

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Nebraska in the Possession of The Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of The Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1947, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Burke Museum by Mrs. Charles C. Moore. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the accession information, these human remains were collected in 1887 by students of Miss Sare E. Ober in Palisade, Hitchcock County, NE.

In 1964, human remains representing two individuals were donated to the Burke Museum by Dr. G.E. Deer. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession information indicates these remains were removed from Gering, Scottsbluff County, NE by Mr. Ted B. Miller, Jr.

Consultation evidence, including oral history and traditional data of annual activities and uses of land areas surrounding Gering and Palisade, Nebraska have been presented by representatives of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship

of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Three Affiliated Tribes, and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. James Nason, Chair of the Repatriation Committee, Burke Museum, Box 353010, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; telephone: (206) 543-9680, before April 11, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: March 7, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

**Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from Arizona in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005(a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, which meets the definition of "cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural items are 20 yellow wooden sunflowers, five white wooden

sunflowers, two leather sunflowers, 26 wooden cones, and one wooden bird.

In 1915, Mr. Kidder and Mr. Guernsey excavated these cultural items from Sunflower Cave, Marsh Pass, AZ during an expedition sponsored by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. These items were accessioned into the Museum's collections the same year.

Excavation records and anthropological sources indicate these items were likely deposited in Sunflower Cave during the Pueblo I period (750-975 AD). Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe on behalf of the Flute Clan practices and have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Flute Clan and could not have been alienated by any individual.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), these 54 cultural items have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Flute Clan of Walpi, First Mesa, of the Hopi Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Mrs. Barbara Isaac, Assistant Director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254 before April 11, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to the Hopi Tribe on behalf of the Flute Clan may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 7, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,  
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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