

Jefferson County

Cumberland, The, 201 York St., Louisville, 96000278
 Harig, Koop & Company-Columbia Mantel Company, 845 S. Ninth St., Louisville, 96000279
 St. George's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory (Boundary Increase), 1809 Standard Ave., Louisville, 96000293

Kenton County

Bavarian Brewing Company, 522 W. 12th St., Covington, 96000281

Massachusetts

Barnstable County

Falmouth Village Green Historic District, roughly, along Locust, Main, N. Main and Hewins Sts. and Palmer Ave., including also Old Town Cemetery, Falmouth, 96000271

Middlesex County

Randall-Hale Homestead, 6 Sudbury Rd., Stow, 96000277

Montana

Ravalli County

Landram, John A., House (Stevensville MPS) 113 College St., Stevensville, 91000749

Nebraska

Antelope County

Maybury—McPherson House, 502 E. Fourth St., Neligh, 96000280

New Mexico

Colfax County

Columbian School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 700 N. 2nd St., Raton, 96000261
 Kearny School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 800 S. 3rd St., Raton, 96000259
 Longfellow School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 700 E. 4th St., Raton, 96000262
 Raton Armory (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 901 S. 3rd St., Raton, 96000260
 Raton Junior—Senior High School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 500 S. 3rd St., Raton, 96000263

Guadalupe County

Park Lake Historic District (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) Jct. of Will Rogers Dr. and Lake Dr., Santa Rosa, 96000267

Harding County

Bueyeros School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) NM 102, 0.25 mi. W of Bueyeros Church, Bueyeros, 96000265

Quay County

Metropolitan Park Bathhouse and Pool Historic District (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) S Frontage Rd. of I-40, 1.5 mi. W of Tucumcari-W interstate exit, Tucumcari, 96000268

Rio Arriba County

Gonzales, Tomas, House, Co. Rd. 155, 2 mi. E of jct. with US 84, Abiquiu vicinity, 96000258

Sandoval County

Roosevelt School (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) Calle Malinche, Bernalillo, 96000266

Union County

Amistad Gymnasium (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) 0.5 mi. E of NM 402, Amistad, 96000264
 Clayton Public Schools Historic District (New Deal in New Mexico MPS) Four blocks in SE Clayton centered on 6th and Cedar Sts., Clayton, 96000269

Texas

Harris County

Stevenson, Joseph R. and Mary M., House, 804 Harold St., Houston, 96000275

Lubbock County

South Overton Residential Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broadway, Ave. Q., 19th St. and University Ave., Lubbock, 96000276

Vermont

Franklin County

St. Albans Town Hall, (Historic Government Buildings MPS), VT 36 (Lake Rd.), St. Albans, 96000257

[FR Doc. 96-4305 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

Notice of Inventory Completion of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service
ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by Tulsa District professional staff in consultation with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma.

In June 1988, these human remains were exposed by shoreline erosion at site 34ST2, Waurika Lake and were subsequently removed from the ground by the Stephens County Sheriff's Department. In September 1988, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel removed the partial remains of one individual from the same site. At this time, the Stephens County Sheriff's

Department turned over the human remains recovered in June to the Army Corps of Engineers.

The human remains from site 34ST2 consist of a minimum of three individuals. No known individuals were identified. A total of twenty-eight cultural items were found with the human remains, including grinding stones, pottery fragments, stone tools, and animal bone fragments (bison and deer).

Site 34ST2 has been estimated to date to 500-1500 AD based on diagnostic cultural items including pottery fragments, stone tools, and chipped stone debris discovered adjacent to the burials. The continuity and styles of pottery types and stone tools strongly indicate occupation by the same cultural group throughout this period. These pottery and tool types are consistent with styles used by the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes during the early contact period. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes as well as continued post-contact use and occupancy indicates this area to be well within the traditional use and occupancy area of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(A) and (B), the 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. Army Corps of Engineers have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, the Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Robert W. Jobson, NAGPRA Coordinator, Planning Division, USACE, Tulsa District, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, OK 74121-0061, phone (918) 669-7193 before March 28, 1996.

Repatriation may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 21, 1996

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-4319 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by Tulsa District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In May and June, 1977, the Mahaffey Site (34CH1) at Hugo Lake, Choctaw County, OK was excavated under COE contract number DACW56-77-C-0129 due to the immediate threat of shoreline erosion exposing the site. Cultural items from this site were curated at the Museum of the Red River, OK, and the human remains were curated at the University of Arkansas. In 1995, the Army Corps of Engineers reunited the human remains and associated funerary objects at the Tulsa Repatriation Facility.

The human remains from Mahaffey Site (34CH1) consist of a minimum of 62 individuals. No known individuals were identified. A total of 1,1787 objects are associated with these individuals, including stone (flakes, tools, implements, and ornaments), ceramic vessels, clay pipes, and animal bone tools.

The Mahaffey Site dates to 500 BC to 1450 AD, based on cultural items found with human remains. The ceramics indicate cultural continuity through this time period, and are consistent later Caddoan ceramics. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes indicates

this was a Caddoan cemetery area during this period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District have determined, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least 62 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(A) and (B), the 1,787 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. Army Corps of Engineers have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mr. Robert W. Jobson, NAGPRA Coordinator, Planning Division, USACE, Tulsa District, P.O. Box 61, Tulsa, OK 74121-0061, phone (918) 669-7193 before March 28, 1996. Repatriation may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 21, 1996

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-4318 Filed 2-26-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects currently in the possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA.

A detailed inventory and assessment has been made by members of the Cheney Cowles Museum professional

staff in consultation with the Spokane Tribe of Indians.

In 1939-1940 during excavations of sites behind the Grand Coulee Dam, the human remains and associated funerary objects were collected from four sites on the north side of the Spokane River. The human remains from sites 8, 48, and 50 represent three individuals. No known individuals were identified. A total of 1,409 objects are associated with these remains including: stone pipe bowls; iron ax heads; bone (implements, elk teeth); shell (abalone, olivella, dentallia); copper (beads, buttons, pendants); glass beads; copper beads, discs, and ornaments; twined bag and basketry fragments; hide fragments; a stone pestle; and bark matting. A total of 320 objects were excavated from two burials at Site 51 including copper (button, pendant, beads), an iron ax head, and shell (dentallia). The condition of the excavation reports for site 51 has made it impossible to determine whether the human remains were removed, and no human remains from site 51 have been located in the collections. Sites 8, 48, 50, and 51 have been identified to recent pre-contact through the mid-nineteenth century by the cultural items found with the human remains.

The location of these sites, north of the Spokane River and east of the Columbia River, is well within the exclusive traditional occupation area of the Spokane Tribe during the pre-contact era and is now tribal land within the exterior boundaries of the Spokane Reservation. The basketry fragments have identical construction as historic and present-day Spokane basketry techniques. Representatives and elders of the Spokane Tribe have indicated the manner of the interments is consistent with Spokane traditional practice. Representatives and elders of the Spokane Tribe affirms that Spokane burials are known to have existed along this particular portion of the Spokane River.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Cheney Cowles Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Cheney Cowles Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A) and (B), the 1,409 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 Cheney Cowles Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C.