

morphological characteristics and the site's artifact assemblage, the human remains are determined to be Native American.

Site 39LM34 is an earth lodge village situated on a low terrace of the right bank of the Missouri River in central South Dakota. Based on the ceramic types (Talking Crow Straight Rim, Iona Indented, and Cloistered Rims), and brass and copper ornaments, the site is dated to the Post-Contact Coalescent variant (A.D. 1675–1780) of the Plains Village Tradition. Based on archeological, physical anthropological, oral tradition, historic evidence, and geography, Post-Contact populations are believed to be ancestral Arikara. The Arikara are represented today by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

In 1955, human remains representing, at minimum, 4 individuals were removed from site 39WW301 in Walworth County, SD. The human remains are presently located at the South Dakota State Archeological Research Center (SARC), under the managerial control of the Omaha District. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site 39WW301 was excavated by Wesley R. Hurt, University of South Dakota Museum (now known as the W.H. Over Museum) in conjunction with the South Dakota Archeological Commission as part of the Smithsonian Institute River Basin Surveys in 1955. The human remains of three infants and one subadult were collected. Two infants and one subadult were found together in a secondary burial. One infant was found in a refuse mound.

Following excavation, the collection became part of the W.H. Over Museum collections in Vermillion, SD. The collection was transferred to SARC in 1974. In 1978, an infant skull, probably belonging to Individual 1, was inventoried at SARC and by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, after which it was reburied in 1986 at site 39ST15. During a collection review at SARC in 1993, additional human remains from Individual 1, as well as remains from Individuals 2, 3, and 4 were located. Based on morphological characteristics and the site's artifact assemblage, the human remains are determined to be Native American.

Site 39WW301 is a multi-component site on a high terrace above the confluence of Swan Creek and the Missouri River in Walworth County, north central South Dakota. Based on ceramics, projectile points, architectural features, and feature typologies, two components are represented—the

Akaska Focus of the Extended Coalescent variant (A.D. 1500–1675) and the LeBeau Phase of the Post-Contact Coalescent variant (A.D. 1675–1780). Based on archeological, physical anthropological, oral tradition, historic evidence, and geography, Extended and Post-Contact populations are believed to be ancestral Arikara, but in some cases may also represent the Mandan populations. The Mandan and Arikara are represented today by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

Determinations Made by the Omaha District

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 7 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 12 objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capital Avenue, Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil, by March 27, 2017. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, may proceed.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District is responsible for notifying Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota, that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 6, 2017.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–22600;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The American Museum of Natural History, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of object of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the American Museum of Natural History. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the American Museum of Natural History at the address in this notice by March 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024–5192, telephone (212) 769–5837, email nmurphy@amnh.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 in

this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

In 1901, while on a museum-sponsored expedition to conduct linguistic and ethnological investigations among the Meskwaki (Fox), William Jones acquired the grizzly bear claw necklace from an unspecified individual(s) in Tama, Tama County, IA. The necklace consists of a circular core wrapped in otter fur, onto which are attached 27 grizzly bear claws, each spaced apart by 3 blue glass beads. The necklace has a long trailer that is formed from the folded pelt of the otter which hangs from the back and is decorated by three areas of beading.

Based on the museum's records and consultation with representatives of the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, this grizzly bear claw necklace is affiliated with the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. Evidence from museum records, scholarly publications, and information provided during consultation indicates that the necklace has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance to the tribe, and that no individual had the right to alienate it.

Determinations Made by the American Museum of Natural History

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the 1 cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the object of cultural patrimony and the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Nell Murphy, Director of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, telephone (212) 769-5837, email nmurphy@amnh.org, by March 27,

2017. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the object of cultural patrimony to the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may proceed.

The American Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 19, 2016.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-22826;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Indiana University NAGPRA Office at the address in this notice by March 27, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas, NAGPRA Director, Indiana University, NAGPRA Office, Student Building 318, 701 East Kirkwood Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, telephone (812) 856-5315, email thomajay@indiana.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in 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 in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Indiana University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation; Samish Indian Nation (previously listed as the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington); Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington (previously listed as the Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington); and Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (previously listed as the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation of Washington). The following tribes were contacted but did not participate in consultations: Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; Cowlitz Indian Tribe; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Lower Elwha Tribal Community (previously listed as the Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington); Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington); Nisqually Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington); Nooksack Indian Tribe; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation; Quinault Indian Nation (previously listed as the Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington); Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe; Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation (previously listed as the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington); Skokomish Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington); Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington); Squaxin Island