

Otoe-Missouria peoples have been culturally affiliated with the Oneota based on continuities of material culture and historical documents.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.*

[FR Doc. 00-23380 Filed 9-11-00; 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 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

the area while mining lead on his large land grant named Mines of Spain.

At an unknown date, human remains representing two individuals were removed by Bud Hansen, a local collector, reportedly from the Saukenauk site (11RI29), Rock Island, Rock Island County, IL. In 1987, the remains were transferred to the Office of State Archaeologist Burial Program from a private collection. Saukenauk was an important Sac and Meskwaki village between 1764 and 1830, which has been documented by oral historical, archival, and anthropological evidence. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Also, officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, 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 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.

This notice has been sent to officials 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. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Shirley Schermer, Burials Program Director, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0732, before October 12, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to 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 may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 23, 2000.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships*

[FR Doc. 00-23384 Filed 9-11-00; 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 from Polk County, IA, in the Possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA and 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 Office of State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, and 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, University of Iowa, professional staff and the State Historical Society 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. A detailed assessment of the funerary objects was made by the State Historical Society 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 1904, human remains representing two individuals were excavated by staff of the Iowa Historical Department, now the State Historical Society of Iowa, from site 13PK54 located near the Chesterfield School in Des Moines, Polk County, IA. One set of human remains consists of a single cranium and the other set of human remains is a lock of hair. In the early 1980's, the skeletal

remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and the hair is in the State Historical Society of Iowa collections. No known individuals were identified.

The 3,081 associated funerary objects in the possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa include 200 tubular shell beads, 900 red-brown glass seed beads, 90 large clear faceted glass beads, 42 pink glass seed beads, 4 red glass seed beads, 1,100 white glass seed beads, 16 large blue faceted glass beads, 41 blue glass seed beads, 600 gray and white glass seed beads, 30 brass ball and cone hair ornaments, 5 brass ball and cone hair ornaments attached to human hair, 4 lacquered paper-mache snuff box parts, 1 preserved clump of snuff or tobacco, a fragment of bead ornament strung on copper wire, a copper wire-wrapped ornament, 8 copper bracelets, a copper alloy brooch/blanket pin, 6 iron cut nails, a bronze-handled and iron-bladed knife, 9 brass hawk bells, 3 brass buttons, a vial containing vermilion, a yellow ochre sample, 2 silk cloth remnants, and 14 wool cloth remnants.

Site 13PK54, located near the Chesterfield School in Des Moines, was a village and cemetery. The burials at this site were first found by A.A. Bennett, who unearthed 14 graves during sand quarrying operations. Mr. Bennett notified T. Van Hyning, of the Iowa Historical Museum, who proceeded to identify and excavate nine additional graves. The available documentation of the excavations is limited to an extensive interview of Mr. Van Hyning published in the Des Moines Register and Leader on March 26, 1905. Mr. Van Hyning collected three human skulls and a variety of associated funerary objects including glass beads, a bronze-handled iron-bladed knife, brass and copper ornaments, textile remnants, iron cut nails, and two paper-mache snuff boxes. While the newspaper and the 1905 annual report of the Iowa Historical Department mention three skulls, only one was accessioned into the museum collection. Only one was located in the early 1980's when the museum was analyzing human remains prior to transfer to the Office of the State Archaeologist for reburial under the state's burial protection act of 1976. It is not known what happened to the other two skulls.

Research into this site and collection was initiated in 1983. The associated funerary objects conclusively indicate an historic period burial. The style of the cut iron nails would date to the 1790's, at the earliest, and is consistent with types made circa 1805-1850. The