

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, MI, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

On an unknown date, one unassociated funerary object was removed from a Native American grave in Umatilla County, OR. It was acquired by the Grand Rapids Public Museum from the Ruth Herrick Estate on September 10, 1974. The object is a string of 25 olivella shell beads together with an attached note from the collector stating, "from an Indian grave near Umatilla, Oregon on Columbia River." Digital images of the object were reviewed by The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's Preservation Department. It was determined that the beads were excavated from the burial area of the *Imatalamláma* (Umatilla) which was located on the Columbia River and at the mouth of the Umatilla River. As the human remains with which the beads were placed are not known to be in the possession or control of any Federal agency or museum, the beads are therefore unassociated funerary objects culturally affiliated with the Umatilla Tribes. During consultation, the Umatilla Tribes provided ethnographic, oral traditional, linguistic and archaeological evidence showing the beads were excavated within the ceded lands of the Umatilla.

On an unknown date, 3 unassociated funerary objects were removed from Walla Walla County, WA. They were acquired by the Grand Rapids Public Museum from the Ruth Herrick Estate on September 10, 1974. The objects are: One lot of 5 hawk claw pendants together with a note that describes where they were excavated: "Columbia River grave, Walla Walla Co. Washington;" a string of Old Hudson's Bay Fur Company beads that is comprised of 6 large round cobalt beads, 5½ large round red-on-yellow opaque

beads, and 58 round opaque light-blue pony beads with a note stating: "Old Hudson Bay Fur -Co. Post, Indian Trade Beads, Fort Walla-Walla Washington;" and a string of 19 dark blue glass Hudson's Bay Company beads with a note stating: "Ft. Walla-Walla Washington." Digital images of the objects were reviewed by The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's Preservation Department. It was determined that the beads were excavated from the burial areas of the Weyúletpuu, Imatalamláma and Walúlapam. As the human remains with which these objects were placed are not known to be in the possession or control of any Federal Agency or museum, they are unassociated funerary objects. During consultation, the Umatilla Tribes provided ethnographic, oral traditional, linguistic and archaeological evidence that the beads were excavated in the Walawála (Walla Walla) area alongside the Columbia River, that was the homeland of the Walúlapam and Weyúletpuu People.

#### Determinations Made by the Grand Rapids Public Museum

Officials of the Grand Rapids Public Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 4 cultural items described 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Andrea Melvin, Collections Curator, Grand Rapids Public Museum, 272 Pearl Street NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, telephone (616) 929-1808, email [amelvin@grpm.org](mailto:amelvin@grpm.org), by May 5, 2016. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation may proceed.

The Grand Rapids Public Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 3, 2016.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-20607;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures, Mississippi State University, MS

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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**SUMMARY:** The Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University at the address in this notice by May 5, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Michael L. Galaty, Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures, Mississippi State University, PO Box AR, 210 Cobb Building, Mississippi State, MS 39762, telephone (662)325-7525, email [mgalaty@anthro.msstate.edu](mailto:mgalaty@anthro.msstate.edu).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University. The human remains were removed from Clay and Monroe Counties, MS.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1982, human remains representing, at minimum 16 individuals were removed from the Hang Kettle #1 site, 22CL620, in Clay County, MS, by Mississippi State University (MSU) archeologist Richard Marshall after being exposed by floodwaters. The human remains have been in the possession of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University since their removal. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains date to the Late Woodland period, A.D. 700 to 1000.

In 1970, human remains representing, at minimum four individuals were removed from an unidentified site, possibly 22CL500, in Clay County, MS, by MSU archeologists. The human remains have been in the possession of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University since their removal. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. No additional information regarding the age or sex of the human remains is known.

In 1972, human remains representing, at minimum one individual were

removed from an unidentified site in Clay County, MS. The human remains have been in the possession of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University since their removal. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. No additional information regarding the age or sex of the human remains is known.

In 1973, human remains representing, at minimum one individual were removed from an unidentified site in Monroe County, MS, by John Gibbs. The human remains have been in the possession of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University since their removal. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. No additional information regarding the age or sex of the human remains is known.

#### Determinations Made by the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University

Officials of the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their burial context and location.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 22 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Chickasaw Nation.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written

request with information in support of the request to Dr. Michael L. Galaty, Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures, Mississippi State University, PO Box AR, 210 Cobb Building, Mississippi State, MS 39762, telephone (662)325-7525, email [mgalaty@anthro.msstate.edu](mailto:mgalaty@anthro.msstate.edu), by May 5, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures at Mississippi State University is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 14, 2016.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-20611; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Ojibwa Culture and Marquette Mission Park, City of St. Ignace, St. Ignace, MI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Museum of Ojibwa Culture and Marquette Mission Park, City of St. Ignace has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Museum of Ojibwa Culture and Marquette Mission Park, City of St. Ignace. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.