

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).

In 1899, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Jamestown, RI, by James H. Clarke and donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are an iron axe fragment and an animal bone fragment.

Based on red ochre and copper staining on the human remains, this individual has been determined to be Native American from the contact period. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

Before May 1939, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Old Warwick, near Wharf Road, East Greenwich, RI, by Lincoln C. Bateson, who donated these human remains to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium in May 1939. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, these individuals have been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

In 1854, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Stone Bridge Inn site (RI 1947), Tiverton, RI, by person(s) unknown, and donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium in 1903. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

In 1927, human remains representing one individual were recovered from London Street, East Greenwich, RI, and donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium by W.E. Crease. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Accession information states these human remains were "dug up on London Street, 10 feet deep." Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

In 1936, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Melrose Street, West Ferry site, Jamestown, RI, by Roy Johnson, Louis Watson, and others. In 1937, these human remains were donated to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium by Mr. Johnson. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a blanket fragment.

Based on museum documentation and physical evidence, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

In 1894, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the Burr's Hill Burial Ground, Warren, RI, by A.T. Vaughn, who donated these remains to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium in 1900. No

known individuals were identified. Museum documentation indicates that "curios" were found with these human remains, and were transferred in 1913 to the Heye Foundation (now the National Museum of the American Indian) as part of an exchange. No associated funerary objects are now present in the collections of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium.

Based on skeletal morphology and extensive copper staining, these individuals have been identified as Native American from the 17th century. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, these individuals have been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

In 1894, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Jamestown, RI, by A.T. Vaughn of the Antiquarian Society of Warren, RI. In 1900, these human remains were donated by Mr. Vaughn to the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are fragments of bark, hair, iron, and cloth that are adhered to the human remains.

Based on skeletal morphology and extensive copper staining, this individual has been identified as Native American from the contact or proto-historic period. Based on physical evidence, consultation with tribal representatives, and geographic/provenience information, this individual has been determined to be culturally affiliated with 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).

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Natural History and Planetarium also have determined that, pursuant to 43

CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the seven 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 Museum of Natural History and Planetarium 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 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). This notice has been sent to officials 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). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Marilyn Massaro, Curator of Collections, Museum of Natural History and Planetarium, Roger Williams Park, Providence, RI 02905, telephone (401) 785-9457, before June 4, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to 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) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 11, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-11141 Filed 5-2-01; 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 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 Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

In 1868, human remains representing one individual were collected near Fort Cobb in Washita River, Caddo County, OK, by Dr. Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1869, 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.

A logbook entry from the Smithsonian Institution indicates that the remains are of a female Tonkawa Indian "massacred by Indian with tomahawk." Biological evidence is consistent with the logbook entry. The Army Medical Museum accession records also indicate that the individual is a Tonkawa Indian.

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 one individual 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 Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of 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 Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of 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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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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