

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15177;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Texas A&M 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 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 Texas A&M University. 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 Texas A&M University at the address in this notice by May 19, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, telephone (979) 845-5242.

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 Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. The human remains were removed from Erath, Somervell, and Palo Pinto Counties, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Texas A&M University (TAMU) professional staff in 1995. In 2010, representatives of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma, were invited to consult with TAMU for the purpose of determining the place and manner of the repatriation. No representatives from the tribes contacted TAMU in response to this invitation.

History and Description of the Remains

In the spring of 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Trinke Site (41ER27) in Erath County, TX, by volunteers working with the Texas Historical Commission. These human remains were then donated to TAMU. At the time of excavation, the human remains from this site were identified as being from Feature 1 (TAMU-NAGPRA 39). The human remains were determined to be one subadult. Based on the presence of diagnostic projectile points at the site, the human remains were dated to the Austin Phase (800-1350 A.D.). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the fall of 1990, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Lemens Rockshelter (41SV60) in Somervell County, TX, by private individuals. These remains were then donated to TAMU. At the time of donation, the human remains were identified as late prehistoric, without further explanation. The human remains were determined to be one adult male and one subadult (TAMU-NAGPRA 44). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Some prior to 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from private land in Palo Pinto County, TX, by individuals working for the Upham Oil & Gas Company. These remains were labeled the "Owen Collection" and donated to TAMU. At the time of donation, the human remains were identified as late Archaic (800-1500 A.D.), without further explanation. The human remains were determined to be one adult female (TAMU-NAGPRA 62). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location of all the sites in this notice, TAMU staff found it reasonable to trace a shared

identity between the human remains in this notice and the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Determinations Made by Texas A&M University

Officials of Texas A&M University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals 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 Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

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 Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, telephone (979) 845-5242, by May 19, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma.

Texas A&M University is responsible for notifying the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma; Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 4, 2014.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-15281;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Texas A&M 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 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 Texas A&M University. 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 Texas A&M University at the address in this notice by May 19, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, telephone (979) 845-5242.

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 Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. The human remains were removed from sites in New Mexico.

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 Texas A&M University (TAMU) professional staff in 1995, and the remains were determined to be ancestral to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of

Taos, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. In 2010, representatives of these tribes were invited to consult with TAMU for the purpose of determining the place and manner of repatriation. The Hopi Tribe of Arizona contacted TAMU with an interest in having these remains repatriated. No representatives from the other tribes contacted TAMU in response to this invitation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1979, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Old Town site (LA1113) in Luna County, NM, by Dr. Harry Shafer of TAMU. The human remains were determined to be two individuals of indeterminate age and sex (TAMU NAGPRA 68) and one adult of indeterminate sex (TAMU-NAGPRA 75). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The diagnostic artifacts from this site indicate that these human remains were probably of the Mimbres culture.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in New Mexico by a private individual and donated to Dr. Harry Shafer of TAMU. Dr. Shafer's work in New Mexico focused mostly in Grant County and concerned the Mimbres culture. He has stated that private individuals donated skeletal remains to him over the years associated with this work. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that these human remains are from the Mogollon culture and probably removed from Grant County, NM. Analysis by physical anthropologists indicates that the human remains are of Native American origin and were determined to be one adult of indeterminate sex (TAMU NAGPRA 67). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1989, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Oliver site in Grant County, NM, by Dr. Harry Shafer of TAMU as part of a salvage excavation. Curation notes associated with these human remains indicate that they date to the Late Pithouse Period or San Francisco Phase, but no explanation is provided. The human remains were determined to be one adult male (TAMU NAGPRA 69). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location of all the sites in this notice and oral traditions concerning migration histories, TAMU staff found it

reasonable to trace a relationship of shared group identity between the human remains in this notice and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

Determinations Made by Texas A&M University

Officials of Texas A&M University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of five individuals 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, telephone (979) 845-5242, by May 19, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed.

Texas A&M University is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 13, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-14950;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Texas A&M University 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 these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Texas A&M University. 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 Texas A&M University at the address in this notice by May 19, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, telephone (979) 845-5242.

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 Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Morris County, Red River County, and Polk 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 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 Texas A&M University (TAMU) professional staff in 1995, and the remains were determined to be ancestral Caddo. According to records on file at TAMU, the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma consulted with TAMU at that time and stated their intention to request the repatriation of the remains. In 2010, representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma were invited to consult with TAMU for the purpose of determining the place and manner of the repatriation, but no Caddo Nation of Oklahoma representatives contacted TAMU or visited the remains in response to this invitation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1987, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Murphy Branch site (41MX5) in Morris County, TX. At the time of excavation, the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site were identified as being from Burial #3 (TAMU-NAGPRA 1). In 1997, the TAMU Anthropology Collections curator noted that the human remains were missing. These remains are still missing. The three associated funerary objects are one Nash Neck banded jar (Vessel E), one flowerpot shaped vessel with barkman-like design (Vessel F), and one large McKinney Plain sherd. Based on collection records describing the human remains, the objects are associated with the late pre-Contact Caddo.

In the summer of 1991, human remains representing, at minimum, 24 individuals were removed from the Arnold Roitsch site (41RR16R) in Red River County, TX, as part of the Texas Archaeological Society field school/ Texas Historical Commission. The human remains were determined to be as follows: From Burial #20 (TAMU-NAGPRA 2), 1 adult of indeterminate sex; from Burial #19 (TAMU-NAGPRA 3), 1 adult male, 1 adult of indeterminate sex, and 1 subadult; from Burial #21 (TAMU-NAGPRA 4), 1 subadult of indeterminate sex; from the Terrace Burial (TAMU-NAGPRA 5), 2

adults of indeterminate sex and 1 subadult; from Burial #18 (TAMU-NAGPRA 6), 1 adult male; from Burial #17 (TAMU-NAGPRA 7), 1 adult female; from Burial #16 (TAMU-NAGPRA 8), 1 adult female; from Burial #15 (TAMU-NAGPRA 9), 1 adult male; from Burial #14 (TAMU-NAGPRA 10), 1 subadult; from Burial #13 (TAMU-NAGPRA 11), 2 adult females, 1 adult male, and 1 subadult; from Burial #12 (TAMU-NAGPRA 12), 1 adult female and 1 subadult; from Burial #11A and 11B (TAMU-NAGPRA 13), 2 adult females and 1 subadult; from Burial #10 (TAMU-NAGPRA 14), 1 adult of indeterminate sex; and from Burial #9 (TAMU-NAGPRA 15), 1 adult male. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Based on the presence of trade beads, diagnostic ceramic sherds, and pipes found elsewhere at the site, these human remains are attributed to the Caddo culture and are estimated to date from 1000 A.D. to 1740 A.D.

In 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, 1 individual were removed from the Crawford site (41PK69) in Polk County, TX. At the time of excavation, the remains were identified as being from an unnumbered burial (TAMU-NAGPRA 16). The human remains were determined to belong to a single adult male. The remains were determined to be prehistoric Caddo based on type artifacts recovered elsewhere at the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Texas A&M University

Officials of Texas A&M University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 25 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 3 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

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