove, Incorporated; (g) 1 representative from the National Trust for Historic Preservation; (h) 1 representative from the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation; (i) 1 ex-officio representative from the National Park Service; and (j) 1 ex-officio representative from the United States Forest Service.

We are currently seeking members to represent all categories.

Each member shall be appointed for a term of three years and may be reappointed for not more than two successive terms. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has been appointed. The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members to serve a term of one-year renewable for one additional year.

Nominations should be typed and should include a resume providing an adequate description of the nominee's qualifications, including information that would enable the Department of the Interior to make an informed decision regarding meeting the membership requirements of the Commission and permit the Department to contact a potential member.

Members of the Commission serve without compensation. However, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission as approved by the NPS, members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed such expenses under Section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code.

*Authority:* 5 U.S.C. Appendix 2.

**Alma Rippes,**

*Chief, Office of Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2021-18327 Filed 8-24-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032452;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Gilcrease Museum, 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 objects of cultural patrimony. 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 Gilcrease Museum. 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 Gilcrease Museum at the address in this notice by September 24, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 N Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email [laura-bryant@utulsa.edu](mailto:laura-bryant@utulsa.edu).

**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 Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK, that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony 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

At an unknown date, two cultural items were separated from a Pawnee

community. These items were likely purchased from a collector by Thomas Gilcrease sometime during the mid-20th century. In 1955 and 1962, Gilcrease transferred these items along with the rest of his collection to the City of Tulsa, which owns the Gilcrease Museum. The two objects of cultural patrimony are bear claw and otter fur necklaces (accession numbers 84.2159 and 84.812) of 19th century-circa 1900 date.

In 1971, one cultural item was separated from its Pawnee family caretaker, who likely resided in Oklahoma. The item was given by Brummett Echohawk to the Gilcrease Museum. The one object of cultural patrimony is a medicine bundle (accession number 84.1755) made in Nebraska and dating to circa 1850.

At an unknown date, one cultural item was separated from its Pawnee caretaker—a family headed by Jim Little Sun—whose place of residence is unknown. The item was likely purchased from a collector by Thomas Gilcrease sometime during the mid-20th century. In 1955 or 1962, Gilcrease transferred this item to the City of Tulsa, which owns the Gilcrease Museum. The one object of cultural patrimony is a medicine kit (accession number 84.2295a-m) dating to circa 1900.

In the 1960s or early 1970s, two cultural items were separated from a Pawnee community likely located in Oklahoma. They were purchased from a pawn shop in Ralston, Oklahoma by Ben Stone, a schoolteacher from Claremore, Oklahoma. In the early 1970s, Stone donated these items to the Gilcrease Museum. The two objects of cultural patrimony are Hako bundles.

Documentation and records at the museum identify all the above listed items as Pawnee. Through consultation, these were determined to be culturally affiliated with the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma and were identified as objects of cultural patrimony.

#### Determinations Made by the Gilcrease Museum

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the six cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the objects of cultural patrimony and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

**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 Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 N Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email [laura-bryant@utulsa.edu](mailto:laura-bryant@utulsa.edu), by September 24, 2021. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the objects of cultural patrimony to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may proceed.

The Gilcrease Museum is responsible for notifying the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 11, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032457;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The State Museum of Pennsylvania, 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 unassociated funerary 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 State Museum of Pennsylvania. 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 State Museum of Pennsylvania at

the address in this notice by September 24, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Kurt W. Carr, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, 300 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0024, telephone (717) 783-9926, email [kcarr@pa.gov](mailto:kcarr@pa.gov).

**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 State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 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 Items**

In October of 1935, 21 cultural items were removed from the Northbrook Cemetery (36CH0061) in Chester County, PA. These items were received by The State Museum of Pennsylvania as part of the Charles and Theodore Dutt collection in 1982. The Dutt brothers collected artifacts on the surface of the ground in the Brandywine, Chester Creek, and Ridley Creek drainages. They reported finding the Northbrook Cemetery site because of a ground hog disturbance which yielded pieces of copper, a glass bead, and bone fragments. An account of the recovery is reported in C. A. Weslager, *Red Men on the Brandywine*, pp. 134-136 (1953). On October 19, 1935, the Dutt's returned to the site with the landowner, Mr. Peterson, to further investigate the area. A burial was discovered along with additional beads, broken copper rings and nails. The skeletal remains are not present in the collections of The State Museum of Pennsylvania, and there is no information showing that they were ever removed from the burial. The 21 unassociated funerary objects are 13 white glass beads, three iron nails, one copper wire dangler wrapped around hair (no determination if animal or human), and four fragments of copper rings.

Archeological and archival evidence suggest that the materials were associated with historic Delaware (Lenape) burials. Historic documents indicate that in 1731, James Logan

provided an area along either side of the Brandywine Creek to be retained by Indians occupying this region. The Delaware entered into numerous agreements with the Commonwealth's colonial government and are recognized as the primary tribal group for this region.

In 1978, 135 cultural items were removed from the Montgomery site (36CH0060), Chester County, PA, by Marshall Becker of West Chester University with the permission of the landowner. The Montgomery site is a Historic period site (A.D. 1700-1733). The collection was the product of a joint research project conducted by West Chester University and The State Museum of Pennsylvania in Wallace Township, Chester County, PA. Archeological and archival evidence suggest that these 135 objects are associated with the Delaware Tribes. The 135 unassociated funerary objects are 131 fragments of organic fiber, one iron nail fragment, and three unmodified quartzite lithic fragments. Oral tradition, ethnohistorical, and archeological evidence place a "Brandywine band" of the Lenape (Delaware) at the site ca. A.D. 1730.

Settlements documented in Chester County, include Okehocking, Queonemysing, and four others whose Delaware names are not known. Colonial documents identify these settlements as being variously occupied from the 1690s to the 1730s, when William Penn was beginning to establish Pennsylvania.

**Determinations Made by The State Museum of Pennsylvania**

Officials of The State Museum of Pennsylvania have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 156 cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- 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 the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice