

78712, telephone (512) 471-6006, email annie.riegert@austin.utexas.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 and an associated funerary object under the control of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains and associated funerary object were removed from the Spirit Eye Cave Site, 41PS25, in Presidio County, TX.

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

Consultation

Archeologist Deborah Gray conducted a detailed assessment of the human remains prior to their acquisition by TARL professional staff in 1998. In 2000, the human remains were further assessed and inventoried by TARL. Between 2000 and 2021, no potential consulting parties were identified, and no Indian Tribes requested to consult on the human remains. In 2021, Mr. Xoxi Nayapiltzin was identified as directly descending from the Native American individual whose human remains are described in this notice, and consultation was conducted with him.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were looted by Kenneth Novak and Adrian Benke from the Spirit Eye Cave site (41PS25), previously known as the Novak and Benke site, in Presidio County, TX. The largely complete mummified remains belong to a middle aged-to-old adult female. The one associated funerary object is a piece of yellow ochre.

Due to the looted context, no additional information concerning the burial can be determined with great confidence. Following their removal in 1968, the human remains were advertised in a magazine, *The Shotgun*, and sold to a private buyer in California, Bob Howard. In 1998, during a search of Howard's residence by the California Department of Fish and Game, the mummified remains were recovered from a display case and taken to Wiefels and Son Mortuary, where they were analyzed by Deborah Gray. Mr. Howard

told Ms. Gray where the human remains were disinterred and when he acquired them. As possession of human remains in California is illegal, the human remains were first transferred to the Riverside County Coroner's Office and then, upon the recommendation of the Office of the Texas State Archaeologist, to TARL. The human remains arrived at TARL on August 27, 1998 and were accessioned in 1999 under TARL Accession 1999.0155 and under human osteology accession number 3713.

Based on the presence of prehistoric artifacts at the Spirit Eye Cave site (41PS25), the human remains are reasonably believed to date from the prehistoric phase. Initial ancestry estimation was established through biological analysis of the cranium by Deborah Gray. In an attempt aid in repatriation, Dr. Bryon Schroeder of Sul Ross University sampled the mummified human remains after approval for a sampling request. Dr. Meradeth Snow conducted the genetic analysis and determined that this and another individual from Spirit Eye Cave belong to the B2a4a1 lineage. Dr. Snow then compared the genetic results to data from living individuals and from human remains found in removed archaeological contexts in the Americas.

Mr. Xoxi Nayapiltzin approached researchers at Sul Ross State University and the Center for Big Bend Studies concerning prehistoric human remains in the Big Bend area on behalf of his family, the Nana Tana family. During this conversation Mr. Nayapiltzin provided his own haplogroup B2a4a1. The genetic distance between them is close as indicated by a single mutation in Mr. Nayapiltzin's own mitogenome sequence. The single mutation indicates that he is much more closely related to the individual belonging to the human remains at TARL than any other individuals used in Dr. Snow's analysis. Dr. Snow has provided TARL with a report supporting the lineal descent of Mr. Nayapiltzin from the Native American individual whose human remains are described in this notice.

During consultation, Mr. Nayapiltzin reported that nine matrilineal generations of the Nana Tana family have resided in Alpine, TX (55 miles from Spirit Eye Cave). Since starting his genealogical research 53 years ago, Mr. Nayapiltzin has located the 1833 baptismal records of his great great-great grandmother in Meoqui, and through additional research, he has traced his lineage in Meoqui back three more generations. This geographical information is consistent with the burial location of the mummified human

remains and further supports the already established genetic findings.

Determinations Made by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin 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 one object described in this notice is 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 43 CFR 10.2(b)(1) and 10.14(b), Mr. Xoxi Nayapiltzin is the direct lineal descendant of the Native American individual whose human remains are described in this notice.

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 this associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Annie Riegert Cummings, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station R7500, Austin, TX 78712, telephone (512) 471-6006, email annie.riegert@austin.utexas.edu, by December 19, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and the associated funerary object to Mr. Xoxi Nayapiltzin may proceed.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin is responsible for notifying Mr. Xoxi Nayapiltzin that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 9, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034885; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion:
University of California, Davis, Davis, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Davis (UC Davis) 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. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Colusa County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after December 19, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Megon Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 412 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752-8501, email mnnoble@ucdavis.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 UC Davis. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by UC Davis.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 14 individuals were removed from Colusa County, CA. In 1962 and 1963, CA-COL-1 (UC Davis Accession 38) was excavated by Dr. Martin Baumhoff and Walt Brown as a part of a UC Davis Field School. No known individuals were identified. Of the 649 associated funerary objects listed in this notice, 559 objects are present and accounted for in the UC Davis collections and 90 objects are currently missing. The 559 associated funerary objects are 13 *Olivella* beads or shells, one shell pendant, two clamshell beads or clamshell disc beads, one historic bead, one bone bead, two stone beads, one stone "tinkler," 70 projectile points, 85 bone awls, three bone pins, one incised bone (possible whistle), 13 bone tubes, six bone flakers, seven bone wedges, seven bone spatulas, 104 miscellaneous worked bones, 30 chipped stone items (bifaces, debitage, flake tools, and stone scrapers), 14 miscellaneous worked stone items, six miscellaneous worked shells, four groundstone items (including one

pestle), one piece of historic metal, three pieces of charcoal or ash, two unmodified rocks, 46 lots of unmodified shell, 10 lots of clay (including baked clay), and 126 lots of animal bone fragments. UC Davis continues to look for the following 90 missing associated funerary objects: 19 *Olivella* beads or shells, one shell pendant, one shell bead (unknown type), six clamshell beads or clamshell disc beads, one stone bead, 11 projectile points, four bone awls, one bone pin, one bone harpoon, one bone tube, 14 misc. worked bones, eight chipped stones, six miscellaneous worked stones, one miscellaneous worked shell, four groundstone items, one piece of charcoal, one miscellaneous ceramic item (possibly an ear plug), one lot of unmodified shell, seven lots of clay, and one lot of animal bone fragments.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological, archeological, biological, geographical, historical, linguistic, and oral traditional.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, UC Davis has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 649 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians (*previously* listed as Cortina Indian Rancheria); and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, California (*previously*

listed as Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California).

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in

ADDRESSES. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. 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 human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after December 19, 2022. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UC Davis must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. UC Davis is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: November 9, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034876; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard
University, Boston, MA**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains