

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 the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a site in Real 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff and the information was provided to representatives of the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, who claim affiliation and who have requested specific handling and housing conditions for the remains. No other tribe was consulted due to the clarity of information on affiliation.

In 1962, human remains representing a minimum of 17 individuals were removed from beneath the floor of the San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz Mission church (site 41 RE 1), Real County, TX, by the Texas Memorial Museum, University of Texas and subsequently transferred to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. No known individuals were identified. The 111 associated funerary objects are 3 crucifixes, 2 brass medallions, 93 glass beads, 7 alabaster beads, 1 coral bead, 1 amber bead, 1 vial of *Opuntia* seeds, and a minimum of 3 linen fragments.

The San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz Mission was established specifically for the Lipan Apache. The mission was operated by the Franciscan missionaries of the Colegio de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro between 1762 and 1771 for the purpose of converting the Lipan Apache to Christianity. The Lipan Apache band became members of the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico in 1936 under provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act.

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 17 individuals of Native American

ancestry. Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 111 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. Lastly, officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, 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 Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Darrell Creel, Director, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station R7500, Austin, TX 78712-0714, telephone (512) 471-5960, before December 23, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is responsible for notifying the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 25, 2004

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains were removed from a site in San Jacinto 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas. No other tribes were consulted.

In 1968 and 1969, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Arthur Patterson site, San Jacinto County, TX, during excavations by the Texas State Building Commission, the Texas Water Development Board, the Houston Archeological Society and students from Coldsprings High School. The human remains were acquired by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at an undocumented date. No known individuals were identified. The 93 associated funerary objects are 34 lots of beads, 2 ceramic cups, 2 ceramic saucers, 1 ceramic plate, 1 lot of glass bottle fragments, 1 glass goblet, 2 glass tumblers, 3 hawk bell fragments, 5 iron fragments, 1 lot of iron nail fragments, 1 lot of iron scissors fragments, 4 pieces of petrified wood, 7 sherds, 8 silver conchos, 6 white glass buttons, 1 metal bucket, 1 wood fragment, 5 pieces of quartzite, 1 bone-handled knife, 1 domesticated pig canine, 1 lot of feathers, 1 glass medicine bottle, 2 fragmented rings, 1 lot of sherds and flakes, and 1 lot of glass beads.

The Arthur Patterson site is a Native American cemetery that appears to have been in use from the 1840s to the 1870s based on the artifacts found with the human remains. The Alabama and Coushatta Indians were the only groups known historically in the area during that period. The nature of the site from which the human remains were obtained, the mode of interment, and the kinds of associated funerary objects are consistent with the practices of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas.

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory also have determined that, pursuant to 25

U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 93 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. Lastly, officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, 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 Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Darrell Creel, Director, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station R7500, Austin, TX 78712-0714, telephone (512) 471-5960, before December 23, 2004. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 25, 2004

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Colorado Historical Society, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Colorado Historical Society determined that the physical remains of 361 individuals of Native American ancestry and 345 associated funerary objects in the museum's collections, described below in Information about cultural items, are culturally affiliated with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; 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 Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San

Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Pueblo of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

The National Park Service publishes this notice on behalf of the museum as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The museum is solely responsible for information and determinations stated in this notice. The National Park Service is not responsible for the museum's determinations.

Information about NAGPRA is available online at [www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra).

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural items to the Indian tribes listed above in Summary may proceed after December 23, 2004, if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact the museum before December 23, 2004.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority.** 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* and 43 CFR Part 10.

**Contact.** Contact Georgianna Contiguglia, President/SHPO/CPO, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203, telephone (303) 866-3355, regarding determinations stated in this notice or to claim the cultural items described in this notice.

**Consultation.** The museum identified the cultural items and cultural affiliation of the cultural items in consultation with representatives of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona; Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah; 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 Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San

Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Information about cultural items.

Prior to 1882, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by Charles R. Weise and Charles Mayer from an unidentified site near Aztec, San Juan County, NM. The human remains (O.1727.1) and associated funerary object (O.499.1) were transferred to the Colorado Historical Society by Dr. D.S. Griffith in 1882. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a black-on-white ceramic bowl. Cranial morphology is consistent with physical features common to Ancient Puebloan populations. Cultural items associated with the burials are diagnostic of Ancient Puebloan technological traditions. Ancient Puebloan occupation of San Juan County generally dates between approximately 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1300.

In 1887 or 1888, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed by Al Wetherill and C.C. Mason from the Mesa Verde area, Montezuma County, CO. The individual was then sold by B.K. Wetherill to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Chain, who later donated the individual to the Colorado Historical Society in approximately 1893. The human remains were accessioned by the Colorado Historical Society in 1921 (O.675.1). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. While specific provenience for this individual is unknown, the Wetherills and Mason excavated numerous sites in the Mesa Verde region. Cranial morphology is consistent with physical features common to Ancient Puebloan