

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
Denver Museum of Nature & Science,
Denver, CO****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, CO. The human remains were removed from an unknown location along the Missouri River near Chamberlain, SD.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Denver Museum of Nature & Science professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

According to museum records, human remains representing a minimum of one female individual were removed at an unknown date from an unknown site probably along the Missouri River in Brule or Lyman County near Chamberlain, SD. The museum has no other information regarding the removal of the human remains. At an unknown date and by unknown means, the human remains arrived at the Sioux Trading Post located in Chamberlain, SD. In 1964, Mary W.A. Crane and Francis V. Crane obtained the human remains from the Sioux Trading Post. In 1983, the Cranes donated the human remains to the museum, which accessioned the human remains into the collection the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains were identified as Native American by physical anthropologists at the museum. A handwritten note accompanying the human remains identifies the human remains as Arikara from the Precontact period. The interment most likely dates to between A.D. 1100 and 1820. Archeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic sources

confirm the presence of Arikara people in central South Dakota near Chamberlain during the Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic periods. The Arikara were the most numerous Native American group along the Missouri River in South Dakota from about A.D. 1100 until sometime after 1800 when the Arikara were driven north into present-day North Dakota by the Sioux. In North Dakota, the Arikara joined with the Hidatsa and Mandan tribes and today are known as the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Denver Museum of Nature & Science 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 the Native American human remains and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Ella Maria Ray, NAGPRA Officer, Department of Anthropology, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, CO 80205 telephone (303) 370–6056, before July 21, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 7, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural
Items: Field Museum of Natural
History, Chicago, IL****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

(NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, that meet the definition of “unassociated funerary objects” under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.8 (f). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in the notice.

The 19 cultural items are 18 carved charms and 1 carved baton.

In the following list, origin, collection, and acquisition information is derived from museum records. The first charm (catalog number 14300), identified as Tlingit and acquired in Alaska, is ivory with incised details representing a monster. The second charm (catalog number 14301), acquired in Alaska, is bone with a perforation on the top, depicts two heads of a monster, and has incised details and perforations as part of the design. The third charm (catalog number 14303), collected in Alaska, is ivory with incised details and depicts an animal or monster. The fourth charm (catalog number 14306), identified as from the Northwest Coast, is ivory inlaid with abalone with a perforation for suspending. The fifth charm (catalog number 14308), identified as Tlingit from Chilcot, AK, is ivory with incised details and inlaid with abalone shell depicting a frog. The sixth charm (catalog number 14310), identified as Tlingit and collected in Alaska, is ivory with a perforation, and is carved in the shape of an animal's head with human faces carved beneath its ear. The seventh charm (catalog number 14311), identified as Tlingit from Alaska, is ivory depicting a fish with a man on his back face upward, and is perforated at the tail. The eighth charm (catalog number 14316), identified as Tlingit from the Northwest Coast, is ivory with incised and relief details, is perforated near the center of its back, and depicts a land otter holding a human. The ninth charm (catalog number 14317), identified as from the Northwest Coast, is ivory and depicts an animal that has a mask on its belly and a brass eyelet attached to its back. The 10th charm (catalog number 14319), collected in Alaska, is a bear tooth carved in the shape of a fish. The mouth of the fish is wide open and there are four curved lines at each corner of the mouth. The fish is perforated on the dorsal fin. The 11th charm (catalog number 14321), identified as from