

through the early historic period (A.D. 1300-1680).

Based on archeological context and regional cultural chronology, these sites have been identified as Ancestral Puebloan. Historical evidence also records these sites as trade centers that enjoyed frequent contact with non-Puebloan tribes.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 29 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture 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 the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture 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 objects and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and a non-Federally recognized Indian group, the Piro-Manso-Tiwa Tribe. This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, and Tawakonie), Oklahoma; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Dr. Duane Anderson, Director, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504, telephone (505) 476-1251, before September 28, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-21974 Filed 8-28-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10(a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The two cultural items are an iron hatchet and an iron adze head.

In 1985, these cultural items were donated to the museum by William H. Claflin, Jr. At an unknown date, these cultural items were collected by General Crooks. Between 1878 and 1893, General Crooks sold these cultural items to William R. Morris. In 1930, Mr. Morris's widow sold the objects to William Claflin, Sr.

Museum records indicate that these cultural items are from a Pawnee grave. Museum documents and consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma indicate that the recovery location was most likely the Elkhorn River in northeastern Nebraska. The style and material of the objects is consistent with objects dating to the 1800's.

Based on the specific cultural attribution in museum records, the probable 19th century date of the burial, and geographic location within the historical territory of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, the objects are considered to be affiliated with the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2)(ii), these two cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also 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 items and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before September 28, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 18, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-21975 Filed 8-28-00; 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 from Cherokee and Plymouth Counties, IA in the Possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**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 Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA.

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 the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Around 1900, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site by an unknown collector and donated to the Davenport Academy of Sciences, now the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science. In 1986, these human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Physical anthropological evidence, especially the shape and measurements of the skull, indicates that this individual is Native American, and is consistent with ancestral Arikara populations of the Bad River I phase of the Post-Contact Coalescent variant. The records of the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science indicate that these remains may have come from the Dakotas. In the absence of additional evidence, geographical and physical anthropology information has been used to determine the cultural affiliation between these human remains and the Arikara, who today are members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

In the 1950's, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 13CK21, Cherokee County, IA, by Reynold Ruppe under the auspices of the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society, and transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, in 1989. In 1993, human remains representing three individuals were removed from this site by the Office of the State Archaeologist during a salvage excavation of a flood-damaged portion of the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1964, human remains representing three individuals were removed from site 13PM172, Plymouth County, IA, during excavations by David Lilly and Roger Banks. These remains were transferred from the Sioux City Public Museum to the Office of the State

Archaeologist, University of Iowa, in 1994. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a Mill Creek pottery vessel.

Sites 13CK21 and 13PM172 both date to the Mill Creek period, circa A.D. 1000–1200. Mill Creek manifestations have long been grouped within the Initial variant of the Middle Missouri Tradition. Mill Creek settlement organization, subsistence economy, and artifact assemblages are similar to those of other Initial Middle Missouri components in South Dakota. The Mandan and Hidatsa are thought to be the long-term residents of the Middle Missouri region, and some archeologists have suggested the Initial variant of the Middle Missouri tradition is possibly ancestral to the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes. Archeological and ethnohistorical evidence linking later Middle Missouri groups with these tribes, presently members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, is much stronger than evidence available for the earlier Initial variant groups.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, 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 the Office of the State Archeologist, University of Iowa, 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 Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary object should contact Shirley Schermer, Burials Program Director, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 335–2400, before September 28, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary object to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North

Dakota, may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 16, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships*

[FR Doc. 00–21977 Filed 8–28–00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Des Moines County, IA in the Possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

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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 in the possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, and associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Keyes Collection, Iowa City, IA.

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 and the associated funerary objects was made by the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from a burial site at North Hill, Burlington, Des Moines County, IA, by an unknown person. At an unknown date, Charles Buettner, a local collector who lived in Burlington from