

### Determinations Made by the John Michael Kohler Arts Center

Officials of the John Michael Kohler Arts Center have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Sam Gappmayer, John Michael Kohler Arts Center, 608 New York Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081, telephone (920) 694-4526, email [sgappmayer@jmkac.org](mailto:sgappmayer@jmkac.org), by September 10, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska may proceed.

The John Michael Kohler Arts Center is responsible for notifying the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 28, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2021-17061 Filed 8-10-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### National Park Service

**[NPS-NEO-BLRV-NPS0031853; ACCT Number: PPNEBLRV00/PPMSPD1Z.YM0000]**

#### Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** As authorized by Section 3031 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the National Park Service (NPS) announces that the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) has established the park boundary for Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island.

**DATES:** The effective date of the establishment of the boundary is August 11, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Celeste Bernardo, Acting Deputy Regional Director, NPS, Interior Region 1 at (978) 275-1703.

**ADDRESSES:** A color version and more detailed area maps depicting the boundary are available here: <https://www.nps.gov/blrv/planyourvisit/maps.htm>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 3031 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, Public Law 113-291 includes a specific provision relating to establishment of a Park boundary for Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park. To establish the boundary, the Secretary must determine that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit and must publish a boundary map in the **Federal Register**.

The NPS acquired by Donation Deed the fee simple interests in the 3.06 acres at 67 Roosevelt Avenue in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on March 31, 2021. This

property contains the historic Old Slater Mill (ca. 1793), the Wilkinson Mill (ca. 1810) and the Sylvanus Brown House (ca. 1753) and associated lands.

In addition, on March 27, 2021, the NPS accepted the conveyance of an 85-acre conservation and preservation easement from the State of Rhode Island for the protection of portions of the Blackstone River State Park including the historic canal and the Captain Wilbur Kelly House Museum.

Further, the enabling legislation provides that the Secretary may include in the park boundary any resources that are the subject of an agreement with the States or a subdivision of the States entered into under paragraph (c)(4)(D) of the Act. The park has entered into such agreements with the following subdivisions:

- Town of Northbridge, Massachusetts for Whitinsville Historic District (April 11, 2018)
- Town of Hopedale, Massachusetts for Little Red Shop Local Historic District (August 8, 2019)
- Town of Cumberland, Rhode Island for Ashton Historic District (October 11, 2018)
- Town of North Smithfield, Rhode Island for Slatersville Local Historic District (March 20, 2018)

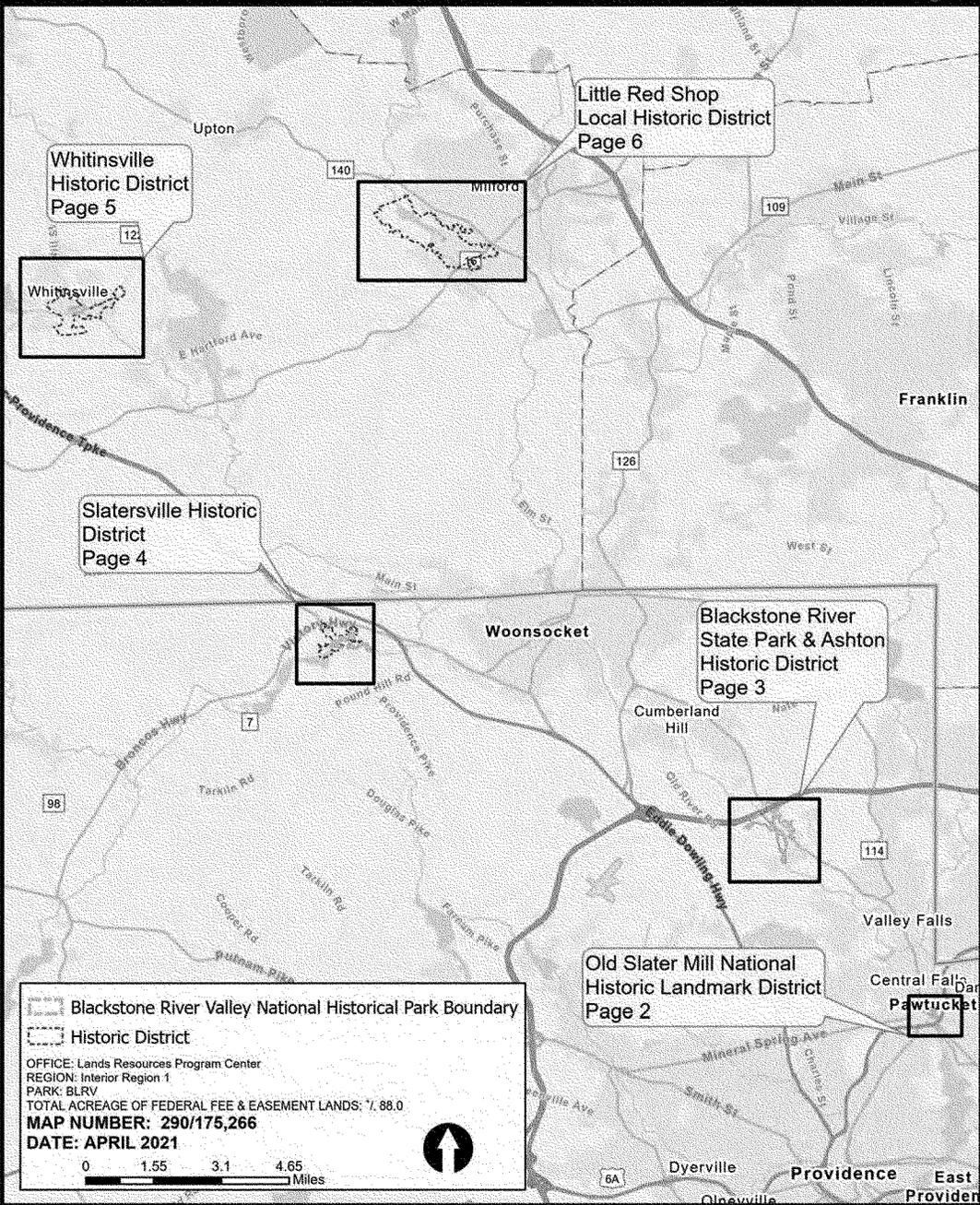
Each of these communities has a local historic district in place within its defined historic district that has the benefit of local regulatory oversight and protection. These areas are considered to be within the boundary of the park.

On July 27, 2021, the Secretary of the Interior signed a Decision Memorandum determining that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, had been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit. With the signing of this Decision Memorandum by the Secretary and the publication of the boundary map in the **Federal Register**, the boundary of the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park is established.

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

# Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park Boundary

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



**Shawn Benge,**

*Deputy Director, Operations, Exercising the Delegated Authority of the Director, National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 2021-17125 Filed 8-10-21; 8:45 am]

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

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0032395;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:  
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and  
Ethnology, Harvard University,  
Cambridge, MA; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on July 30, 2007. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at the address in this notice by September 10, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email [pcapone@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:pcapone@fas.harvard.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Burlington, Gloucester, and Mercer Counties, NJ, and Chester County, PA.

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 human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41524-41525, July 30, 2007). [The cultural affiliation determinations made in this Notice of Inventory Completion were subsequently corrected in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 58625-58626, October 7, 2008, and 77 FR 46120-46121, August 2, 2012)]. Following further consultation and inventory review with the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has determined that the minimum number of individuals should be increased by 17 and the number of associated funerary objects should be increased by the addition of two previously unidentified associated funerary objects and four associated funerary objects for which cultural affiliation has now been established. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

**Correction**

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41524, July 30, 2007), column 3, paragraph 1 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1879, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from an unknown location in Burlington County, NJ, by Michael Newbold during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by C.C. Abbott. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41524, July 30, 2007), column 3, paragraph 2, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Osteological characteristics indicate that these individuals are Native American.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41524, July 30, 2007), column 3, paragraph 5 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

On October 2, 1894, human remains representing a minimum of 12 individuals were recovered from the Lalor Field site in Trenton, Mercer County, NJ, by Ernest Volk during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by Mr. Volk. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects are one animal mandible with teeth, one notched stone, three stone implements, and one stone gorget. The animal mandible with teeth, notched stone, and stone implements were accessioned into the museum's collection in 1952 and the stone gorget was accessioned into the museum's collection in 1895.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41525, July 30, 2007), column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 3 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The polished stone gorget associated with the human remains, as well as artifacts recovered from the grave fill but not associated with the human remains, including lithic flakes and ceramic sherds, support this date.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41525, July 30, 2007), column 1, paragraph 2 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1894 and 1895, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from the Lalor Field site in Trenton, Mercer County, NJ, by Ernest Volk during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by Mr. Volk. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41525, July 30, 2007), column 1, paragraph 3, sentence 3 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The lack of known burials predating the Middle Woodland Period in the area of Lalor Field excavated in 1894-1895, the artifacts recovered from the grave fill but not associated with the human remains, including lithic flakes, bifacial implements and fragments, and ceramic sherds, the positioning of the deceased, and the lack of associated funerary objects support this date.

In the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41525, July 30, 2007), column 1, paragraph 5, the following paragraphs are added at the end of paragraph 5:

In 1894, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were likely recovered from the Lalor Field site in Trenton, Mercer County, NJ, by Ernest Volk during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by Mr. Volk. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that these individuals are Native American. The