

NEBRASKA**Cedar County**

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church and Rectory,
102 and 108 E 9th St.,
St. Helena, 01000711

Dawson County

Midway Ranch House,
Address Restricted,
Gothenburg, 01000715

Garden County

Rackett Grange Hall #318,
9250 NE 193,
Lewellen, 01000713

Red Willow County

Keystone Hotel,
402 Norris Ave.,
McCook, 01000710

Washington County

Old McDonald Farm,
Address Restricted,
Blair, 01000714

NEW YORK**Monroe County**

Dayton's Corners School,
1363 Creek St.,
Penfield, 01000716

Ulster County

Oaterhoudt Stone House,
1880 NY 32,
Saugerties, 01000717

VIRGINIA**Albemarle County**

Anchorage, The,
1864 Anchorage Farm,
Charlottesville, 01000688

Bedford County

Twin Oaks Farm,
VA 2,
Bedford County, 01000704

Fairfax County

Manassas Gap Railroad Independent Line,
7504 Royce St.,
Annandale, 01000700

Fluvanna County

Oaks, The,
5025 Tabscott Rd.,
Kents Store, 01000696

Frederick County

Frederick County Courthouse,
20 N. Loudoun St.,
Winchester, 01000690
Old Stone Church,
Approx. 1 mi. W of jct. of VA 671 and VA
739,
Whitehall, 01000689

Madison County

James City Historic District,
US 29,
Madison, 01000691
Norfolk Independent city
North Ghent,
Bounded by Princess Anne Rd., Olney Rd.,
Colonia Ave., and Colley Ave.,

Norfolk (Independent City), 01000693

Saint Mary's Catholic Cemetery,
3000 Church St.,

Norfolk (Independent City), 01000694
Winona,

Roughly bounded by Ashland Circle,
Ashland Ave., Elmer Place, Huntington
Crescent, Holland Ave., and the Lafayette,
Norfolk (Independent City), 01000702

Northumberland County

Cobbs Hall,
582 Cobbs Hall Ln.,
Kilmamock, 01000699

Orange County

Orange High School,
224 Bellevue Ave.,
Orange, 01000692
Rockwood,
12225 Chicken Mountain Rd.,
Montpelier Station, 01000695

Pittsylvania County

Chatham Historic District,
Main, Payne, Pruden, Reid, Whittle Sts.;
Lanier Ave., Court Place; Gilmer Dr.,
Chatham, 01000698
Richmond Independent city
Cary Street Park and Shop Center,
3120-3158 West Cary St.,
Richmond (Independent City), 01000701

Smyth County

Beatie, A.C., House,
249 W. Lee Hwy.,
Chilhowie, 01000697

Washington County

Solar Hill Historic District,
Roughly along Johnson, Solar, West, King,
Cumberland, and Sycamore Sts.,
Bristol, 01000703

[FR Doc. 01-15300 Filed 6-15-01; 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
Control of the U.S. Department of the
Interior, National Park Service,
Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon,
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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, 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 National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment and inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects has been made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. The Shawnee Tribe, also known also as the "Loyal Shawnee" or "Cherokee Shawnee," a non-Federally recognized Native American group at the time that they were consulted, have since been recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians under provisions of P.L. 106-568.

The human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice were originally recovered from the Lamar Mounds site, located within the boundary of Ocmulgee National Monument, and from the Stubbs Mound site and Cowart's Landing site, located outside the monument boundary.

The human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice are currently curated at the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center, in Tallahassee, FL. Other human remains and associated funerary objects from these sites are currently curated at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC.

Between 1933 and 1938, human remains representing nine individuals

were recovered from the Lamar Mounds and Village site during legally authorized projects sponsored by the Works Progress Administration. No known individuals were identified. The 37 associated funerary objects are 25 shell beads, 1 bag of beads, 1 worked shell, 3 bone awls, 2 stone discoidals, 2 shell earplugs, 2 stone celts, and 1 tobacco pipe.

The Lamar Mounds and Village site consists of two mounds, A and B, and a palisaded village area. Archeological evidence indicates that the Lamar Mounds and Village site was occupied during the entire Middle and Late Mississippian periods (A.D. 1200-1650). The site is believed to be the town of Ichisi (Spanish) or Ochisi (Portuguese) encountered by the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1540. Occupation of the site may have continued into the early 18th century.

Between 1936 and 1937, human remains representing 34 individuals were recovered from the Stubbs Mound site during a Works Progress Administration excavation. No known individuals were identified. The 55 associated funerary objects are 46 shell beads, 5 shell pins, 1 projectile point, 2 stone celts, and 1 plant specimen.

The Stubbs Mound site consists of a mound and associated village area. On the basis of the objects recovered during excavation, the site and the human remains have been dated to the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1200-1350).

In 1937, human remains representing 12 individuals were recovered from the Cowart's Landing site during legally authorized Works Progress Administration stratigraphic survey excavations. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is an iron chisel.

Cowart's Landing is a large midden site located on a terrace approximately 1/4 mile from the Ocmulgee River. On the basis of the artifacts recovered from the site, its major occupation has been dated to the Late Mississippian period (A.D. 1350 to 1650). The iron chisel indicates that at least one of the burials may date from A.D. 1540-1821 period.

The regional manifestation of archeological resources from the Mississippian period have been identified as the Lamar Culture. The Lamar Culture has been divided into two time periods, corresponding with the distinction between the Middle and Late Mississippian periods. The Stubbs Mound site is the type site for the Stubbs Phase of the Lamar Culture (A.D. 1200-1350). The Cowart's Landing site is the type site for the Cowart Phase of the Lamar Culture (A.D. 1350-1650+). The Lamar Mounds site, Stubbs Mound

site, and Cowart's Landing site are located in close proximity, with occupation of the Stubbs site overlapping the early occupation of the Lamar Mounds and Village site, and occupation of the Cowart's Landing site overlapping the late occupation of the Lamar Mounds and Village site. Archeological evidence indicates that the Lamar Culture ceramic types found at all three sites are closely related to historic Creek and Cherokee ceramic traditions.

Between A.D. 1685-1717, the English used variations of the name Ochese-hatchee or Ochese Creek to refer to the river later called the Ocmulgee River. The towns and people living along Ochese Creek during that period were referred to as the Ochese (various spellings) Creek Nation, the Ochese Creek people, and, finally, simply the Creeks. The word Ochese and its variations has been traced from middle Georgia to the Chattahoochee River, then to Florida, and finally to Oklahoma. A squareground of this name existed in Oklahoma until the 1950s. There is an Ochese Street in Okmulgee, OK. Ethnohistorical information indicates that the Ichisi-Ochese were probably Hitchiti speakers, which would link them directly to Hitchiti speakers among the later Seminole and Miccosukee tribes. The Ichisi-Ochese may also be linked less directly to speakers of closely related Alabama and Koasati languages among the latter-day Alabama and Couthatta tribes.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 55 individuals of Native American ancestry. The superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 93 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, the superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and funerary objects and the Alabama-Couthatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Couthatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida;

Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Couthatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Couthatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Shawnee Tribe; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jim David, Superintendent, Ocmulgee National Monument, 1207 Emery Highway, Macon, GA 31217, telephone (478) 752-8257, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Couthatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Couthatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

Dated: May 7, 2001.

Frank P. Mc Manamon,

Acting Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-15311 Filed 6-15-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, FL

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 control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, FL.

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 and associated funerary objects. 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 the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek

Nation, Oklahoma; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. The Shawnee Tribe, also known also as the "Loyal Shawnee" or "Cherokee Shawnee," a non-Federally recognized Native American group at the time that they were consulted, has since been recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians under provisions of P.L. 106-568.

In 1960, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally-authorized excavations by Charles Fairbanks at the Fort Walton Temple Mound site. Mr. Fairbanks reported the results of his excavation in *The Florida Anthropologist* in 1965. The Fort Walton Temple Mound site is located on land acquired by the city of Fort Walton Beach, FL, in 1959. In 1981, the human remains were donated to the National Park Service by Yulee Lazarus, curator of the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are identified. The human remains are currently curated at the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, FL.

The Fort Walton Temple Mound site consists of a large platform mound and associated settlement area. Archeological evidence indicates that the Fort Walton Mound site was occupied during the Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1550), and may have served as the capital town of the Pensacola polity during the late Mississippian period (A.D. 1200 to 1550) and the early European contact period (A.D. 1550 to 1700). The first European (Spanish) contact in this area occurred in the middle to late 16th century with members of the Chatot tribe. Historical evidence indicates that between A.D. 1695 and 1707 the Creek Indians overran the Chatot tribe and took over the area around Fort Walton. Remnants of the Chatot tribe are believed to have joined the Choctaw tribe, although some Chatot probably remained with the Creeks.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Gulf Islands National Seashore 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 Gulf Islands National Seashore also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Alabama-

Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; 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 Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; 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; Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. This notice also was sent to the Independent Traditional Seminole Nation of Florida, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Jerry A. Eubanks, Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore, 1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway, Gulf Breeze, FL 32561, telephone (850) 934-2604, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; 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 the date if no additional claimants come forward.