

Jasper County

Fountain Park Chautauqua, 6244 W. Cty Rd.
1600S, Remington, 01001351.

La Porte County

Barker House, 444 Barker St., Michigan City,
01001349.

First Congregational Church of Michigan
City, 531 Washington St., Michigan City,
01001343.

Garrettson—Baine—Bartholomew House,
2921 Franklin St., Michigan City,
01001340.

Marion County

Cumberland Historic District, Roughly
bounded by Munsie, Welland, Heflin, and
Warehouse Sts., Cumberland, 01001341.
Spink Arms Hotel, 410 N. Meridian St.,
Indianapolis, 01001345.

Shelby County

Porter Pool Bathhouse, 501 N. Harrison St.,
Shelbyville, 01001348.

Steuben County

Pleasant Lake Depot, 1469 W. Main St.,
Pleasant Lake, 01001344.

Tippecanoe County

Varsity, The, 101 Andrew Place, West
Lafayette, 01001342.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,**Coos County**

Wallace Farm, 27 Wallace Rd., Columbia,
01001353.

Rockingham County

St. Andrew's By-The-Sea, Church Rd., 0.2 mi.
SE of jct. with South Rd. and Rte. 1A, Rye,
01001352.

OKLAHOMA**Cleveland County**

Bavinger, Eugene, House, (Bruce Goff
Designed Resources in Oklahoma MPS),
730 60th Ave., NE., Norman, 01001354.

Oklahoma County

Pollock, Donald, House, (Bruce Goff
Designed Resources in Oklahoma MPS)
2400 NW 59th St., Oklahoma City,
01001356.

Tulsa County

Dawson School, Jct. of East Ute Place and N.
Kingston Pl., Tulsa, 01001357.
Jones, Robert Lawton, House, 1916 E. 47th
St., Tulsa, 01001355.

WEST VIRGINIA**Hancock County**

Baker's Bottom Historic District, WV 2,
Newell, 01001358.

An Error in notification has been
made. The listing of the following
resource is not pending:

NEW JERSEY**Bergen County**

Bogert-Wilkens Factory Site and the Sandy
Beach Swim Club Facility, Address
Restricted, Oakland 01001201.

[FR Doc. 01-29092 Filed 11-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for
Native American Human Remains and
Associated Funerary Objects in the
Possession of the Anchorage Museum
of History and Art, Anchorage, AK, and
in the Control of the U.S. Department
of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife
Service, Region 7 Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, AK**

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

Notice is hereby given in accordance
with provisions of the Native American
Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
(NAGPRA), 433 CFR 10.9, of the
completion of an inventory of human
remains and associated funerary objects
in the possession of the Anchorage
Museum of History and Art, Anchorage,
AK, and in the control of the U.S.
Department of the Interior, Fish and
Wildlife Service, Region 7 Alaska
Regional Office, Anchorage, AK.

This notice is published as part of the
National Park Service's administrative
responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR
10.2(2). The determination within this
notice are the sole responsibility of the
museum, institution, or Federal agency
that has control of these Native
American human remains and
associated funerary objects. The
National Park Service is not responsible
for the determinations within this
notice.

A detailed assessment of the human
remains was made by Anchorage
Museum of History and Art and
Aleutian/Prifilof Islands Association,
Inc., professional staff in consultation
with representatives of the Native
Village of Niolski (IRA) and Chaluka
Corporation for the native village of
Nikolski, Umnak Island, Alaska.

In 1936 or 1938, human remains
representing one individual were
collected from a burial cave on Kagamil
Island, AK, in what was then the
Aleutian Islands Refuge, and is now the
Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska
Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, by
Alan C. May, a member of an authorized
Smithsonian Institution expedition to
the Aleutian and Commander Islands

the direction of Dr. Ales Hrdicka.
Expedition members often made
personal collections after Dr. Hrdicka
selected items for the Smithsonian
collections. In 1983, Mr. May donated
the collection to the Anchorage Museum
of History and Art. The human remains
and associated funerary objects from
Kagamil Island in the Anchorage
Museum of History and Art are
associated with a much larger collection
of human remains and funerary objects
from Kagamil Island saves assembled by
Dr. Hrdicka during the 1936 and 1938
expeditions; this larger collection is in
the control of the National Museum of
Natural History, Smithsonian
Institution, Washington, DC. No known
individual was identified. The 126
associated funerary objects are 64
basketry fragments (some include
feathers), 2 birdskin garments, 1 mukluk
fragment, 1 bentwood dish, 3 wooden
bowls, 2 wooden container fragments, 9
unidentified wood items (some include
cordage, sinew, twine, skin, and hair), 4
stone abraders, 1 miniature yo-yo, 26
rapes, 5 lines, 2 grass bundles, 4 fur/
skin strips and fur fragments, 1 set of
bird wings, and 1 possible baleen item.

There are no radiocarbon dates for
any of the Kagamil Island cave
collections. The consensus among
anthropologists, however, is that the
collections date to the Late Prehistoric
period, possibly no earlier than 500-
1000 B.P. The Aleut practice of cave
burials existed into the Protohistoric
period in the Aleutian Islands but was
not practiced after circa A.D. 1760,
During the Russian and American
periods, explorers, priest and others
recorded Aleut knowledge about burial
cave practices and Aleut beliefs about
burial sites.

The present-day Aleut cultural
affiliation with prehistoric populations
is evident in the cultural continuity of
artifact assemblage content and artifact
form throughout the Aleutian region
since the earliest occupation 8700 B.P.
Biological data indicate is situ
development of Palco-Aleuts to Neo-
Aleuts after the Aleut-Eskimo linguistic
stock divergence some 9000 years B.P.
Glottochronological evidence indicates
that the Aleut language diverged from
Eskimoid languages between 4000 and
4600 B.P.

In the 1790s, the Aleut villages of the
Islands of the Four Mountains, which
includes Kagamil Island, and Aleut
villages of western Umnak Island were
at war. At the end of that conflict, the
remaining villagers from the Islands of
the Four Mountains were moved by the
Russian skipper Sarychev to villages in
western Umnak Island, During the 19th
century those villages consolidated into

one village, which is the present-day Nikolski.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 126 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Native Village of Nikolski (IRA) and Chaluka Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc., Native Village of Nikolski (IRA), and Chaluka Corporation. Repatriation of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Debra Corbett, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, before December 21, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Nikolski (IRA) and Chaluka Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 15, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-29097 Filed 11-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the

completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine.

In 1956, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Pond Island site in Deer Isle, Hancock County, ME, by Douglas Byers under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Pond Island site was occupied 2150-950 B.P./150 B.C.-A.D. 1050 (Middle Ceramic period) based on ceramic assemblages from the site. Cultural continuity is evident in Maine from the Middle Ceramic period through the Late Ceramic period based on ceramic assemblages, and maritime technologies and settlement patterns.

In 1913, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Boynton's Shellheap in Lamoine, Hancock County, ME, by Warren K. Moorehead and Charles Peabody under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Boynton Shellheap site was occupied from the Middle to the Late Ceramic periods (2150-500 B.P./150 B.C.-A.D. 1500) based on artifact assemblages recovered from the site. Cultural continuity is evident in Maine from the Middle Ceramic period through the Late Ceramic period based on ceramic assemblages, and maritime technologies and settlement patterns.

In 1912, human remains representing five individual were recovered from the Mason's Cemetery site in Orland, Hancock County, ME, by Frances Manning and Warren Moorehead under the auspices of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known

individuals were identified. The 20 associated funerary objects are 2 perforated ground stone cylinders; 1 large chipped stone biface; 1 polishing stone; 1 possible mini celt; 1 rock; 1 lot of burned earth; 1 lot of organics and copper fragments; 1 lot of soil and charcoal matrix; 1 lot of soil, charcoal, organics, and ochre matrix; 1 lot of charcoal, organics, and copper beads; 6 lots of charcoal, organics, and copper fragments; and 2 lots of charcoal. The Mason's Cemetery site has been dated to the later part of the Early Ceramic period (3150-2150 B.P./1150-150 B.C.) based on artifact assemblages from the site and radiocarbon dating. Though there are some discontinuities between the Early Ceramic and the Middle Ceramic periods in Maine, it seems that the continuities in the archeological record between these periods are stronger than not. Although burial treatment and exchange relations do differ from later periods, maritime technologies, settlement patterns and seasonal occupations are more continuous than not from the Early to Late Ceramic periods. In addition, ceramic technology and morphology indicate gradual change rather than population replacement.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 20 objects listed 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. Lastly, officials of Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, and Penobscot Tribe of Maine. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should