

were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and geographic location, site 14SD350 has been identified as an Upper Republican Aspect (Central Plains Tradition) occupation dating from approximately A.D. 1250. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and continuities of material culture, the Upper Republican Aspect has been identified as ancestral to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1960, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Ringneck site (14LC302), Lincoln County, KS during legally authorized excavations conducted by Kansas State Historical Society archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and geographic location, the Ringneck site has been identified as an Upper Republican Aspect (Central Plains Tradition) habitation dating from approximately A.D. 1250. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and continuities of material culture, the Upper Republican Aspect has been identified as ancestral to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were donated to Kansas State Historical Society by Guy Whiteford who reportedly recovered these human remains during excavations at site 14SA412, Saline County, KS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the reported archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and geographic location, site 14SA412 has been identified as a Smoky Hill Aspect (Central Plains Tradition) habitation dating from approximately A.D. 1250. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and continuities of material culture, the Smoky Hill Aspect has been identified as ancestral to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1999, human remains representing one individual were donated to Kansas State Historical Society by a forensic osteologist. The osteologist received these human remains from a representative of the Abilene High School, Abilene, KS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Abilene High School records indicate that these are the remains of a Pawnee

individual excavated in 1925 from the Guide Rock, NE area. Based on forensic analysis, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on the available documentation, this individual has been further identified as Pawnee.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society 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 Kansas State Historical Society 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 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 human remains should contact Randall M. Thies, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099, telephone (785) 272-8681, extension 267, before October 12, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 from Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota.

In 1867, human remains representing three individuals were removed from Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory by U.S. Army Surgeon Charles C. Gray and Acting Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution. No known individuals were identified. A Notice of Inventory Completion for these human remains was published September 3, 1997; a corrected notice was published September 15, 1997. The 16 associated funerary objects are 7 dentalium shell beads, 7 oval shell beads, 1 blue glass bead and a brass bracelet.

Neither the records of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology nor the Smithsonian Institution indicate the date of transfer of these individuals to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Primary accession and catalogue documents associated with these individuals at the Smithsonian record the individuals to be "Yanktonnais Sioux." Cuthead Band of Upper Yanktonai Sioux oral traditions and historical documents indicate that Fort Stevenson was located within the Cuthead Band's traditional territory during the 19th century. The specific cultural affiliation attributed to the individuals by the collectors and the known policy during the 19th century of the Smithsonian Institution to request the remains of recently deceased Native individuals to be collected by U.S. Army personnel and Indian agents and sent to the Smithsonian Institution further support affiliation with the Cuthead Band of Yanktonai Sioux. The Cuthead Band of Yanktonai Sioux are represented by the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Spirit Lake Tribe, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort

Peck Reservation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

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), the 16 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. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 associated funerary objects and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota. This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these associated funerary objects should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before October 12, 2000. Repatriation of the associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 18, 2000.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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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 Iowa in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, IA

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 State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, 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 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1934, human remains representing 25 individuals were recovered from site 13AM21, the O'Regan Terrace, Allamakee County, IA during excavations conducted by Ellison Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes, while a small number of human remains and objects from the same site were donated to Keyes and Orr by unknown individuals at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. The 202 associated funerary objects include chipped stone tools, fossil fragments, a pebble, a clamshell, chert flakes, glass beads, pottery, metal ear ornaments, beaver incisor fragments, a bone awl fragment, a copper bracelet, and a brown fibrous material.

In 1934, human remains representing seven individuals were excavated from site 13AM59, Elephant Terrace, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Charles R. Keyes and Ellison Orr. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include a whetstone, a chipped stone, a bone bead and fragments, and a fossil.

In 1936, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site 13AM61, the Woolstrom Cemetery, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Ellison Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. No known individuals were identified. The 15 associated funerary objects include a ceramic vessel, an iron fragment, a rolled copper tube, and metal ear ornaments.

In 1936, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site 13AM67, Burke's Mound, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Ellison

Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include a catlinite pipe, a projectile point, and a fossil. A fourth object, a projectile point, was found embedded in the sternum of the individual. It is unlikely to have been placed intentionally with the individual at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. For the purpose of this notice, it is considered to be an intrinsic part of the human remains.

In 1936, human remains representing three individuals were excavated from site 13AM86, Hog Back Mound Group, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Ellison Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site 13AM104, Lane Farm Mounds, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Ellison Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are Oneota pottery fragments.

In 1934 and 1936, human remains representing three individuals were excavated from site 13AM108, New Galena Mounds, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa, by Ellison Orr, under the direction of Charles R. Keyes. No known individuals were identified. The 46 associated funerary objects include projectile points, other chipped stone tools, ground stone tools, flaking debris, a modified bone pipe, a shell awl, and a copper snake ornament.

In 1935, human remains representing two individuals were given to Charles R. Keyes by a collector, Lee Maiers. Mr. Maiers reportedly had removed these remains from site 21FA2, James Vosburg Gravel Pit, southern Minnesota, at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains and associated funerary objects included in this notice were either recovered from excavations undertaken by Charles R. Keyes and Ellison Orr in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota between 1934 and 1936, or are part of collections that were given to Keyes. The remains now form part of the Charles R. Keyes Archaeological Collection. Based on archaeological, ethnohistorical, and biological evidence, historical maps, and similarities in material culture and manner of interment, the sites and remains have been identified as belonging to the Oneota and date to the 13th to 17th century. The Iowa and