

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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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

Otoe-Missouria peoples have been culturally affiliated with the Oneota based on continuities of material culture and historical documents. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma further indicates Oneota affiliation with these present-day tribes.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of 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 43 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the State Historical Society of Iowa also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 277 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 Iowa 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 associated funerary objects and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe 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 Jerome Thompson, State Historical Society of Iowa, New Historical Building, 600 East Locust, Des Moines, IA 50319-0290, telephone (515) 281-4221, before October 12, 2000. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 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 Scott and Dubuque Counties, IA, and Rock Island County, IL, in the Possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, 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 Office of 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 State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the 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.

In 1877, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site 13ST82, Scott County, Iowa, by Rev. J. Gass and other members of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. The museum associated with this group is now known as the Putnam Museum, Davenport, IA. In 1993, the human remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

The Putnam Museum card catalog information identified the remains as coming from the upper levels of a Woodland-period mound and that this intrusive burial was associated with "European artifacts." Descriptions of the excavations published in the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences describe this as a 19th century burial with "a fire steel, a

common clay pipe, a number of shell and glass beads, and a silver ear ring" associated with the remains. Based on historical maps, written historical accounts, archaeological evidence, and tribal history, the Sac and Fox (Meskwaki) are known to have had villages in this vicinity during the late 1700's and early 1800's. The artifacts described as found with the remains are consistent with those associated with the Sac and Fox (Meskwaki). The current location of the artifacts is unknown.

In the late 1800's or early 1900's, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from graves at the Mines of Spain, Dubuque, Dubuque County, IA, by Richard Herrmann, a local collector. Mr. Herrmann donated the remains to the Ham House Museum, owned by the Dubuque County Historical Society, Dubuque, IA. In 1986, the remains were transferred to the Office of State Archaeologist Burials Program. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

Mr. Herrmann's notes indicated that these two individuals were from graves located on a bluff in what is now known as the Mines of Spain, Dubuque, IA. Mr. Herrmann participated in the removal and reburial of the remains of what were purported to be Julien Dubuque (Hodges 1994), and he collected the remains of a woman from a grave outside of the presumed grave of Mr. Dubuque and Chief Peosta. Mr. Herrmann identified the woman as "Potosa," also known as Ms. Potosi, the purported wife of Mr. Dubuque. Historical records do not provide any information on Ms. Potosi, and it is not known when she died, how old she was when she died, the cause of her death, or even if the remains in this collection are those of "Potosa." The remains of a second individual were taken from a grave 60 feet west of the purported Dubuque/Peosta grave. A tag written by Mr. Herrmann identifies these remains as "Kettle Chief." Given that none of the graves was marked, that they were excavated at least 75 to 100 years after the deaths of the named individuals, and the stated rationale for Mr. Herrmann's purported identification is suspect, the remains of these individuals cannot be identified with certainty. Physical anthropological evidence indicates that these two individuals are Native American. Historical maps, written historical accounts, archeological evidence, and tribal history demonstrate that the Meskwaki had a village at this location in the late 1700's and early 1800's and that Julien Dubuque lived and died in