

identified as "Iroquois" in Robert Grafe's notes. The McClure Farm is located in Ontario County, NY, (likely in the town of Phelps), which was the traditional territory of the Seneca people of the Iroquoian Confederacy. The human remains are dated to the historic period, based on the date of manufacture for the associated funerary objects. Descendants of the Seneca people are members of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three objects described 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 Field Museum of Natural History 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 associated funerary objects and the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Specialist, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-2496, telephone (312) 665-7317, before January 18, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 6, 2007

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Hastings, NE

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 Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History (Hastings Museum), Hastings, NE. The human remains were removed from the Cass, Franklin, Nance, Sarpy Counties, NE and Republican County, KS.

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 human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Hastings Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma and Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

On September 17, 1922, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Milo Hill farm (25FR1) in Franklin County, NE. At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the same site. The human remains for all five individuals were donated to the Hastings Museum by Milo Hill and cataloged between 1926 and 1931 (02873, 03259, 03260). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Research conducted at the Nebraska State Historical Society identifies the Milo Hill Site (25FR1) as similar to other Central Plains Tradition sites. Museum officials have determined based on museum records, Pawnee oral tradition, and anthropological research that the Central Plains Tradition people are ancestors to the Arikara and Pawnee, and possibly the Wichita.

In September 1913, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Plattsmouth Ossuary (25CC9001) in Cass County, NE, by Dr. E.H. Barbour, University of Nebraska, and taken to the

University of Nebraska State Museum. The human remains were traded to A.M. Brooking, founder of the Hastings Museum. Mr. Brooking later donated his collection to the Hastings Museum and cataloged the human remains between 1926 and 1931 (01713). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

University of Nebraska State Museum attributed the Plattsmouth Ossuary site to the Nebraska Culture of the Central Plains Tradition due to the burial location and the manner of group interment. Museum officials have determined, based on museum records, that the human remains are associated with the Plattsmouth Ossuary and therefore are affiliated with the Central Plains Tradition. Museum officials have determined based on Pawnee oral tradition and anthropological research that the Central Plains Tradition people are ancestors to the Arikara and Pawnee, and possibly the Wichita.

On May 8, 1908, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Wallace Mound (25SY67) in Sarpy County, NE, by J.E. Wallace. The human remains were donated to the museum by Mr. Wallace and cataloged between 1926 and 1931 (01609). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The Wallace Mound Site (25SY67) was located near Bellevue's railroad station up a ridge from Coffin Springs. Mr. Wallace began excavations and later contacted the University of Nebraska State Museum. Most of the human remains were donated to University of Nebraska State Museum where the site was identified as a Central Plains Tradition site. Hastings Museum officials agree with this identification of the Wallace Mound site.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from unknown sites near Genoa in Nance County, NE. The human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum by A.M. Brooking between 1926 and 1931 (03268, 04789). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave on the Frank Lowe farm, 2 miles north of Genoa, Nance County, NE. The human remains were given to the Hastings Museum by Frank Lowe and cataloged in 1934 (12813). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one

individual were removed from a Skidi village near Genoa, Nance County, NE. The human remains were donated to the Hastings Museum by A.M. Brooking and cataloged in 1942 (22316). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Numerous sites in Nance County are attributed to a number of cultures, including Central Plains Tradition and historic Pawnee. This is also the location of the last land the Pawnee Tribe occupied prior to moving to Oklahoma. Museum officials have determined, based on museum records, that the human remains are likely associated with the Pawnee or Central Plains Tradition. Museum officials have determined based on Pawnee oral tradition and anthropological research that the Central Plains Tradition people are ancestors to the Arikara and Pawnee, and possibly the Wichita.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a site in Republican County, KS. The human remains were donated to the museum by an unknown donor and cataloged in 1936 (14694). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Republican County has been the home of the Central Plains Tradition and the Kitkehahki (Republican) band of the Pawnee. The human remains may be associated with the large Pawnee village at the Kansas Monument site. Museum officials have determined, based on museum records, that the human remains are likely associated with the Pawnee or Central Plains Tradition.

The Central Plains Tradition was a culture that lived on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas. The culture abruptly enters the archeological records about A.D. 1,000. By about A.D. 1,400, the people leave the area and head north. Their move brought them into land occupied by the Middle Missouri Culture (in what is now the Dakotas), which, to some extent, merged with other groups over time. The new culture that emerged from this contact is probably the people who are ancestors to the Arikara and Pawnee, and possibly the Wichita. Museum officials have determined based on museum records, Pawnee oral tradition, and anthropological research that the Central Plains Tradition people are ancestors to the Arikara and Pawnee, and possibly the Wichita. The Arikara people eventually settled with the Mandan and Hidatsa and are now members of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. Descendants of the Pawnee are members of the Pawnee Nation of

Oklahoma. The descendants of the Wichita are members of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

The Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma have entered into an agreement that human remains and funerary objects located between the Missouri River and the Smokey Hill River shall be claimed by the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Officials of the Hastings Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Hastings Museum 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 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Teresa Kreutzer–Hodson, Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1330 N Burlington, PO Box 1286, Hastings, NE 68902, (402) 461–2399, before January 18, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for notifying the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 1, 2007.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Hastings, NE

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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History (Hastings Museum), Hastings, NE 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, 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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

At an unknown time, cultural items were removed from an ossuary, known locally as the Alma Ossuary, in the area of Alma, Harlan County, NE. The 43 unassociated funerary objects are 1 antler implement, 1 unfinished pipe blank made of stone or clay, 1 stone drill, 8 stone scrapers, 2 stone flakes, 1 stone arrow point, 24 stone scrapers, 1 stone projectile point, 1 point or scraper, and 3 stone scrapers.

The antler implement was acquired by the Hastings Museum in an exchange with the John Bear Estate for Service’s rendered and cataloged in 1939 (18406). The other 42 unassociated funerary objects were acquired by the museum from Robert Stevenson and cataloged in 1935 (14414, 14415, 14417, 14418, 14421).

At an unknown time, cultural items were removed from an ossuary from Orleans, Harlan County, NE, and acquired from the H.P. Honnold collection and cataloged in 1942. The unassociated funerary objects are 2,887 white shell beads of various sizes (22786).

In 1936, cultural items were removed from an ossuary on the Hunt farm near Orleans, Harlan County, NE, and donated to the museum by A.M. Brooking, museum founder, and cataloged in 1937. The 60 unassociated funerary objects are 33 round shell beads and 27 tubular bone beads of various sizes and strung on a wire (17423).

Research conducted at the Nebraska State Historical Society identifies a number of known archeological sites in Harlan County. Some sites are ossuaries and can be found in the area of Orleans and Alma. The cultural items are similar to other known ossuary material. The cultural items are also similar to known Plains Woodland and Central Plains