

Based on the above-mentioned information, the Rocky Mountain National Park superintendent 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 Rocky Mountain National Park superintendent also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and either the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; or Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Superintendent A. Durand Jones, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO 80517, telephone (970) 586-1332, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 10, 2001.

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 in the Possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Harrison, NE

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 possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Harrison, NE.

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 was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with the representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota, and Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, representing the signatories of the Siouan Intertribal Repatriation Memorandum of Agreement (Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota).

On September 15, 1901, Lakota Chief Wolf Ears presented James Cook with two scalps. According to Mr. Cook's notes, one scalp was identified as Blackfeet (AGFO 122) and the other scalp was identified as Crow (AGFO 121). Lakota warriors Blueshield and/or Little Wound and Young Man Afraid also presented Mr. Cook with two scalps (AGFO 120 and 123). According to Mr. Cook's notes, these two scalp locks were identified as Pawnee. All four scalp locks were in the Cook collection that was donated to Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in 1968. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, and Crow Tribe of Montana indicates that all three Indian tribes were traditional enemies of the Lakota. Consultation with representatives of the Siouan Intertribal Repatriation group indicates that the

Lakota engaged in warfare with the Pawnee, Blackfeet, and Crow during the 19th century. It was considered an honor to take the scalp of a slain enemy, a sign of victory. The four scalp locks described in this notice have been identified by the Lakota as peco'kanyan, scalp locks. Lakota consultants state that scalp locks have a continuing spiritual significance in completion of the scalp dance (Iwa'kiciwacipe), in the final disposition of the enemy spirit associated with the physical remains.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument 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 two of these Native American human remains (AGFO 120 and 123) and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument 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 one of these Native American human remains (AGFO 122) and the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument 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 one of these Native American human remains (AGFO 121) and the Crow Tribe of Montana. Finally, the superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds 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 all four of these Native American human remains (AGFO 120, 121, 122, and 123) and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux

Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact superintendent Ruthann Knudson, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, 301 River Road, Harrison, NE 69346-2734, telephone (308) 668-2211, facsimile (308) 668-2318, e-mail ruthann_knudson@nps.gov, no later than July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, and Crow Tribe of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 2001.

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 in the Possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Fritch, TX

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 possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Fritch, TX.

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. 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

professional staff of the National Park Service in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Wichita & Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma. The Cohuhtecan Nation, a non-Federally recognized Native American group, also was consulted.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally-authorized survey of State site 41P2, then under the management of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Items found elsewhere at the site indicate that these human remains probably were buried during the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 900-1700).

In 1964, human remains representing a minimum of 22 individuals were recovered during legally-authorized excavation by F.E. Green of Texas Tech University at the Footprint site, then under the management of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. No known individuals were identified. The 83 associated funerary objects are 2 shell pendants, 68 shell beads, 3 tool fragments, 3 beveled knives, 1 triangular knife, 1 Borger cordmarked pot, 4 bone awls, and 1 fragment of burned animal bone. The associated funerary objects indicate that these human remains probably were buried during the Antelope Creek Focus of the Plains Village-Panhandle Aspect (A.D. 1100-1400).

On March 15, 1965, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, then called Sanford National Recreation Area, came under the joint administration of the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service. Control of the collections recovered prior to that date has been assumed by the National Park Service.

In 1967, human remains representing one individual were recovered during legally-authorized excavation near the Footprint site. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. These human remains are believed to date to the same time as the Footprint site.

In June 1969, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered during legally-authorized excavations by the Texas Archeological Society at the Blue Creek site. No known individuals were identified. The 264 associated funerary objects are 253 potsherds, 3 chipped stone flakes, 1 unworked mammal bone

fragment, 3 Washita type stone arrow points, 1 bison tibia digging stick, and 3 unidentified lithic specimens. The associated funerary objects indicate that these human remains probably were buried during the Plains Village-Panhandle Aspect (A.D. 1100-1400).

Archeological information indicates a continuous occupation of the Texas panhandle area from A.D. 1 through the Plains Village-Panhandle Aspect. Wichita oral tradition links these earlier populations with the Escanxaques, or Iscani people, a constituent band of the present-day Wichita & Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma. Kiowa oral tradition indicates Kiowa occupation of the Lake Meredith area during prehistoric times.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 28 individuals of Native American ancestry. The superintendent of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 336 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 a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, the superintendent of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area 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 associated funerary objects and the Wichita & Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma and the Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Wichita & Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma. This notice has also been sent to officials of the Cohuhtecan Nation, a non-Federally recognized Native American group. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact John C. Benjamin, Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1460, 419 East Broadway, Fritch, TX 79036, telephone (806) 857-3151, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wichita & Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie),