

Dated: April 11, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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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 Possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (formerly the Army Medical Museum), Washington, DC.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Prior to 1915, human remains representing one individual were excavated from an Indian mission cemetery in Buffalo, Erie County, NY, by an unknown individual. In 1915, the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology purchased the remains from the Charles H. Ward Company of Rochester, NY. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession records from the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

indicate that the remains were identified by the Charles H. Ward Company as an adult female Seneca Indian. Historical information indicates that the Buffalo Creek Mission Cemetery, from which the remains were obtained, was located in Erie County, NY. Historical records from the Indian Claims Commission places the Seneca in an area that includes Erie County, NY.

Prior to 1914, human remains representing one individual were collected from the farm of George Marsh approximately 5 miles from Canandaigua, Ontario County, NY, by George G. Heye of the Heye Foundation. In 1914, Mr. Heye donated the remains to the Smithsonian Institution. In 1915, the remains were transferred to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the geographic location where these human remains were found, this individual has been identified as Native American. Archeological information indicates that the Marsh farm site was an eastern Seneca village site dating from 1650-1670. Biological information indicates that these human remains are most likely of an adult individual of unknown sex. Based on geographical evidence and on archeological expert opinion, these human remains are most likely culturally affiliated with the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be

culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Anatomical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306-6000, telephone (202) 782-2203, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Seneca Nation of New York, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

John Robbins,

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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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 Possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

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 possession of the U.S. Department of Defense, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (formerly the Army Medical Museum), Washington, DC.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma.

In October 1875, human remains representing three individuals were sent to the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology by U.S. Army Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood. The individuals were killed near Fort Richardson, Jack County, TX, in May 1875. Accession records identify them as Eath-ath Qua-ha day (Red Bear), Tooh-Parrah Qua-ha day (Black Bear), Yan-eth-ohis Qua-ha day (Wife of Black Bear). No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession records from the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology indicate that the remains are of Comanche Indians. Biological evidence of the injuries and sex of the human remains is consistent with the accession records. To date, consultation with the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma has not identified a lineal descendent.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 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 National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Lenore Barbian, Ph.D., Assistant Curator, Anatomical Collections, National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Building 54, Washington, DC 20306-6000, telephone (202) 782-2203, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Comanche Indian Tribe, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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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 Possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
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 possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux Reservation in Minnesota; the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; the Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; and the Shakopee

Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake).

In 1869, human remains representing one individual were collected by Warren King Moorehead. In 1895, Mr. Moorehead donated these human remains to the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

An original card with the human remains states these human remains are those of a Sioux scout killed at Summit Springs, SD, in 1869. Cultural affiliation has been established based on the information on this card. There is no existing information to contradict this finding.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; the Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Lower Sioux Reservation in Minnesota; the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota; the Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska; the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; the Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota Mdewakanton Sioux Indians of the Prairie Island Reservation, Minnesota; the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, Minnesota; the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; and the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota (Prior Lake). This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek