

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–12547;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact Grand Canyon National Park. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Grand Canyon National Park at the address below by May 10, 2013.

ADDRESSES: David Uberuaga, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023, telephone (928) 638–7945.

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 associated funerary objects in the possession of Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Muav Cave, Mohave County, AZ.

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 Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Grand Canyon National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the

Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes) (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)); San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1936, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Muav Cave site in Mohave County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations by National Park Service archeologists under the direction of Willis Evans. The human remains and associated funerary objects were stored at the National Park Service's Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, AZ, until 2002, when they were transferred to Grand Canyon National Park. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are 70 burned olivella shell beads and olivella shell bead fragments.

The Muav Cave site is not well-dated. However, ceramics, unfired pottery, yucca chews, yucca fiber, animal bones, and chipped stone tools indicate occupation sometime after A.D. 1300.

The artifacts found at Muav Cave are consistent with materials identified by archeologists as associated with the Cerbat culture. Considered the ancestors of the Pai people, the Cerbat are believed to have migrated to the Grand Canyon around the 1300s. Their descendants, two Pai groups who eventually divided into what are now known as the Hualapai and Havasupai tribes, remained in the region. Aquarius brownware and Lower Colorado buffware ceramics, locally procured lithic tools, geography, and the known protohistoric occupation of the area by the Cerbat people, indicate historical

ties between inhabitants of Muav Cave and the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona, and the Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Geography, place names, and oral history indicate historical ties between the inhabitants of Muav Cave and several of the Southern Paiute tribes (Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes).

Determinations Made by Grand Canyon National Park

Officials of Grand Canyon National Park 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 70 objects 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.

- 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 Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes) (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Uberuaga, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023, telephone (928) 638–7945, before May 10, 2013. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab

Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes) (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes)) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Grand Canyon National Park is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 11, 2013.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12561;

PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology, have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have 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 these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. 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 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs at the address in this notice by May 10, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Anna Pardo, Museum Program Manager/NAGPRA Coordinator, U.S. Department of the Interior, Indian Affairs, 12220 Sunrise Valley Drive, Room 6084, Reston, VA 20191, telephone (703) 390-6343, email Anna.Pardo@bia.gov.

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 associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical custody of University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a site located south from the town of Bluff, in San Juan County, UT, and on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

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 objects. 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 University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of

Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The following tribes were invited to consult and were sent copies of the cultural affiliation findings for comment: Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas.

History and Description of the Remains

In June 1978, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a site referenced in documentation as UT W:10:2, located south of the town of Bluff, in San Juan County, UT, by Mimi Kiser, a University of Denver student, who donated the remains to the University's Museum of Anthropology in December 1978. No known individuals were identified. The 47 associated funerary objects are one non-human tooth; one piece of fabric, woven cotton; one grass seed head; three pieces of knotted cordage with what appears to be feathers; nine cordage fragments; 24 knotted fibers; four hoops of fiber; one lot of knotted fiber; and three unidentified organic items.

Prior to the beginning of a University of Denver archeology field school project at Butler Wash, Ms. Kiser hiked south of Bluff, UT, crossing the San Juan River, and came upon a room block, a kiva, and a pithouse located on one side of a crevice overlooked by a cliff. The architecture is described as being nestled against the indented cliff, providing sufficient protection. The burial was found less than one foot below the ground surface in sedimentary sand. The burial was found in a flexed position. Corn, knots, and twine were buried with the human remains, though no ceramics were found. The presence of twine and cord, a sandal, and corn along with the absence of ceramics would suggest a late Basketmaker or early Pueblo assemblage. There is a well-documented cultural affiliation between these groups and the modern-day Pueblo tribes. Migration stories and oral histories specify the Four Corners area as being