

20240. Written comments should be submitted by October 3, 2000.

**Beth Savage,**  
*Acting, Keeper of the National Register.*

## CALIFORNIA

### Los Angeles County

Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway  
Steam Locomotive No. 3751, 2435 E.  
Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, 00001178

### San Diego County

Temple Beth Israel, 2504–2512 Third Ave.,  
San Diego, 00001179

### Sonoma County

Sonoma State Home—Main Building, 15000  
Arnold Dr., Eldridge, 00001180

## KANSAS

### Franklin County

Ottawa High School and Junior High School,  
526 and 506 S. Main St., Ottawa, 00001188

## NEW YORK

### Richmond County

Church of St. Andrew, Arthur Kill and Old  
Mill Rds., Staten Island, 00001187

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Avery County

Banner Elk Hotel, 309 Banner St., Banner Elk,  
00001182

### Henderson County

Grey Hosiery Mill, 301 Fourth Ave. E,  
Hendersonville, 00001189

### Moore County

Phillips, John Evander, House, NC 24/27, 0.3  
mi outside Cameron, Cameron, 00001184

### New Hanover County

Tinga Nursery, US 117, 0.62 mi. N of jct. with  
NC 132, Wrightsboro, 00001185

### Pitt County

Cox—Ange House, 113 N. Church St.,  
Winterville, 00001181

### Wake County

Walnut Hill Historic District, (Wake County  
MPS) Along Mial Plantation Rd., jct with  
Major Slade Rd. and Smithfield Rd.,  
Knightsdale, 00001183

### Warren County

Skinner, Dr. Charles and Susan, House and  
Outbuildings, NC 1528, 0.25 mi. SW of NC  
158, Littleton, 00001186

## WISCONSIN

### St. Croix County

Kinnickinnic Church, WI J, jct. with WI JJ,  
Kinnickinnic, 00001190

## WYOMING

### Laramie County

Federal Office Building—Cheyenne, 308 W.  
21st St., Cheyenne, 00001191

A Request for *Removal* has been made for the following resource:

## ARIZONA

### Maricopa County

Archeological Site No. AZ U:10:77 (ASM)  
(Hohokam and Euroamerican Land Use  
and Settlement Along the Northern Queen  
Creek Delta MPS), Address Restricted,  
Mesa 95000749

[FR Doc. 00–23874 Filed 9–15–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–P

## 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 Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Bristol, RI

**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), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Bristol, RI.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Haffenreffer Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine, collectively identified hereafter as the Wabenaki Tribes of Maine.

Before 1860, human remains representing one individual (HUM-111) were excavated by Alpheus S. Packard at a site of unknown location in Merepoint, Brunswick, ME. Around 1860, Brown University Department of Geology acquired human remains removed from this site. In 1957, these human remains were transferred to the Haffenreffer Museum, Brown University. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Catalog records indicate that the site was a shell mound dating to the 16th-

17th century. Based on the date and context of the site, this individual has been identified as Native American. Oral history submitted by the Wabenaki Tribes of Maine and historical records identify the Casco Bay, Merepoint, Brunswick area of Maine, where the site is located, as part of the traditional territory of the Penobscot Tribe of Maine. There is no evidence to indicate otherwise.

Based on the above-mentioned information, Haffenreffer Museum officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Haffenreffer Museum officials also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Penobscot Tribe of Maine.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine, Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Thierry Gentis, NAGPRA Coordinator, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Mount Hope Grant, Bristol, RI 02809, telephone (401) 253–8388, before October 18, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Penobscot Tribe of Maine may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 8, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources  
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00–23873 Filed 9–15–00; 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 in the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, AR

**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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, Springdale, AR.

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 Shiloh Museum of Ozark History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1966, human remains representing one individual were accessioned into the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History as part of a collection that the museum purchased from William Guy Howard. At an unknown date prior to acquisition by the museum, Howard purchased the remains from an unknown individual. The remains were removed from an unknown locality in southern Arkansas. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On the basis of reshaping of the cranium, these human remains are determined to be Native American in origin. On the basis of the geographical origin of the remains, and relatively recent age as indicated by the degree of preservation, these human remains are determined to be affiliated with the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History 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 Native American human remains and the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Bob Besom, Director, Shiloh Museum of Ozark History, 118 West Johnson, Springdale, AR, telephone (501) 750-8165, before October 18, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that

date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 8, 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 Lyon County, IA 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 the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and the Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

In 1989, human remains representing eight individuals were collected from the surface of site 13LO2, Blood Run National Historic Landmark, Lyon County, IA, by Bear Creek Archaeology, Inc., during an archeological survey. Also in 1989, human remains representing four individuals were collected from the site by unknown local residents. The remains subsequently were transferred to the Office of State Archaeologist, University of Iowa. No known individuals were

identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

Blood Run National Historic Landmark site is a large Oneota village site located in Iowa and South Dakota, straddling the Big Sioux River southeast of Sioux Falls, SD. Archeological evidence, including radiocarbon dates and trade artifacts, suggests that the site was most intensively occupied from A.D. 1500-1700. Tribal histories, supported by French historical maps and documents, strongly suggest that the Omaha (possibly including the Ponca at this time), Iowa, and Oto tribes were present in this area at that time and were the probable residents of the site.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Office of 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 12 individuals of Native American ancestry. Also, officials of the Office of 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 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and the Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and the Ponca Tribe of Indians 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, 700 Clinton Street Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384-0740, before October 18, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and the Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.