

Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma. This notice has been sent to officials of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Shawnee Tribe; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians 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 Jim David, Superintendent, Ocmulgee National Monument, 1207 Emery Highway, Macon, GA 31217, telephone (478) 752-8257, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 7, 2001.

**Frank P. McManamon,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-15310 Filed 6-15-01; 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 Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, IA**

**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 Putnam Museum of History and Natural Science, Davenport, 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.

This notice corrects the list of tribes to which the human remains and associated funerary objects may be repatriated in the Notice of Inventory Completion published March 26, 1997 (Federal Register Document 97-7602, pages 14441-14442).

In the sixth paragraph, the final sentence which reads "Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward," is corrected to read "**Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; 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 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. 01-15303 Filed 6-15-01; 8:45 am]

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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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO**

**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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO.

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 National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains has been made by professional staff of the National Park Service in consultation with representatives of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico.

In 1935, human remains representing one individual were discovered near the Thompson River entrance to the park. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Soils at Rocky Mountain National Park are highly acidic and not conducive to the prolonged preservation of organic materials. Most bone left in this type of soil tends to disintegrate within approximately 100 years. The human remains discovered near the Thompson River entrance to the park are in fairly good condition, suggesting that they were most likely deposited during the historic period. The Uintah or Ouray Ute, Arapaho, and Jicarilla Apache are known to have occupied the park in historic times.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the Rocky Mountain National Park superintendent has 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. The Rocky Mountain National Park superintendent also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and either the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; or Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Superintendent A. Durand Jones, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, CO 80517, telephone (970) 586-1332, before July 18, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 10, 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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Harrison, NE**

**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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Harrison, NE.

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 National Park Service unit that has control or possession of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment and inventory of the human remains was made by National Park Service professional staff in consultation with the representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; and Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota, and Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, representing the signatories of the Siouan Intertribal Repatriation Memorandum of Agreement (Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota).

On September 15, 1901, Lakota Chief Wolf Ears presented James Cook with two scalps. According to Mr. Cook's notes, one scalp was identified as Blackfeet (AGFO 122) and the other scalp was identified as Crow (AGFO 121). Lakota warriors Blueshield and/or Little Wound and Young Man Afraid also presented Mr. Cook with two scalps (AGFO 120 and 123). According to Mr. Cook's notes, these two scalp locks were identified as Pawnee. All four scalp locks were in the Cook collection that was donated to Agate Fossil Beds National Monument in 1968. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, and Crow Tribe of Montana indicates that all three Indian tribes were traditional enemies of the Lakota. Consultation with representatives of the Siouan Intertribal Repatriation group indicates that the

Lakota engaged in warfare with the Pawnee, Blackfeet, and Crow during the 19th century. It was considered an honor to take the scalp of a slain enemy, a sign of victory. The four scalp locks described in this notice have been identified by the Lakota as peco'kanyan, scalp locks. Lakota consultants state that scalp locks have a continuing spiritual significance in completion of the scalp dance (Iwa'kiciwacipe), in the final disposition of the enemy spirit associated with the physical remains.

Based on the above-mentioned information, the superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument has 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. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between two of these Native American human remains (AGFO 120 and 123) and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between one of these Native American human remains (AGFO 122) and the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. The superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument also has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between one of these Native American human remains (AGFO 121) and the Crow Tribe of Montana. Finally, the superintendent of Agate Fossil Beds National Monument has determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between all four of these Native American human remains (AGFO 120, 121, 122, and 123) and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Crow Tribe of Montana; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux