

### Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 15 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 specific burial sites of Native American individuals.

- 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 Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, Office of the Vice President for Research, 4080 Fleming Building, University of Michigan, 503 S. Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340, telephone (734) 647-9085, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.edu) by July 8, 2013. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, may proceed.

The University of Michigan is responsible for notifying the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 8, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13041;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: The Field Museum, Chicago, IL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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**SUMMARY:** The Field Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet

the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Field Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Field Museum at the address in this notice by July 8, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org).

**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 possession of the Field Museum, Chicago, IL, 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 Items

In 1930, three cultural items were removed from the Queen Creek Ruin, also known as Sonoqui Pueblo, Pozos de Sonoqui, or Sun Temple Ruin (Sacaton:2:6 (GP)) in Maricopa County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation. The Field Museum acquired these items in 1940 as the result of an exchange with the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation. The three unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic bowls and one ceramic scoop. Records indicate that the items were removed from three separate grave contexts, but the human remains are not present in Field Museum collections.

Queen Creek Ruin was a large habitation site that included trash mounds, burials, pithouses, canals, adobe compounds, and a ballcourt. Architectural features, mortuary practices, ceramic types, and other items of material culture at this ruin are consistent with the Hohokam archaeological tradition and indicate occupation between approximately A.D. 950 and 1450. Continuities of mortuary practices, ethnographic material, and technology indicate affiliation of Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman) and Puebloan cultures.

On July 27, 2012, representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, submitted an August 2000 cultural affiliation study that addresses continuities between the Hohokam and the O'odham tribes. Furthermore, oral traditions that are documented for the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona support affiliation with Hohokam sites in central Arizona. The aforementioned tribes have designated the Gila River Indian Community to take the lead on repatriations from the Queen Creek Site.

### Determinations Made by the Field Museum

Officials at the Field Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the three 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 Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona.

**Additional Requestors and Disposition**

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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 Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum, 1400 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, email [hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:hrobbins@fieldmuseum.org), by July 8, 2013. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation may proceed.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 8, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-13010;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, San Juan National Forest, Durango, CO**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, San Juan National Forest, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the San Juan National Forest. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the San Juan National Forest at the address in this notice by July 8, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Julie Coleman, Heritage Program Manager, San Juan National Forest, 15 Burnett Court, Durango, CO 81301, telephone (970) 385-1250, email [jacoleman@fs.fed.us](mailto:jacoleman@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 under the control of the USDA Forest Service, San Juan National Forest, Durango, CO, 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 Items**

Between 1937 and 1938, 190 unassociated funerary objects were removed from the burial crevice and north cave shelter of the Falls Creek Rock Shelters (site 5LP1434), in Animas Valley, north of Durango, in LaPlata County, CO. In 1937, I. F. "Zeke" Flora conducted excavations without a permit in the burial crevice of Falls Creek Rock Shelters, on lands managed by the USDA Forest Service. In 1938, Earl Morris, Department of Archaeology, The Carnegie Institution, conducted excavations in the north and south cave shelters of Falls Creek Rock Shelters, under permit by the USDA. Flora and Morris both collected human remains and associated funerary objects, which are the subject of a separate Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register**.

A portion of the Flora collection at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters was housed at the Durango Public Library, Durango, CO. In 1945, it was transferred into the custody of the Mesa Verde National Park at the request of the Forest Service. Flora transferred additional items he collected at the Falls Creek Rock

Shelters into the custody of the Mesa Verde National Park between 1962 and 1963. In November 2009, Mesa Verde National Park transferred these items to the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, CO, where they are currently located. Additionally, in 1999, USDA Forest Service Law Enforcement seized a hide robe from Flora's daughter that had been collected by Flora at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters. Subsequently, in 2009, Bureau of Land Management Law Enforcement seized items in the custody of Vern Crites of Durango, CO, that were removed by Flora in 1937 at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters. Finally, in 2011, the Center for Southwest Studies, Fort Lewis College, transferred to the Anasazi Heritage Center a necklace that had been excavated by Flora at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters and given to Fort Lewis College by Helen Sloan Daniels.

The Morris collection at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters, as well as a portion of the Flora collection from the site purchased by Morris for The Carnegie Institution, was curated by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, and by the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Boulder, CO. In February 2009, these items were transferred into the custody of the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, CO. Between February 2009 and March 2013, a team of researchers at the Anasazi Heritage Center conducted an intensive non-destructive analysis of the all of the items collected by Morris and Flora at the Falls Creek Rock Shelters. This effort allowed researchers to re-associate human remains and funerary objects that had been separated and curated at different places, and to determine the unassociated funerary objects in the collection.

In all, 190 objects are determined to be unassociated funerary objects from the Falls Creek Rock Shelters, including 188 objects from the burial crevice and 2 objects from the burial trench in the north cave shelter. The 188 objects from the burial crevice are 6 hide artifacts; 1 deer hair; 8 twined mats (all vegetal materials); 3 twined blankets (human and animal hair, yucca, hide, bark, and feathers); 12 plant fiber bundles; 10 vegetal seeds, rind, and stem; 7 maize cobs; 3 maize kernels; 18 pieces of cordage (includes human hair, yucca, and dog); 2 bullrush braids; 10 textiles (yucca, feathers, rabbit hair, and hide); 3 twined bags (yucca); 10 baskets; 1 bark slab; 1 cradleboard (oak/willow frame, sumac rods, and sinew wrap); 4 wrapped sticks (twigs wrapped with sinew and turkey feather quills); 1 hide sandal; 10 yucca sandals; 1 wood Atlatl fragment; 1 piece of worked wood; 1