

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 associated funerary objects described above and the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects described above should contact Regina George, NAGPRA Project Coordinator, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609, telephone (707) 664-2381, before April 26, 2004.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described above to the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University is responsible for notifying the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 9, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-6652 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-S

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 site along the Musselshell River in Montana Territory.

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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana and the Crow Tribe of Montana.

In 1884, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site along the Musselshell River in Montana Territory by the Crow Chief Plenty Coups. The human remains consist of a scalp. At an unknown time and by unknown means, the human remains came into the possession of Pat Read, an Indian art dealer. In 1954, Mary W.A. Crane and Francis V. Crane obtained the human remains from Mr. Read. In 1983, Mr. and Mrs. Crane donated the human remains to the museum and the human remains were accessioned into the collection in the same year. Accompanying the human remains was a handwritten tag stating, "Piegan Scalp Taken by the Crow Indian Chief 'Plenty Coos' in a fight on the Musselshell River Montana Ty February 1884 between the Crows, some white men and a party of Piegan Horse Thieves. Two white men and three Piegans were killed." Historically, the Piegan were a constituent band of the Blackfeet that are now recognized as the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana. "Plenty Coos" refers to a Crow chief named Plenty Coups. "Ty" is an abbreviation of the word territory. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on provenience, collection documentation, and consultation with the Crow Tribe of Montana and Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, the human remains have been identified as Native American. The Musselshell River lies adjacent to and south of Blackfeet territory within territory utilized by the Crow Tribe of Montana in the 1800s. The territory was an area of contact between the Blackfeet and Crow Nations. Crow tribal elders indicate that the remains should be returned to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana (Piegan).

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 Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana.

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 April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana and the Crow Tribe of Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 10, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04-6647 Filed 3-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-50-S

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 the Sand Creek Massacre site, Kiowa County, CO.

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 Arapahoe Tribe of

the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana.

According to museum records, in 1864, human remains representing one individual were removed from the site of the Sand Creek Massacre along Big Sandy Creek, about 50 miles north of the current city of Lamar, Kiowa County, CO, by William B. Jacobs. The human remains are a scalp. At an unknown date, the human remains became part of the George A. Cuneo collection. No information regarding the transfer from Mr. Jacobs to Mr. Cuneo is known. The Cuneo collection consisted primarily of historic Southwestern and Plains Indian objects that Mr. Cuneo collected during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Mr. Cuneo's collection was on loan to the Denver Art Museum from 1937 to 1956. Mr. Cuneo died in 1939 and the collection remained at the Denver Art Museum under the control of his estate. Mr. Cuneo's estate sold part of the collection, including this scalp, to Mr. Eric Kohlberg of Kohlberg's Antiques and Indian Arts in Denver, CO in 1956. Later in 1956, Mary W. A. Crane and Francis V. Crane purchased the human remains from Mr. Kohlberg. The Cranes donated the human remains to the museum in 1972, which accessioned the human remains into the collection the same year. Accompanying the human remains was a card written in the hand of George A. Cuneo stating that William B. Jacobs took the scalp from an Arapaho chief at the Sand Creek Massacre, November 29, 1864. The Arapaho individual's name is not documented. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on museum records and historical accounts of the Sand Creek Massacre, the human remains are determined to be Native American. A William B. Jacobs is listed among the members of Colonel John Chivington's 3rd Regiment of Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, which attacked the sleeping Cheyenne and a few Arapaho at the tipi camp at Sand Creek. The event is documented in several historical sources, and eyewitness accounts verify that cavalry members took Indian scalps. Consultations held with the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana corroborate that tribal histories place Cheyenne and some Arapaho individuals at the site and as victims of the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. Based

on verified original collection history, documented tribal identification in early records with the human remains, and written and scholarly accounts of scalping and Arapaho presence at the Sand Creek Massacre, the human remains are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

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 Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

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 April 26, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains to the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Denver Museum of Nature & Science is responsible for notifying the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 22, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 04–6654 Filed 3–24–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

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 State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, 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 within 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 within this notice.

The 415 cultural items are 272 chipped and ground stone tools, flakes, and debris; 1 unmodified stone; 4 catlinite and limestone pipes; 4 pieces of worked hematite; 15 ceramic pots and 7 ceramic sherds; 1 metal bead; 11 metal ornaments; 5 iron tools and fragments; 1 copper tool; 7 copper bracelets; 1 copper ear pendant; 1 copper snake; 5 copper tubes; 20 copper beads; 1 piece of worked bone; 15 worked bone beads; 19 worked bone tools; 1 worked bone whistle; 8 pieces of unworked animal bone; 1 piece of sinew from a necklace; 3 clamshell spoons; 1 piece of worked shell; 2 shell beads; and 9 glass beads and fragments.

In 1930, Dr. F.J. Becker, a collector of archeological materials from Iowa sites, donated a portion of his collection to the State Historical Society of Iowa. Among the items in the collection were two cultural items that, according to museum documentation, were found in a grave in the Upper Iowa River valley, Allamakee County, northeastern Iowa (Site 13AMOq). The two cultural items are a single tubular copper bead with a short length of braided sinew preserved inside it. According to museum documentation, the bead was the largest of a number of beads forming a necklace. The State Historical Society of Iowa is not in possession of the human remains from this burial.

The exact location of the burial site is not known, but two factors suggest that the grave may have been an Oneota interment. The site is in an area of known Oneota habitation and cemetery sites, and the style and method of manufacture of the bead, as well as its excellent state of preservation, suggest that it dates to the protohistoric or early Historic/Contact period. Evidence presented during consultation indicates that the cultural items from the site are consistent with Oneota material culture and that the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; and