

Hollywood, & Tampa Reservations)], and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, with support from the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas]. The question presented was whether the present-day Muskogean-speaking Indian Tribes are culturally affiliated with the human remains and funerary objects excavated at, and adjacent to, the Moundville archeological site (1TU500), in Tuscaloosa County, AL. The Review Committee considered the relevant information submitted by the requestors, which included the following types of evidence: Linguistic, oral tradition, geographical, kinship, biological, archeological, historical, and anthropological.

During discussion, members of the Review Committee noted that the requestors had asked for a finding based upon a preponderance of the evidence and asked whether a finding of cultural affiliation by a preponderance of the evidence would differ from a finding by a reasonable basis. In response, attorneys from the Department's Office of the Solicitor stated that, in practice, preponderance of the evidence and reasonable basis are similar standards for determining whether the evidence leans slightly more one way than the other. The Review Committee noted several times that the University of Alabama did not have an opportunity to present information on this matter to the Review Committee. One member stated that the preponderance of the evidence means a weighing between two sides, and since the Review Committee had heard the tribal case but not the museum's case the reasonable basis standard was appropriate.

#### Finding of Fact

All six currently appointed Review Committee members participated in the fact finding. By a vote of five in favor and one abstention, the Review Committee found that, based on the evidence before it, there is a preponderance of the evidence for cultural affiliation between the human remains and funerary objects originating from, and adjacent to, the Moundville archeological site (1TU500) and the present-day Muskogean-speaking Indian Tribes. The abstaining member requested, and the other members agreed, that a statement be appended to the finding. This statement is that the one abstaining member of the Review Committee found that, based on the evidence before the Review Committee, there is a reasonable basis for cultural affiliation between the human remains

and funerary objects originating from, or adjacent to, the Moundville archeological site (1TU500) and the present-day Muskogean-speaking Indian Tribes. The requesting, affected parties making a request for this finding are: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, The Chickasaw Nation, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, The Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Seminole Tribe of Florida [previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood, & Tampa Reservations)], and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, with support from the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas [previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas].

This finding was approved for publication by the Chair of the Review Committee, Francis P. McManamon.

Dated: January 26, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Designated Federal Official, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.*

[FR Doc. 2022-02036 Filed 1-31-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NRNHL-DTS#-33335; PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service is soliciting electronic comments on the significance of properties nominated before January 22, 2022, for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places.

**DATES:** Comments should be submitted electronically by February 16, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments are encouraged to be submitted electronically to *National\_Register\_Submissions@nps.gov* with the subject line "Public Comment on <property or proposed district name, (County) State>." If you have no access to email you may send them via U.S. Postal Service and all other carriers to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, MS 7228, Washington, DC 20240.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sherry A. Frear, Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW,

MS 7228, Washington, DC 20240, *sherry\_frear@nps.gov*, 202-913-3763.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The properties listed in this notice are being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations for their consideration were received by the National Park Service before January 22, 2022. Pursuant to Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Nominations submitted by State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers:

## IOWA

### Marshall County

Riemenschneider, August and Josephine, Farmstead, 201 4th Ave. NE, State Center, SG100007464

## KANSAS

### Johnson County

Campbell Dome House, 8126 Hamilton Dr., Overland Park, SG100007467

## NEW YORK

### Chemung County

North Main and West Water Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), 232-261 West Water St. and Wisner Park, North Main, West Grey, West Church and West First Sts., Elmira, BC100007465

## OREGON

### Malheur County

Rex Theater, 240 A St. West, Vale, SG100007459

### Multnomah County

Dean's Beauty Salon and Barber Shop, (African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPS), 213-215 NE Hancock St., Portland, MP100007455  
Golden West Hotel, (African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPS), 707 NW Everett St., Portland, MP100007456  
Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, (African American Resources in Portland, Oregon, from 1851 to 1973 MPS), 1734 NE 1st Ave., Portland, MP100007457

### Polk County

Burford-Stanley House, 342 Monmouth Ave. South, Monmouth, SG100007458

**PENNSYLVANIA****Cameron County**

Cameron County Courthouse, 20 East 5th St., Emporium, SG100007460

**Erie County**

Wright's Block, 425–431 State St., Erie, SG100007461

Additional documentation has been received for the following resources:

**MISSISSIPPI****Hinds County**

Farish Street Neighborhood Historic District (Additional Documentation), Roughly bounded by Amite, Mill, Fortification and Lamar Sts., Jackson, AD80002245

**NEW YORK****Dutchess County**

Halfway Diner, 39 North Broadway, Red Hook, AD87002297

Nominations submitted by Federal Preservation Officers:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nominations and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nominations and supports listing the properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

**PUERTO RICO****San Juan Municipality**

San Juan National Historic Site (Additional Documentation), 501 Norzagaray St., Castillo San Cristóbal, San Juan, AD66000930

**Toa Baja Municipality**

San Juan National Historic Site (Additional Documentation), 501 Norzagaray St., Castillo San Cristóbal, Toa Baja, AD66000930

(Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60)

Dated: January 26, 2022.

**Sherry A. Frear,**

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/  
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

[FR Doc. 2022–01944 Filed 1–31–22; 8:45 am]

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

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0033353;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate

Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects, and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology. 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 Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology at the address in this notice by March 3, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Ryan J. Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749–4490, email [rwheeler@andover.edu](mailto:rwheeler@andover.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 completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from eight sites in Cumberland, Hancock, and Washington Counties, ME.

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.

**Consultation**

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with

representatives of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs [previously listed as Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians]; Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; Passamaquoddy Tribe; and the Penobscot Nation [previously listed as Penobscot Tribe of Maine] (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

**History and Description of the Remains**

In 1915, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Wolfe's Neck (014.101) in Cumberland County, ME, by Warren K. Moorehead. During an inventory project at the Robert S. Peabody Institute in 2019, the remains were identified (and confirmed by a physical anthropologist) as Native American human remains. Moorehead had identified the site as Me 171/7. In 1968, Dean Snow assigned it number 014.101. Snow's record noted that ancestral human remains had been found at the site by Dr. Jos E. Porter of Maine General Hospital, in Portland, and that those human remains were subsequently transferred to the Anthropology Department at Harvard University on August 10, 1953. The human remains at the Peabody Institute likely originated from one of the eroding shell middens in the area, which would date them sometime between 2,800 years ago and the arrival of colonial settlers. No known individual was identified. The 36 associated funerary objects are 29 ceramic sherds and seven faunal bone fragments.

In 1913, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Boynton's Shellheap (043.004) in Hancock County, ME, by Warren K. Moorehead and Charles Peabody under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology at Phillips Academy (now the Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology). During a recent inventory project, the remains were identified as Native American human remains. The individual's age and sex could not be ascertained. Other human remains from Boynton's Shellheap were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 21, 2001 (66 FR 58522–58523, November 21, 2001) and were subsequently transferred to The Consulted Tribes. Based on artifact assemblages recovered from the site, Boynton's Shellheap was occupied between 2,150 and 500 B.P. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime in the 1930s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Falls Island (080.050) in Washington County, ME, by avocational archeologists John and Douglas Knapton. The human