

during the 1930s. The Denver Art Museum holds right of possession to all of these items pursuant to Section 2 of the Act, and offers the items as gifts to the Blackfeet Nation of Montana and the Blood Tribe of Alberta, Canada.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Denver Art Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these 13 cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Denver Art Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these 17 items and the Blackfeet Nation of Montana on behalf of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Blackfeet Nation of Montana, the Peigan Nation, the Blood Tribe, and the Siksika Nation).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Blackfeet Nation of Montana on behalf of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Blackfeet Nation of Montana, the Peigan Nation, the Blood Tribe, and the Siksika Nation). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Nancy J. Blomberg, Curator of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum, 100 West 14th Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204; telephone: (720) 913-0161 before May 30, 2000. Repatriation of these objects to the Blackfeet Nation of Montana on behalf of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Blackfeet Nation of Montana, the Peigan Nation, the Blood Tribe, and the Siksika Nation) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 20, 2000.

**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 in the Control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**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 control of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Eagle, AK.

In 1939, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during legally authorized construction of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration building in Eagle, AK. No known individual was identified. The 115 associated funerary objects include glass beads, one dentalium shell, 13 pieces of wood with red color, and one bag of wood fragments and particles.

In 1949, human remains representing one individual were uncovered in the same vicinity as the 1939 individual during legally authorized collections by Dr. Otto Geist of the University of Alaska Museum. No known individual was identified. The 19 associated funerary objects are birch bark pieces with lacing holes.

Both of these individual are curated at the University of Alaska Museum.

Based on skeletal morphology, geographic location, and associated artifacts, these two individuals have been identified as Native American, affiliated with Han Athabaskan culture and specifically with the Native Village of Eagle, AK. This determination of cultural affiliation has been based upon the continuity of Native Americans in the Eagle area and their oral tradition that the area where the remains were found is a traditional burial site.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 134 objects listed above 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. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human

remains and associated funerary objects and the Native Village of Eagle, Alaska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Eagle, Alaska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Robert King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599; telephone: (907) 271-5510, before May 30, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Eagle, Alaska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 20, 2000.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD**

**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 South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The 107 cultural items consist of two pipes, three stones, a large metal ring, five lots of beads, 31 buttons, 11 wristlets, two bear tooth pendants, an elk tooth pendant, two pairs of earrings, a watch fob, a ball and chain ornament, two armbands, a metal disc with scarf, a bullet mold, a powder flask, a percussion cap box, two metal knives, a pistol cleaning rod, a fishhook, a strike-a-light, four spoons, a hand-mirror with case, seven bells, a pair of scissors, two bone tubes, an ivory gaming chip, a stoneware ink bottle, a nail, a metal fragment, six leather fragments, three wood fragments, six textile fragments, a fur fragment, and a gunstock club.

Between 1923-1941, these cultural items were removed with human remains representing nine individuals from burials at the Vermillion Bluff