

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 human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by State Archaeological Research Center (SARC) and Omaha District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from site 39BF243 in Buffalo County, SD. They are presently located at the SARC and are under the control of the Omaha District. The human remains were removed by Robert Gant, Assistant Director of the W.H. Over Museum (WHOM), when three coffin burials were disturbed by highway construction activities at Big Bend Dam, along the Missouri River. Funerary objects were associated with the first two individuals, but not the third. The human remains and associated funerary objects were transported to WHOM.

In 1974, the collections from Individuals 1 and 2 were transferred to the newly established SARC. At that time, the location of the human remains from Individual 3 was not known. The human remains from Individuals 1 and 2 were then transferred to the University of Tennessee-Knoxville to be inventoried by Dr. William Bass. After the return of the human remains to SARC, a portion of the human remains from Individual 2 were repatriated to the Oglala Lakota Nation in 1982.

In 1993, SARC conducted a review of the collections and located the human remains and associated funerary objects from Individual 1, identified as a 1.5 to 2.5 year old infant. Also located was additional skeletal material from Individual 2, identified as a child between 6 and 8 years of age, along with the associated funerary objects. In 2000, the human remains of Individual 3, identified as an adult male between 18 and 22 years, were found at the collection center for the Archeology Lab, Augustana College-Sioux Falls. They were then transferred to SARC and placed with the collections from Individuals 1 and 2. No known individuals were identified.

The 11,143 associated funerary objects are 6 copper beads, 10,991 glass

beads, 1 fragment of a paper book, 3 fragment of a glass bottle, 31 buttons (metal, glass, pottery), 8 toy fragments (china), 9 cloth fragments, 2 coffin wood fragments, 1 metal and wood comb, 1 Bisque doll, 5 faunal fragments, 1 floral fragment, 1 glass knob, 2 iron rings, 1 iron cup handle, 4 leather fragments, 1 lot of wood, metal, and cloth, 9 metal nails, 3 fragments of paper, 1 plastic flower pendant, 1 pewter pedestal, 13 fragments of ironstone saucer, 1 sewing pin book, 1 tin pill box, 40 fragments tin plate and cup, 3 tin spoons, 2 toy sad irons, and 1 wooden thread spool.

The human remains were collected from coffin burials and are determined to be Native American based the location of the site near a Native American village at the townsite of Fort Thompson and the funerary objects associated with the burials. Based on the use of coffins, the mix of European and Native elements among the funerary objects, and the manufacturing dates for an ironstone saucer, a Bisque done, wire nails, and pink seed beads, the human remains date after A.D. 1870. This represents the Early Reservation Period at the nearby Crow Creek Indian Reservation, which, by the 1870s, was inhabited by the Yanktonai. The associated funerary objects are consistent with Yanktonai historic burials. Today, the Yanktonai are represented by the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

#### Determinations Made by the Omaha District

Officials of the Omaha District have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 11,143 objects described in this notice 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or 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 with information in support of the request to Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capital Ave., Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email [sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil](mailto:sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil), by May 5, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may proceed.

The Omaha District is responsible for notifying the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 10, 2016.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-20506;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Grand Rapids Public Museum in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. 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 to the Grand Rapids Public Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** 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 the Grand Rapids Public Museum at the address in this notice by May 5, 2016.

**ADDRESSES:** 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).

**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).