

Geographic, historic, and anthropological evidence indicates that the human remains are Native American. The site (45-OK-10) is located within the current boundaries of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. This area was historically and prehistorically occupied by the Interior Salishan group, the Nespelem. The artifacts from the site include both pre- and post-contact materials. A trade button dating between 1830-1845 was found at the site and indicates occupation during the historic time period. The site is located between two major Hudson's Bay Company Forts, Fort Okanogan, which was in operation between 1812 to 1860, and Fort Colville, which was in operation between 1825-1870. There were few Euro-American settlers in the area until after 1900 (Osborne, Crabtree, and Brian 1952). Sites in the surrounding area (45OK159 and 45OK7) include historic funerary objects associated with Native American burials (Cook 2013). The Nespelem traditionally occupied the area surrounding the Nespelem River and the Columbia River to the confluence with the Okanogan River (Ruby and Brown 2010). The Nespelem speak Interior Salish. Today, the Nespelem are represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

#### **Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Burke Museum**

Officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Burke Museum have determined that:

- Based on historic, geographic, and anthropological evidence, the human remains have been determined to be Native American.
- 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 ten 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville 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 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 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, by April 23, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederate Tribes of the Colville Reservation may proceed.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 19, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15090;PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, AZ**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Representatives of any Indian tribe not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the Indian tribes stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe 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 USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region, at the address in this notice by April 23, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333

Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, email [fwozniak@fs.fed.us](mailto:fwozniak@fs.fed.us).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is hereby 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 USDA Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, 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)**

All cultural items described below were removed from lands administered by the USDA Forest Service in Coconino County, AZ, between 1934 and 1955. These items were collected by private individuals without permission or knowledge of the USDA Forest Service. Records kept by the individuals provide substantive evidence that the items were recovered in association with human remains from prehistoric archeological sites. The human remains were not collected, so these items are considered unassociated funerary objects. In 1981, these items were donated to a private museum, where they are currently housed, with the USDA Forest Service retaining legal control of the items. The site names listed below were used by the private individuals and are not official Forest Service site designations, except where noted.

In 1934, one ceramic vessel was removed from Big Ruin and one ceramic vessel was removed from Blind Ruin. In 1935, 10 ceramic vessels were removed from Dead Robin and one turquoise bead and one turquoise pendant were removed from Top of Hill. In 1936, five ceramic vessels, two shells and one painted conus shell were removed from an unnamed site. In 1937, one ceramic vessel and one bone awl were removed from an unnamed site. In 1938, five ceramic vessels were removed from an unnamed site and one ceramic vessel and one shell bracelet were removed from Two Handles. In 1939, one ceramic vessel was removed from Cold Banana, three ceramic vessels were moved from Big Tub, and two ceramic vessels were removed from Saddle (known as New Caves Hill by the USDA Forest Service).

In 1940, 15 ceramic vessels were removed from 53 Ruin and nine ceramic vessels were removed from L.F. 1. In 1941, nine ceramic vessels, one shell necklace, and one projectile point were removed from Broken Fence and one shell object was removed from Keaster #1. In 1942, two ceramic vessels were removed from Cremation Ruin. In 1945, two ceramic vessels were removed from Mikes Mortuary. In 1946, 12 ceramic vessels were removed from 3/29/36 Ruin and one ceramic vessel was removed from Mikes Mortuary. In 1950, two ceramic vessels were removed from Old Caves Hill (the USDA Forest Service site name). In 1951, eight ceramic vessels were removed from Lost Plate. In 1952, 69 unassociated funerary objects were removed from an unnamed site; these consist of five ceramic vessels, four carved or worked bone items, 18 turquoise pendants, four shell necklaces, two strands of turquoise and argillite beads, five turquoise tesserae, four carved shell medallions, one stone medallion, one copper bead, three mosaic pieces, three stone or shell beads, three nose plugs, six crystals, two shells, one projectile point, one painted bark wand, and six unmodified rocks. In 1955, two ceramic vessels were removed from Stone Crusher and one ceramic vessel was removed from Big Ruin.

The USDA Forest Service completed a cultural affiliation assessment in 1996 for prehistoric archeological remains in the Coconino County, AZ, region. The unassociated funerary objects listed in this notice were removed from sites related to the Northern Sinagua archeological culture. Based on evidence relevant to archeological, anthropological, biological, geographical, oral traditions/folklore and kinship, the USDA Forest Service established that the Northern Sinagua were most closely affiliated with the modern Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

#### **Determinations Made by the USDA Forest Service**

Officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 172 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

#### **Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Representatives of any Indian tribe 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: Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, email [fwozniak@fs.fed.us](mailto:fwozniak@fs.fed.us), by April 23, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed.

The USDA Forest Service is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 20, 2014.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15091;PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, AZ**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony. Representatives of any Indian tribe not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the Indian tribes stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe 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 USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region, at the address in this notice by April 23, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd. SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842-3238, email [fwozniak@fs.fed.us](mailto:fwozniak@fs.fed.us).

**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 in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona and under the control of the USDA Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony 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)**

Between 1936 and 1947, several fragments of painted wooden sticks were removed from prehistoric archeological sites on lands administered by the USDA Forest Service in Coconino County, AZ. These items were collected by private individuals without permission or knowledge of the USDA Forest Service. In 1981, these items were donated to the Museum of Northern Arizona, where they are currently housed, with the USDA Forest Service retaining legal control of the items.

The fragments of wooden sticks comprise an unknown number of whole items, but are represented by three catalog numbers at the museum (A12399, A12995, and A12998). All of the items consist of wooden sticks ranging in diameter from 1-2.5 cm but are of unknown length due to breakage. The sticks are covered with blue and green paint derived from natural mineral sources. The sticks were removed from locations referred to as 43 Ruin and Blue Stick Ruin by the private individuals who collected them, but these are not official Forest Service site names.

Consultation with anthropologists at the Museum of Northern Arizona and cultural specialists from the Hopi Tribe of Arizona indicate that these items are pahos, or prayer sticks. During consultation, the Hopi cultural specialists and personnel from the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office stated that these pahos have ongoing historical,