

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 Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc., Appleton, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Wisconsin- Fox Valley Center and Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

In 1951, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from a burial mound across the canal from the Gringnon Home in Kaukauna, WI by William Wolfe, archeologist and curator of the Grignon Home and were accessioned into the collections of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 2,880 associated funerary objects include silver jewelry and crosses, Spanish coins, beads, brass bells and buttons, projectile points, brass tinklers, fabric pieces, gun parts, and iron ax fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on the dates of manufacture of the silver trade jewelry and crosses, these burial have been dated to c. 1773-1809 A.D. Although many tribes moved through the Kaukauna, WI area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, historic records indicate that only the Menominee were present in this area throughout the 1773-1809 A.D. period. Comparison of the associated funerary objects with those recovered in known Menominee burials at Butte des Morts and Green Bay from the 1773-1809 period indicate consistent characteristics of Menominee dress, ornamentation, and manner of interment.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. 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 Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 2,880 objects listed 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 Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc. have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be

reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Matthew Carpenter, Curator of Collections, Outagamie County Historical Society, Inc., 330 East College Ave., Appleton, WI 54911; telephone: (920) 735-9370, ext. 113, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

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 in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Few Tails family, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

Between 1891 and 1932, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown location by person(s) unknown. In 1932, the Deadwood Pioneer-Times reported that John T. Milek, a lawyer and publisher from Sturgis, SD had donated

these human remains to the Adams Memorial Hall Museum, Deadwood, SD. In that article, these human remains were identified as Few Tails, an Oglala Lakota man slain by Anglo horse thieves near the Belle Fourche River in Meade County, SD in 1891. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1994, these human remains were transferred from the Adams Memorial Hall Museum to the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center for NAGPRA inventory and repatriation. Based on osteological analysis, these remains have been identified as Native American man between the ages of 40-49, most likely of Oglala descent. Trauma present on the skull and mandible are consistent with a violent death. Oral tradition of the Few Tails family and historical records indicate that the wife of Few Tails, who was present at the incident, survived and returned to Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Oral tradition also states the family was unable to retrieve the body of Few Tails following the incident. The human remains in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Society show no evidence of inhumation. No evidence contradicts the identification of these human remains as Few Trails.

Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill, great- or great-great-granddaughter of Few Tails, on behalf of herself and her brothers Leonard Few Tails and Louis Few Tails, and her daughter, Donette Lone Hill, has claimed Few Tails' remains as a lineal descendant.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center 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 South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(b)(1), Ms. Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill can trace her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation to Few Tails.

This notice has been sent to Ms. Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill, and officials of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Any other person who believes they are a lineal descendant of Few Tails should contact Renee Boen, Curator, State Archaeological Center, South Dakota Historical Society, PO Box

1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to Sophia Few Tails Lone Hill, on behalf of herself and her brothers Loneard Few Tails and Louis Few Tails, and her daughter, Donette Lone Hill may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

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 Sydney L. Wright Museum, Jamestown, RI

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 Sydney L. Wright Museum, Jamestown, RI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Sydney L. Wright Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

During 1966-1967, human remains representing 36 individuals were excavated from the West Ferry site by Dr. William Simmons. No known individuals were identified. The 173 associated funerary objects include ceramics, glass beads, tools, cooking utensils, jewelry, thimbles, iron trade artifacts, brass plates, projectile points, powder horns, cloth fragments, and matting fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on manner of interment and types of associated funerary objects, the West Ferry site has been identified as a historic Narragansett burial site and ancestral Narragansett burial site. The presence of red ochre and bowls in both the historic and Archaic burials indicate continuities of tradition through time.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Sydney L.

Wright Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 36 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Sydney L. Wright Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 173 objects listed 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 Sydney L. Wright Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Narragansett Indian Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Narragansett Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Stephen C. Baker, Sydney L. Wright Museum, Jamestown Philomarian Library, 26 North Road, Jamestown, RI 02835-1438; telephone: (401) 423-7281, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Narragansett Indian Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 24, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Sarpy County, NE in the Possession of the Human Osteology Repository, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

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 from Sarpy County, NE in the possession of the Human Osteology Repository, Department of

Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Human Osteology Repository professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1908, human remains representing two individuals were reportedly recovered from Wallace Mound (25SY67), Sarpy County, NE by person(s) unknown. In 1955, these human remains were donated to the Wyoming State Museum by Mrs. J. Hughes Eddington. In 1986, these human remains were transferred to the Human Osteology Repository. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on skeletal morphology and reported site location, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on published literature relating to the Wallace Mound site (25SY67), these individuals are most likely from the Central Plains Tradition, Nebraska Phase, c. 950-1250 A.D. Continuities of material culture and locations strongly suggest the Nebraska Phase of the Central Plains Tradition is ancestral to the present-day Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology Human Osteology Repository 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 University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology Human Osteology Repository have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rick L. Weathermon, NAGPRA Contact, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology Human Osteology Repository, University of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3431, Laramie, WY 82071-3431; telephone: (307) 766-5136, before October 29, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that