

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 Archaeologist, 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*

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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

1869 to 1920, transferred the human remains to a local high school. The school later donated the remains to the Des Moines County Historical Museum, Burlington, IA, which transferred the remains to the Office of the State Archaeologist in 1994. No known individuals were identified.

The 24 associated funerary objects include an abrader, 2 probable bone shaft straighteners, a clay fife, an iron stirrup fragment, a horse bit, an iron spoon handle, an iron file, an iron rat tail file, 2 silver-plated arm bands, 2 sea urchin quill beads, a Chinese coin, a bronze trade ring, 5 copper-alloy coils, 3 brass coils, and a hook-shaped flat metal fragment. At an unknown date, Charles R. Keyes obtained these funerary objects, which were subsequently donated to the State Historical Society of Iowa, where they are today. The description of the artifacts, their provenience, and matching handwriting on the labels of the human remains and the objects confirm that these are the associated funerary objects from the North Hill site.

The labels accompanying the human remains and funerary objects are the only documentary information available. The labels state that the remains and objects came from a burial located "on the edge of North Hill Cliffs," but have no further information on the origin or cultural affiliation of the remains and objects. The labels further note that, when found, the burials included an iron spear and arrowheads, a "stone bullet mode," a stone pipe, and a bead necklace, none of which are among the objects held by the State Historical Society of Iowa. The Chinese coin was minted during the reign of Emperor Kao Tsung (A.D. 1736-1796), and its presence helps establish the maximum age of the burial.

Euroamerican settlement of the Burlington area was underway by the 1830's and proceeded rapidly over the next few decades. It seems unlikely, given the growth of the city, that the burial would have taken place after about the middle of the 19th century.

The nature of the burial assemblage indicates that these remains and objects came from a Native American grave. Throughout the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century, many different native groups either resided periodically in the southeastern part of the state or passed through the area. These groups included the Meskwaki, Sauk, Iowa, and Otoe-Missouria, among others. In the absence of distinctive artifacts of native manufacture, however, definitive cultural identification of the individuals from this burial cannot be made.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society of Iowa also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 24 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 Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the State Historical Society 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 objects and 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. This notice has been sent to officials 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.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Shirley Schermer, Burials Program Director, Office of the State Archaeologist, 700 Clinton Street Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, or Jerome Thompson, State Historical Society of Iowa, New Historical Building, 600 East Locust, Des Moines, IA 50319-0290, telephone (515) 281-4221, before September 28, 2000.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to 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 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 16, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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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 Iowa in the Possession of the State Historical Society 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 10.2 (d)(1), of the completion of an inventory of human remains 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 was made by the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1926, human remains representing one individual and the associated funerary objects were excavated from site 13LO2, Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Lyon County, northwestern Iowa, by Charles R. Keyes and now form part of the Charles R. Keyes Archaeological Collection. Sometime around 1929, one of the site's landowners, Martin Johnson, found human remains representing a second individual while plowing his field; human remains from this site representing a third individual are also in the Keyes Collection. No information is available as to who collected the remains of this third individual nor when they were donated to the Keyes Collection. No known individuals were