

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 American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY.

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 American Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals from the vicinity of Peru, La Salle County, IL, were obtained by the Giffort brothers. The American Museum of Natural History has no information regarding who collected these remains or their collection date. The American Museum of Natural History acquired these remains as a purchase from the Giffort brothers in 1896. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These individuals have been identified as Native American based on the American Museum of Natural History's catalog description, which refers to the remains as "Pottawatomie," and on cranial morphology. The remains originate from within the postcontact territory of the Potawatomi Indians.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the American Museum of Natural 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 Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Martha Graham, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5846, before August 1, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; and Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 8, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-16548 Filed 6-29-01; 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, 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 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Some time between the 1920s and the 1950s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Mitchell County, TX, by N.J. Vaughn, who subsequently deposited them in the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The physical anthropological characteristics of these remains and the manner of collection indicate that these remains are Native American. Collections documentation is nonexistent concerning possible dates, cultural affiliation(s), or the precise circumstances under which these Native American human remains were found.

The "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978 Map" indicates the legal claim to land based upon traditional use for the Eastern Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche. The "Early Indian Tribes, Culture Areas, and Linguistic Stocks Map" establishes the presence of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Wichita. Representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache; and Jicarilla Apache presented oral testimony that confirmed their presence in Mitchell County, TX.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology

and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology 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 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Jan I. Bernstein, Collections Manager and NAGPRA Coordinator, University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, 2000 Asbury, Sturm Hall S-146, Denver, CO 80208-2406, e-mail jbernste@du.edu, telephone (303) 871-2543, before August 1, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 8, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

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AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, 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; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Between the 1920s and the 1950s, human remains representing one individual (catalog number DU6065) were collected by Dr. E.B. Renaud, founder of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology. The remains were collected from an unknown location in the Southwestern United States. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Dr. Renaud identified this individual as "Basket Maker." Information in the museum's records provides details of Dr. Renaud's expeditions, collecting techniques, and research. This evidence indicates that he designated remains from northern Arizona and New Mexico as being from the "Southwest." It further suggests that he used the term "Basket Maker" to designate remains from northeastern New Mexico, which makes it possible that the remains identified as DU6065 are from that area.

In 1929, human remains representing one individual (catalog number DU6067) were recovered from a cave on the T.O. Ranch, near Folsom, Colfax County, NM, by H.B. Roberts and/or Dr. E.B. Renaud of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology. H.B. Roberts and/or Dr. Renaud collected these remains while on an expedition sponsored by the Colorado Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. The 198 associated funerary objects are 9 bone awls, 1 antler flaker, 124 bone beads, 1 hammerstone, 2 choppers, 1 stone pounder, 1 metate, and 59 chipped stone tools.

Dr. Renaud identified this individual as "Basket Maker." The remains come from northeastern New Mexico.

Northeastern New Mexico has been identified as the ancestral territory of the Apache, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, and Puebloan peoples. The "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established 1978 Map" indicates the legal claim to land based upon traditional use for the Eastern Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche. The "Early Indian Tribes, Culture Areas, and Linguistic Stocks Map" establishes the presence of the Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa. Oral testimony provided by representatives of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Jicarilla Apache Tribe; and Fort Sill Apache Tribe confirm their presence in northeastern New Mexico. The Lipan Apache and Mescalero Apache are culturally connected and therefore the Eastern and Western Apache cultural affiliation is strengthened.