

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 U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Fort Stewart, GA****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 U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Fort Stewart, GA.

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 Fort Stewart; United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District professional staff; and staff from Bregman and Company, Bethesda, MD, in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

In 1980–81, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the backdirt of a looter's trench at the Lewis Mound and Village site (9BN39), Bryan County, GA, by archeologists of Professional Analysts, Inc., who were conducting a survey. The site is on the lands of the Fort Stewart military reservation. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a plain, sand-tempered pottery sherd.

The remains and object were found near a trench which had partially exposed a cremation burial in the Lewis Mound. The trench was probably dug in 1979–80, and was filled in at the time

of its discovery. Only the remains and the sherd found in the backdirt were collected. The Lewis Mound is believed to be associated with the Savannah phase (A.D. 1150–1325) of the Middle Mississippian period occupation of the Lewis Mound and Village site. Although the Lewis Mound cannot be unequivocally associated with the Savannah phase occupation at this multicomponent site, the intensity of settlement at the site during this time and comparison with other Savannah phase mounds in the region indicate a likely relationship.

Both the Savannah and Irene (Late Mississippian) phases are found at Fort Stewart. Initial research suggests that at the time of European contact, the Gule occupied an area in the close vicinity of what is now Fort Stewart. Gule material culture is thought to be a direct development from the precontact, Late Mississippian Irene phase (A.D. 1325–1530).

During the late 16th and 17th centuries, the Gule were moved to Spanish missions in Florida and southern Georgia, where they merged with the Yamasee. Throughout the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the Yamasee moved back and forth between the English in South Carolina and the Spanish at St. Augustine, FL, through the area that is now Fort Stewart. The Yamasee War of 1715 resulted in the fragmentation of the Yamasee with some members' joining the Creek while others went to Florida or were shipped as slaves to Mexico and Cuba.

The Seminoles are believed to be descendants of the Upper and Lower Creek who migrated to Florida in the 1700s to escape European domination. Research indicates that Gule/Yamasee political and cultural identity has been absorbed by the Creeks and Seminoles, and has not been maintained as distinct into contemporary times.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of Fort Stewart 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 Fort Stewart also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the one object listed above is 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 Fort Stewart 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 object and the

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Ms. Jennifer Grover, Consulting Archeologist, Bregman and Company, Inc., Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Branch, 1557 Frank Cochran Drive, Fort Stewart, GA 31314–4926, telephone (912) 767–3359, before November 8, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 25, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01–25151 Filed 10–5–01; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–S

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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yosemite National Park, Yosemite, CA****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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yosemite National Park, Yosemite, CA.

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 National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by professional staff of the National Park Service in consultation with lineal descendants and representatives of Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California and the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California. The National Park Service also consulted with representatives of American Indian Council of Mariposa County and the Mono Lake Indian Community, two non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

In 1954, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a site in the Yosemite Valley during legally authorized excavations. The human remains consist of four teeth: one molar, one premolar, and two incisors. The rest of the human remains were left in place at the time of excavation. The 176 associated funerary objects are 1 U.S. half dollar coin dated 1870, 8 buttons, 2 metal thimbles (1 containing what appears to be bird feathers and skin), 1 metal tobacco container lid, 26 iron nails, 4 fragments of a Japanese Kutani porcelain plate, 7 fragments from a lead jar seal, 1 pair of ladies scissors, 1 padlock, 10 pieces of red ochre, 8 haliotis sp. necklace pendants, 1 shell bead, 5 shell fragments, 9 obsidian tool fragments, 73 pieces of obsidian debitage, 1 piece of green glass with possible edge modification, 5 unidentified ungulate long bones, 2 pebbles, 7 stones, and 4 rocks. An unknown number of wood and charcoal fragments were also recovered.

Consultations with Native American representatives at the time of the excavation identified the human remains as those of Kosano, also known as Joaquin Sam, a northern Paiute from either the Bridgeport or Mono Lake communities. Kosano is known to have died in the Yosemite Valley and was

buried around 1875. Subsequent consultation has identified several individuals who can trace their ancestry directly and without interruption to Kosano, including Paul Williams (great grandson), Elaine Lundy (great granddaughter), and Janice Lundy Mendez (great-great granddaughter).

Based on the above mentioned information, the superintendent of Yosemite National Park has 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. The superintendent of Yosemite National Park also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 176 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 a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, the superintendent of Yosemite National Park has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b)(1), Paul Williams, Elaine Lundy, and Janice Lundy Mendez can trace their ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Paiute people to Kosano.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California and the Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California. The notice has also been sent to officials of the American Indian Council of Mariposa County and the Mono Lake Indian Community, two non-Federally recognized Indian groups. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David A. Mihalic, Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, P.O. Box 577, Yosemite, CA 95389, telephone (209) 372-0201, before November 8, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Paul Williams, Elaine Lundy, and Janice Lundy Mendez may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 9, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-25159 Filed 10-5-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, New Orleans, LA

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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, New Orleans, LA.

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 National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; and Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were collected from a small shell midden/burial mound site along the banks of Bayou des Familles, in the Barataria Preserve unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. The human remains were collected during an archeological site survey project conducted by the University of New Orleans. No known individual was identified. The 74 associated funerary objects are 21 fragments of a Baytown Plain ceramic vessel, 39 shells, and 13 animal bones. Based on the ceramics and the site layout, these human remains and associated funerary objects are likely to date to the Mississippian period (A.D. 1200-1600).

Archeological evidence does not indicate any major population shifts in