

Yomba Reservation, Nevada may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 15, 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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

In 1902, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were collected by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka from the vicinity of Sacaton, Pinal County, AZ, while Dr. Hrdlicka was a member of the Hyde Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are fragments of cloth.

These individuals have been identified as Native American based on

the American Museum of Natural History's catalog entry describing the remains as "Pima women." Geographic location is consistent with the postcontact territory of the Pima, who are represented by the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona. The presence of perishable materials with one and desiccated soft tissue with the other suggests a postcontact date for these burials.

In 1902, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka from a cave in the vicinity of Sacaton, Pinal County, AZ, while Dr. Hrdlicka was a member of the Hyde Expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are a pair of metal spurs.

This individual has been identified as Native American based on the American Museum of Natural History's catalog entry describing the remains as a "Pima ... medicine man." Geographic location is consistent with the postcontact territory of the Pima, who are represented by the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona. The presence of metal spurs and desiccated soft tissue suggests a postcontact date for this burial.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the four 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 American Museum of Natural History 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 Ak

Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Martha Graham, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5846, before November 8, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 15, 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council professional staff in consultation with representatives of White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

In 1932, human remains representing two individuals were collected from the Jacobs (Trigg) Farm site (21-OT-4), Ottertail County, MN, during an archeological excavation conducted by A.E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are fragments of clothes, fragments of buttons, a knife, and birchbark.

Based on the location of the burials and associated funerary objects, these individuals have been determined to be Native American from the historic period. Based on the associated funerary objects and geographic location, these individuals have been identified as Ojibwe. Because this location is within the historic territory of the White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota, the preponderance of evidence indicates cultural affiliation with the White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the four 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council 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 White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human

remains and associated funerary objects should contact James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Specialist, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 1819 Bemidji Avenue, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3825, before November 8, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the White Earth Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 17, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-25145 Filed 10-5-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Correction--Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, 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 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, 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 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.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects reported in the Notice of Inventory Completion published September 18, 1997 (**Federal Register** document 97-24824, pages 49026-49027).

The fifth paragraph of the 1997 notice summarizes the recovery of Native American individuals and associated funerary objects from the Leary site (25RH1) during archeological excavations by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists in 1936 and 1965. In 2000, one ceramic sherd associated with the burials from the Leary site was discovered at the Nebraska State Historical Society in a box that had been

mis-labeled. As a result of this discovery, the number of associated funerary objects from the Leary site is corrected by substituting "**302 associated funerary objects**" for "301 associated funerary objects" in the fifth paragraph of the 1997 notice and by substituting "**343 objects**" for "342 objects" in the seventh paragraph of the 1997 notice.

Dated: August 6, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-25155 Filed 10-5-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, 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), 43CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" 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 731 cultural items are 656 shell wampum beads and 75 glass beads.

In 1924, a collection containing 656 shell wampum beads and 75 glass beads labeled "Leary Site Burials" was donated to the Nebraska State Historical Society. In 2000 and 2001, the cultural items were located in the collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society, where they had been either previously missing or mislabeled. The cultural items derive from the Leary site (25RH1), a village and cemetery complex that is associated with the Oneota culture on the basis of oral tradition, archeological investigations, ethnohistory, and physical anthropology. The present-day representatives of the Oneota culture are the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska;