

that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Janet Ness, Registrar, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817; telephone: (805) 848-4105 before November 10, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei on behalf of Hawai'i Island Burial Council may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 2, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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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 From O'ahu County, HI in the Control of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu, HI

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 from O'ahu County, HI in the control of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu, HI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Bishop Museum professional staff, in consultation with representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

In 1923 and 1924, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were recovered from the Hawaiian Islands known as Nihoa and Necker by members of the Tanager Expeditions who were collecting a wide variety of scientific specimens for the Bishop Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture and radiocarbon dates, the islands of Nihoa and Necker were occupied by Native Hawaiian people between 1000-1500 A.D. Oral tradition and archeological research indicates Native Hawaiian people occupied the islands of Nihoa and Necker during this period.

Consultation evidence presented by representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei identifies the islands of Nihoa and Necker as within the precontact territory of Native Hawaiian people.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei.

This notice has been sent to officials of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and the Kauai/Nihoa Island Burial Council. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jerry Leinecke, Project Leader, Hawaiian and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, P.O. Box 50167, Honolulu, HI 96850; telephone: (808) 541-1201, fax (808) 541-1216, before November 10, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: October 2, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 97-26873 Filed 10-9-97; 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 Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA

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 Peabody Essex Museum which meets the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

The three cultural items are a tapa shroud, and two tapa samples. The tapa shroud is comprised of two sheets of black tapa and three sheets of undyed tapa secured along one edge with tapa stitches. The first tapa sample consists of a square sheet with watermarks and brown dye on one side. The second tapa sample consists of a rectangular fragment with watermarks and black dye on one side.

Between 1823 and 1855, the tapa shroud was collected by Stephen Reynolds. In 1917, SW. Phillips purchased the Reynolds collection from a Mr. Wilmarth and donated it to the Peabody Essex Museum.

In 1921, Bishop Museum records indicate that a piece of tapa may have been donated by Robert VanDeusen of Kinderhook, NY. The first tapa sample was cut from this piece of tapa and was acquired by Marcia Brown Bishop prior to 1938. The Peabody Essex Museum purchased this tapa sample as part of the Marcia Brown Bishop collection in 1966.

In 1929, tapa from a burial cave at Kohala, HI was received by the Bishop Museum as part of an exchange with Ted T. Dranga. The second tapa sample was cut from the burial cave tapa in the collections of the Bishop Museum and obtained by Marcia Brown Bishop prior to 1938. In 1966, the Peabody Essex Museum purchased this tapa sample from Ms. Bishop.

Consultation with representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Ka Lahui Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs indicates these items were very likely used as burial tapa and made specifically for that purpose.

Officials of the Peabody Essex Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these three cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Essex Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i

Nei, Ka Lahui Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Ka Lahui Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Dan L. Monroe, Executive Director, Peabody Essex Museum, East India Square, Salem, MA 01970; telephone (508) 745-1876, fax (508) 744-6776 before *[thirty days following publication in the Federal Register]*. Repatriation of these objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Ka Lahui Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: October 3, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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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 Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service

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 from Iowa in the possession of the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA.

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.

During the 1920s to the 1950s, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from an unknown site south of Dorchester, IA by Mr. Paul Cota and donated to Luther College, Decorah, IA. In 1990, these human remains were

transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although the exact site is unknown, the area south of Dorchester has numerous Oneota sites. The degree of bone preservation and overall appearance, such as cranial morphology, dental health, and expression of gender-based dimorphic characteristics is consistent with known Oneota remains.

In 1943, human remains representing one individual were removed from site 13AM108, Allamakee County, IA possibly by H.P. Field. At an unknown date these remains were donated to Luther College, Decorah, IA and in 1987 were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa Burials Program. No known individuals were identified. The fourteen associated funerary objects include a piece of flaking debris, ten Oneota pot sherds, a bison scapula, a beaver femur, and an incomplete sacrum from a medium-sized mammal.

In 1953, human remains representing two individuals were removed from an unknown site near New Albin, IA by H.P. Field and donated in 1960 to Marshall McKusick, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Iowa. At an unknown date, these remains were transferred from the Department of Anthropology to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although the exact site is unknown, the area around New Albin has numerous Oneota sites. The degree of bone preservation and overall appearance, such as cranial morphology, dental health, and expression of gender-based dimorphic characteristics is consistent with known Oneota remains.

In the mid-1950s, human remains representing three individuals were removed from an unknown site in Allamakee County, IA by a game warden with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. These remains were given to Robert Bray, Effigy Mounds National Mound. In the 1960s, Mr. Bray took these remains to the University of Missouri's Lyman Archaeological Research Center, Miami, MO. In 1993, these remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Although the exact site is unknown, Allamakee County has numerous Oneota sites. The degree of bone preservation and overall appearance, such as cranial morphology, dental health, and expression of gender-based

dimorphic characteristics is consistent with known Oneota remains.

In 1957, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from site 13WD6, Woodbury County, IA during salvage excavations conducted by the Northwest Chapter of the Iowa Archeological Society and placed in the Sanford Museum, Cherokee, IA. In 1979, these remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1950s or 1960s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from the surface of an eroding river bank on site 13WD8, Woodbury County, IA by Ruth Thornton. In 1989, these remains were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa Burials Program. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1960, human remains representing a minimum of 29 individuals were removed from site 13AM43, Allamakee County, IA during a road construction project by Marshall McKusick, University of Iowa and Robert Bray, Effigy Mounds National Monument. Sixteen of these individuals were transferred at an unknown date from the Department of Anthropology, University of Iowa to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. Thirteen of these individuals went to Effigy Mounds and later in the 1960s Robert Bray took them to the University of Missouri's Lyman Archaeological Research Center, Miami, MO. In 1994, these thirteen individuals were transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. In 1987, additional fragments from this excavation were found in the collections of Luther College and transferred to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1964, human remains representing thirteen individuals were removed from site 13AM103, Allamakee County, IA by Marshall McKusick, University of Iowa. At an unknown date, these remains were transferred from the University of Iowa Department of Anthropology to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a bipoint chert knife, three mortuary pots, and a bison scapula hoe.

Around 1965, human remains representing one individual from an unknown site were donated to the University of Iowa Geology Department by an unknown individual. In 1992, the human remains were transferred to the