

**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 Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**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 Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI.

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 Milwaukee Public Museum professional staff and contract specialists in physical anthropology, in consultation with representatives of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Indians.

In 1902, human remains representing two individuals and associated funerary objects were removed during excavation of a mound burial on Fox Island, Rest Lake (47-VI-7), Manitowish Waters Township, Vilas County, WI, by James G. Albright. The human remains and some (an unknown number) of the associated funerary objects were sold to the Wisconsin Natural History Society in 1902. The Wisconsin Natural History Society donated the remains and associated funerary objects to the Milwaukee Public Museum the same year. Mr. Albright donated the remaining associated funerary objects to the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1942. No known individuals were identified. The 20 associated funerary objects are a German silver brooch with engraved geometric designs, a broken porcelain saucer, fragments of a metal bucket that originally contained a granulated substance (maple sugar?), half of a tin cup, birch bark wrappings, metal fragments, glass beads, shell, wood fragments, wool cloth fragments, a horn knife handle, a pocket mirror, two German silver bracelets with a piece of

silk ribbon, fragments of a metal necklace with imitation gems, spectacle glass with copper frame, an iron axe head, a knife with wood handle, a hatchet head, and a limestone Micmac-style pipe.

The associated funerary objects from this site can be stylistically dated to circa A.D. 1770-1875.

Based on cranial morphology, dental traits, archeological context, and associated funerary objects, these individuals are determined to be Native American. The geographical location of the site and date of the burial is consistent with the historic territory of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Indians and very near the modern-day Lac du Flambeau Reservation. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Indians has identified Site 47-VI-7 as part of the area from which the Lac Du Flambeau Band was drawn following the creation of their reservation in the mid-19th century.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Milwaukee Public Museum 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 Milwaukee Public Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 20 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 Milwaukee Public Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Alex Barker, Anthropology Section Head, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, telephone (414) 278-2786, before February 26, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 22, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, Stewardship, and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-2347 Filed 1-25-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

**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 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

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 and associated funerary objects was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.

Prior to 1908, human remains representing one individual, consisting of a skull and mandible, were donated to the Nebraska State Historical Society by U.S. Marshall J. H. Thrasher of Plattsmouth, NE. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum documentation that describes the human remains as "skull and lower jaw of an Indian (Omaha) killed with a club in 1860" indicates that the human remains are Native American and culturally affiliated with the Omaha Tribe.

In 1968, a burial ossuary was discovered at Site 25TS12 during road construction in Thurston County, NE. Human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from the site by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologist Gayle Carlson. With the exception of one bone fragment, the human remains were repatriated to the Omaha Tribe

that year. The bone fragment represents one individual and is in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society. No known individual was identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are white quartzite debitage, red ochre fragments, a shell bead, unmodified fresh water mussel shell fragments, and a polished fresh water mussel shell fragment.

The manner of interment, material culture, and the site location indicate that the human remains are Native American and culturally affiliated with the Omaha Tribe.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from Site 25AP32, Antelope County, NE. Nebraska State Historical Society staff archaeologist Gayle Carlson collected material recovered by a private individual who had notified the historical society of the site; Mr. Carlson also excavated material at the edge of earlier digging at Site 25AP32 by the owner. No known individuals were identified. The 13 associated funerary objects are a French long arm escutcheon, a bison rib wrench, sandstone shaft smoothers, a flake of chalcedony, a small grooved hammer, silt stone, a blue glass bead, and a chert flake.

Cranial measurements, material culture, and site location indicate that these human remains are Native American and culturally affiliated with the Omaha Tribe. The remains of one individual include approximately 80 bone fragments. The remains of the second individual include approximately 50 bone fragments and a skull fragment. The two remains represent an individual male aged 40-49 years at death and a child aged 3.5-5 years at death.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 34 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 Nebraska State Historical Society 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 associated funerary objects and the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554, telephone (402) 471-4789, before February 26, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 19, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-2320 Filed 1-25-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## 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 Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE**

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A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and the Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

In 1956, human remains representing one individual recovered from site 25PT30 in Platte County, NE, were donated to the Nebraska State Historical Society by a private individual. No known individual was identified. The

17 associated funerary objects are 1 stone scraper, 10 limestone fragments, and 6 animal bones.

From cranial measurements, the Nebraska State Historical Society has determined that the individual is Native American and is culturally affiliated with the Ponca. Historical records indicate that the Ponca hunted in the region and occasionally lived among the Pawnee, whose homeland includes Platte County. The specific attribution of this individual as Ponca and not Pawnee is based on statistical analysis of cranial measurements compared with known populations of both tribes.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were uncovered during road construction in Knox County, NE. The remains from site 25KX13 were recovered by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologist James Marshall and were transferred to the Nebraska State Historical Society. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

Oral history indicates that the individual is Native American and is culturally affiliated with the Ponca.

The remains from this site were reported to the Nebraska State Historical Society by Ponca Chief Lea Peniska, who identified the remains as that of a Ponca person. This portion of Knox County is historically the territory of the Ponca. Members of the Ponca tribes have indicated to the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society that Mr. Peniska was very knowledgeable with regard to Ponca traditions and burial locations.

Between 1963 and 1980, human remains representing one individual were recovered by the University of South Dakota from previously looted graves on a ridge called the Niobara Bridge, site 25KX207, in Knox County, NE, and were transferred to the Nebraska State Historical Society in 1989. The Nebraska State Historical Society also collected material from the surface of the same site in 1980. No known individual was identified. The 247 associated funerary objects are modified and unmodified shell and animal bone, ceramic sherds, glass beads, stone tools, metal tools and ornaments, chipped stone debris, ground stone tools, natural stone, ochre, and wood.

Archeological evidence and historical documentation indicates that the individual is Native American and is culturally affiliated with the Ponca. Based on the quantity of Euro-American trade goods, the site is dated to the post-contact period, and is located in the heart of territory inhabited exclusively