

and the Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians (a non-Federally recognized group). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Janet G. Brashler, Professor and Curator of Anthropology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401, telephone (616) 854-3694, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 16, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

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 that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

In 1971 and 1972, students and staff of Grand Valley State University, under the direction of Dr. Richard Flanders, removed 951 unassociated funerary objects from the Battle Point site (20OT04), Crockery Township, Ottawa County, MI. These funerary objects were not clearly associated with specific burials; however, they are typical of objects found in clear association with other discrete burials on the site. The unassociated funerary objects include iron buckets; clay pipes; glass beads; and silver ornaments, these including gorgets, tinklers, and brooches. The catalog numbers of these unassociated funerary objects are 2001-2003, 2007-

2016, 2018-2024, 2031-2035, 2039-2040, 2042-2047, 2053-2055, 2065-2066, 2068-2071, and 2073.

In 1988, students and staff of Grand Valley State University removed 101 unassociated funerary objects from the Battle Point site during surface survey of the area. The unassociated funerary objects include beads, silver ornaments, tinkle cones, bucket fragments, wood, nails, a kaolin pipe fragment, and a button. The catalog numbers of these unassociated funerary objects are 2000, 20OT04/1988/, and 20OT04/00.

The Battle Point site is a multi-component site consisting of habitation dating to circa A.D. 200-1300, and a cemetery dating to the mid-19th century. Associated funerary objects date the burials to circa 1800-1840. Excavation notes, spatial analyses, and other studies demonstrate that the cemetery intrudes into habitation deposits that date to pre-European contact and that do not include a mortuary component. All Euro-American objects dating to the 19th century, therefore, are reasonably assumed to be funerary objects.

Historic documentation indicates that a Native American cemetery associated with the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan was located at the Battle Point site in the mid-19th century. An abstract of land title dated to 1846 identifies an association between members of the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan and the plot on which the cemetery is located. The cemetery is specifically mentioned in a 1864 land transaction as associated with historic Grand River Valley Bands of Ottawa Indians in Michigan. The Little River Band of Ottawa Indians is the only current Federally-recognized descendent from the historic Grand River Bands of Ottawa of Michigan. On the basis of historical and oral historical information, the Battle Point site cemetery is determined to be culturally affiliated with the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan.

Officials of the Grand Valley State University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 1,052 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from the grave of an Native American individual. Officials of the Grand Valley State University 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

cultural items and the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan and to the Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians, a non-Federally recognized group. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these cultural items should contact Janet G. Brashler, Professor and Curator of Anthropology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401, telephone (616) 854-3694, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of these cultural items to the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 16, 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 Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, WI

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 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 Forest County Potawatomi Community

of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin.

In 1877, human remains representing one individual were removed from a grave (47-CT-38) on the property of J. Berg, Rantoul, Calumet County, WI, by H. H. Hayssen of New Holstein, WI. Mr. Hayssen sold the remains and associated funerary objects to the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1897. No known individual was identified. The 145 associated funerary objects include 19 copper alloy bracelets, copper alloy chains with finger rings, ear/hair ornaments of shell beads, thimbles, ermine tails, glass beads, chains, coins, silver ornaments, silk and cotton clothing fragments with silver ring-and-ball ornaments, German silver brooches, glass bead edging, 2 small pocket mirrors, 20 thimbles made into hair ornaments, a copper alloy finger ring, red ochre chunks, a perforated metal disc, shell beads, a musket ball, a miniature china teapot, an iron kettle, a porcelain basin and pitcher, 5 cowry shells, glass and shell beads, 6 small beaded bags, a kaolin pipe, and wooden matches.

Historic evidence identifies the J. Berg Farm Site as a known historic Potawatomi cemetery. The Potawatomi people abandoned the area in or before 1866. The associated funerary objects from this burial can be dated to circa 1850-1866.

At an unknown date prior to 1901, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unknown site in Kiel, Manitowoc County, WI, by August Stirn. Mr. Stirn donated the remains to the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1901. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The degree of preservation of this individual's hair suggests that burial occurred during the half-century prior to disinterment. Geographic location of the burial is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Potawatomi in the late 19th century.

In 1916, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Camp Thomas Cemetery Site (47-WK-71) on the Ralph Holtz Farm, Muskego, Waukesha County, WI, by Rudolph Boettger. Mr. Boettger sold the human remains and two associated funerary objects to the Milwaukee Public Museum in 1922. He donated an additional associated funerary object to the museum in 1947. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are a small copper alloy bucket, a small wooden bowl with projecting animal effigy tab, and an iron knife blade.

The associated funerary objects date this burial to circa 1800. The date is consistent with historical evidence for Potawatomi occupation of the area. The Camp Thomas Cemetery Site is a known Potawatomi cemetery and camp utilized until the 1870s.

Based on cranial morphology, dental traits, and archeological context, these three individuals are identified as Native American. The geographical locations of the sites and dates of the burials are consistent with the historic territory of the Potawatomi people. Consultation evidence provided by representatives of the Forest County Potawatomi Tribe has identified these three sites as part of the Potawatomi's historic territory and verified Potawatomi occupation of the area until approximately 1900.

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 three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Milwaukee Public Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 148 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 Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Huron Potawatomi, Inc.; and Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Huron Potawatomi, Inc.; and Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Alex Barker, Anthropology Section Head, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233, telephone (414) 278-2786, before June 4, 2001.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Huron Potawatomi, Inc.; and Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 6, 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI.

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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, representing the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Mashpee Wampanoag (a non-Federally recognized Indian group), and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a non-Federally recognized Indian group).