

part of the group of human remains that was re-interred on the grounds of the Walker Tavern site in 1925.

In 2009, the Department of History, Arts, and Libraries, which included both the OSA and the state museum, was eliminated. The state museum was moved into the Department of Natural Resources, and the OSA was moved into the Michigan State Housing Development Authority. Soon after that, the OSA was eliminated, and the archaeology staff were moved into the SHPO. Consequently, the archaeological collections, including the Walker Tavern materials, are now held by the SHPO.

The human remains in the Walker Tavern collection include a single cranium with no teeth present and lacking the mandible. The cranium was examined by a physical anthropologist who stated that the individual was approximately 10–15 years of age, and that no determination of sex or ethnic identity of the individual could be made. No known individuals were identified.

When the state museum assumed responsibility for the Walker Tavern collection in 1975, the cranium was recorded under Michigan Department of Conservation accession number A1253. The state museum assigned catalog number FA-155-75 to the cranium.

The state museum also cataloged a group of 18 funerary objects associated with the human remains disinterred during road construction in the 1920s. The 18 associated funerary objects are: One pewter spoon, one bottle, one oval stone, one deer mandible, three loose teeth, one lot of fur pieces with tassels wrapped in porcupine quill, one silver armband, one wooden bowl or toy canoe, one lot of wool scraps, one lot of linen scraps, one silver armband, one copper or brass kettle fragment, one iron knife blade, one lot of very small bone chips, one lot of shell and glass beads and one pewter bowl.

Based on the funerary objects, it is estimated that the original interment of the objects and the human remains took place between approximately 1760 and 1810. A typescript in the MHC Walker Tavern files identified as an article in the Lenawee County Exponent dated November 22, 1923, describes the discovery of Indian graves and artifacts during road construction work in the Irish Hills area. The article mentions some of the same funerary objects described above and associated with the cranium. This assemblage of funerary objects, including trade silver and beads, together with the cranium, represent a Native American interment.

The inventory that Assistant State Archaeologist Barbara Mead compiled in 1995 included the following information on cultural affiliation: Probably Potawatomi. Early in the eighteenth century, the Potawatomi, Miami, Ottawa, Huron/Wyandotte and Kickapoo were present in southern Michigan. Most of the reports for tribes other than the Potawatomi are from the pre-1720 era. By the 1760s, the Potawatomi territory included Lenawee County; no other tribes seemed to be present, except perhaps as travelers or temporary residents. (Cleland, Charles E., 1992, *Rites of Conquest*, the University of Michigan Press; Tanner, Helen Hornbeck (ed.), 1987, *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*, University of Oklahoma Press; Trigger, Bruce G. (ed.), 1978, *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15: Northeast, Smithsonian Institution).

#### Determinations Made by the State Historic Preservation Office

Officials of the State Historic Preservation Office have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 18 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 Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas).

#### 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 Dean L. Anderson, State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan State Housing Development Authority, 735 East Michigan Avenue, P.O. Box 30044, Lansing, MI 48909, telephone (517) 373-1618, email [andersond15@michigan.gov](mailto:andersond15@michigan.gov), by August 13, 2018. After

that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas) may proceed.

The State Historic Preservation Office is responsible for notifying the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; and Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation (previously listed as the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas) that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 21, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025769; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: St. Joseph Museums, Inc., St. Joseph, MO

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The St. Joseph Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to the St. Joseph Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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

request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the St. Joseph Museum at the address in this notice by August 13, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Trevor Tutt, Collections Manager, St. Joseph Museums, Inc., St. Joseph, MO 64506, telephone (816) 232-8471, email [trevor@stjosephmuseum.org](mailto:trevor@stjosephmuseum.org).

**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 St. Joseph Museums, Inc., St. Joseph, MO. The human remains were removed from Kake, AK.

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 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 St. Joseph Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Organized Village of Kake.

#### History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1910, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Kake, AK. Subsequently, William H. Case transferred these human remains to Harry L. George, who, in turn donated them to the St. Joseph Museum. The human remains—a jaw bone—belonged to a Medicine Man who had died and was buried in a grave house, in accordance with Native custom. When a sickness, attributed to evil spirits, fell upon the village the Medicine Man's bones were thrown in salt water. A white missionary from Kake was said to have retrieved the jaw bone from the Pacific Ocean several years later, accounting for the barnacles found on the teeth. As Russian missionaries first arrived in Kake in the 1790s, the retrieval of the jaw by a white missionary would have occurred between the 1790s and early 1910, when Case photographed it and sent the images to George. George had purchased the jawbone along with a series of ivory buttons and a jade axe head for \$30.00 no later than July 14, 1911.

The Harry George collection was originally meant to be donated to the St. Joseph Museum prior to George's death in 1923, but due to lack of storage space, it was on loan to the Missouri State Museum in Jefferson City until it transferred to the St. Joseph Museum in October 1944. The bulk of the collection was stored in the basement of the St. Joseph City Hall while select items were displayed at the AJ August House, the second location of the St. Joseph Museum. After the St. Joseph Museum received the Wyeth-Tootle Mansion as their main display site in 1946, the vast majority of the items went on display there. That same year, funds were provided for the St. Joseph Museum to purchase the George Collection outright. The human remains in the collection have remained in storage since at least the 1970s. When the St. Joseph Museum, now the St. Joseph Museums, Inc., moved to the Glore Psychiatric Museum in 2004, much of the George Collection was moved as well, including the jaw bone. In 2017, it, and other human remains were returned to storage at the Wyeth-Tootle Mansion for processing under NAGPRA.

Research into the Harry George Collection, specifically the William H. Case photographs, began around 2017. Zachary Jones, Archivist at the Alaska State Archives, assisted in identifying objects in the collection and initiated consultation with the Organized Village of Kake. Frank Hughes, the NAGPRA Coordinator for the Organized Village of Kake, contacted Trevor Tutt, the Collections Manager for the St. Joseph Museums, Inc., and began correspondence related to items of cultural patrimony and remains related to Kake, Alaska. Through correspondence, the oral tradition of human remains being thrown in salt water in retaliation against a sickness in the village was confirmed. As research indicates that missionary activity in Kake peaked during the 1890s–1910 period, the jaw might have been removed during that two decade span.

#### Determinations Made by the St. Joseph Museum

Officials of the St. Joseph Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- 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 the Organized Village of Kake.

#### 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Trevor Tutt, Collections Manager, St. Joseph Museums, Inc., St. Joseph, MO 64506, telephone (816) 232-8471, email [trevor@stjosephmuseum.org](mailto:trevor@stjosephmuseum.org), by August 13, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Organized Village of Kake may proceed.

The St. Joseph Museum is responsible for notifying the Organized Village of Kake that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 12, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0025692; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tongass National Forest, Juneau Ranger District, Juneau, AK

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Tongass National Forest, Juneau Ranger District, (Tongass National Forest) 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 a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 the human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Tongass National Forest. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian