

Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Anne W. Bond, Director of Collections and Exhibitions, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203-2137, telephone (303) 866-4691, before June 13, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 27, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-12019 Filed 5-11-01; 8:45 am]

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 in the Possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

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 Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

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 Kansas State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1975, human remains representing four individuals were donated to the Kansas State Historical Society by Jerry Bobey who reportedly excavated these human remains from a low rock-filled earthen mound at the Bobey site, 14RP325, on a bluff above Salt Creek in Republic County, KS. No known individuals were identified. The 68 associated funerary objects are pottery shards, a pipebowl section, chipped stone tools and debris, and 12 pieces of limestone.

Based on osteological analysis, the reported archeological context, and the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on geographic location and material culture, particularly pottery characteristics, the Bobey site has been identified as a manifestation of the Central Plains Tradition (C.E. 900-1400). Based on temporal position and continuities of material culture, the Central Plains Tradition has been identified as ancestral to the present-day Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

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 four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kansas State Historical Society also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(2), the 68 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 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should contact Randall M. Thies, Archaeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615-1099, telephone (785) 272-8681, extension 267, before June 13, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 20, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-12018 Filed 5-11-01; 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior

ACTION: Correction

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 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.

This notice corrects the list of tribes in the Notice of Inventory Completion published April 3, 2001 (Federal Register Document 01-8170, pages 17733-17735) to whom repatriation of the human remains may begin after May 3, 2001 if no additional claimants come forward. In the last paragraph of the April 3, 2001, notice, add the following tribe to the list of tribes following "Repatriation of the human remains to . . .": **Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota.**

Dated: April 23, 2001

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships*

[FR Doc. 01-12020 Filed 5-11-01; 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 Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, IA, that meet the definition of "sacred 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 cultural items are two gourd rattles (catalog number AE 103 A-B, accession number 1957-35). The handles are made of hand-carved wood and have been stained black. The top of each gourd has been removed so that the handle fits snugly into the neck of the gourd. The handles form the axis with

1.75 inches protruding at the top. There are small brown beads inside each of the rattles. One gourd has a dyed blackish-brown knotted rope (0.25 inches in diameter) tied to the handle.

The rattles were purchased by A. Lang Baily during the summer of 1956 at Tama, IA. The rattles were donated to the Davenport Public Museum (now the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science) on October 22, 1957, by his wife, Kay Baily.

Cultural affiliation with the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa is indicated by the rattles' acquisition at Tama, IA, where the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa settlement is located. Also, according to the accession record as well as to the catalog card the objects are designated as being "Mesquaki," which is the name the Fox use for themselves.

Correspondence with the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa indicates that the rattles are sacred according to past and current traditional practices and standards of Sac and Fox religious integrity. Furthermore, information presented in the consultation indicates that these rattles are specific ceremonial objects that are needed by the present-day adherents of traditional Sac and Fox religious practices. Correspondence with the tribe further suggests these rattles may also be objects of cultural patrimony since the objects were tribal property at the time of alienation.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(3), these rattles are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science also 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 rattles and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; and the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Native American tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these sacred objects should contact Janice Hall, Chief Curator, Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, 1717 West 12th Street, Davenport, IA 52804, telephone (563) 324-1054, before June 13, 2001. Repatriation of these

sacred objects to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 13, 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 San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

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 San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA.

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 San Diego Museum of Man professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell Reservation of California, and Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley Reservation of California.

In 1922, human remains representing one individual were recovered from beneath the lakebed of Tule Lake, Siskiyou County, CA, by George Redicial. At some time after 1922, Mr. Redicial donated these human remains to the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.