

Through consultation and research, WHS and the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa believe these items were obtained by the Reeses and Capsers on or near Madeline Island and that the items are Ojibwe. WHS has no documentation indicating either of these items contain or were treated with potentially hazardous substances in the past.

### Determinations

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has determined that:

- The two sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.
- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin.

### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 17, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the

Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 10, 2024.

**Mariah Soriano,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2024-13249 Filed 6-14-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038096; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Intended Repatriation: Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, IL

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Chicago Historical Society and its affiliate Chicago History Museum (“Chicago Historical Society”) intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary objects and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after July 17, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Jamie Lewis, Registrar, Chicago Historical Society, 1601 N Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614, telephone (312) 799-2067, email [jlewis@chicagohistory.org](mailto:jlewis@chicagohistory.org).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the National Park Service’s administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Chicago Historical Society, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### Abstract of Information Available

One cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The unassociated funerary object is a stone club (CHM X.3563.2024). Writing on the item indicates that the club head was removed from a burial mound which historically stood at the current location

of Forest Home Cemetery on the Des Plaines River in Forest Park, IL. The item was found in the collection with no associated museum records. Information from external sources identifies this mound as a Potawatomi burial mound that was razed in 1869 by the landowner, Ferdinand Haase, to create Forest Home Cemetery for white settlers in the area. The funerary items that were inside the mound were kept on semi-permanent display by Haase at the Cemetery until 1968, when several of the items were transferred to the Forest Park Public Library. It is unknown when and by what means the club was acquired by the Chicago Historical Society. In 2019, funerary items and human remains were returned by the Forest Park Public Library to the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

### Determinations

The Chicago Historical Society has determined that:

- The one unassociated funerary object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and is connected, either at the time of death or later, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary object has been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin.

### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after July 17, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Chicago Historical Society must

determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Chicago Historical Society is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: June 7, 2024.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2024-13247 Filed 6-14-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038092;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Athens, GA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after July 17, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Amanda Roberts Thompson, The University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, 1125 E Whitehall Road, Athens, GA 30605, telephone (706) 542-8373, email [arobthom@uga.edu](mailto:arobthom@uga.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The

National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Ancestor remains representing at minimum 31 individuals were removed from 9BR2 in Bartow County, Georgia. The site was excavated during field schools by the University of Georgia (UGA) in 1988, 1989, and 1990 under the direction of Dave Hally. The 185 associated funerary objects include indigenous ceramics, lithic fragments, faunal remains, charcoal, and shell. The collection was then housed at the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after each field school and there is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum one individual were removed from 9BR9, Walt Jones Farm in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1972, Claire Wilkie and R.S. Dickens collected ancestors that were disturbed from a road cut at 9BR9. In 1991, Georgia State University transferred the collection to UGA. The collection was then housed at the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology. No associated funerary objects are present and there is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum one individual were removed from 9BR26, Raccoon Creek in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1984, Bill Kilmer excavated at the site and the collection was then housed at the collection then housed at the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology. The 133 associated funerary objects include indigenous ceramics, burnt clay, and lithics. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum four individuals were removed from 9BR57, Garfield in Bartow County, Georgia. James Chapman's name is associated with the material housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology so this collection was likely excavated in the 1960s. This collection was transferred to the Laboratory in 1991 from Georgia State University by Lewis Larson and given the Catalogue Number 34310. No associated funerary objects are present. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum one individual were removed from 9BR195 in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1951 Mary Kellogg visited

the site and surface collected material from it and then housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. No associated funerary objects are present. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum 18 individuals were removed from 9BR199, Cora Harris in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1951, Arthur Kelly and Mary Kellogg had a field school at this site and excavated at least two burials. The collection was then housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. The 180 associated funerary objects include botanicals, shell, faunal including bear teeth and indeterminate claws, indigenous ceramics, animal effigy, shell beads, copper beads, lithics, ppks, and melted red glass. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum three individuals were removed from 9BR201, Raines Cave in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1951, Arthur Kelly and Mary Kellogg had a field school at this site. The collection was then housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. No associated funerary objects are present. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum one individual were removed from 9BR677 in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1988, Todd Frizelle and T. Jeffrey Price surface collected at the site. The collection was then housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. No associated funerary objects are present. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum two individuals were removed from 9BR1224, Ammons Cave in Bartow County, Georgia. In 1951, Charles Thompson surface collected at the site. The collection was then housed at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. A total of 16 associated funerary objects are present, including unmodified lithics, faunal, and shell. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat the ancestors or associated funerary objects.

Ancestor remains representing at minimum 39 individuals were removed from 9GO4, Thompson in Gordon County, Georgia. Initial collection at the site was done by Scheppeler in 1968. He surface-collected ancestors in addition to cultural material. Formal excavations were done by John Worth from 1999-2001. Worth identified four burials