

### History and Description of the Cultural Items

The nine cultural items include: 1 basket hat; 1 drum; 1 wild celery root; 1 decorated wooden projectile point; 1 elk horn purse; 1 grass and bead hair wrap; 1 necklace of dentalia shells and small round black glass beads; 1 ceremonial bow; and 1 associated arrow. All of the items are from the Horner Museum, which was established in 1925 on the campus of what is now Oregon State University in Corvallis, OR. In 2005, items from the Horner Museum were acquired by the Benton County Historical Society and Museum (BCHS) located in nearby Philomath, OR. At the time of the transfer, Oregon State University (OSU) was in the process of completing NAGPRA requirements for items from the Horner Museum. In the transfer agreement with OSU, the BCHS took physical custody all unclaimed NAGPRA items and is now responsible for NAGPRA claims for cultural items from the collection.

Six of the cultural items (the hat, the drum, the wild celery root, the elk horn purse, the projectile point, and the hair wrap) are from the collection of Mrs. James Edmond Barrett. According to notes found in the Horner Museum donor file, Mrs. Barrett was a schoolteacher in southwestern Oregon who collected these cultural items over a period of 60 years. In 1927, she loaned her collection to the Horner Museum at what was then Oregon Agricultural College (OAC) to honor her son and daughter-in-law who attended OAC. This loan was renewed in 1939 and again 1947. In 1972, the collection was donated to the Horner Museum by Lois Barrett, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. James Edmond Barrett. According to the 1934 catalog cards, three items (the elk horn purse, the wild celery root and the projectile point) originated from Happy Camp, CA, and one item (the drum) was used in religious festivals held twice a year on the Klamath River. The other two items do not have catalog cards.

Two of the cultural items (the bow and the arrow) are from the Dr. J. L. Hill collection. The J. L. Hill collection was donated to OAC in 1924 and formed the nucleus of the Horner Museum which opened in 1925. Previously, the J. L. Hill collection was housed at the Hill Museum in Albany, OR. On September 30, 1924, the *Barometer* newspaper reported, "The Hill museum of Albany, the largest private collection of natural history specimens, Indian relics, and miscellaneous articles in Oregon, has been given to the college by the heirs of Dr. J. L. Hill. The material was collected by Doctor Hill during a period of sixty

years from all parts of the earth regardless of expense" (*Barometer*, OAC, Corvallis, OR). The bow and the arrow from the Hill Collection have no original catalog card and no known provenance. Suggested affiliation, based on consultations, include Karuk, Hupa, Towla and Duckwater Shoshone.

One cultural item (the dentalia necklace) is from the collection of the Kennedy-Tartar family. This collection was donated to the Horner Museum in 1973. The original catalog card does not provide any information on the provenance of this item. Members of Kennedy-Tartar family had a connection to Siletz tribal members and donated items to the Horner Museum that clearly came from the Siletz. There are also many items in the Kennedy-Tartar collection from the Klamath tribes, much of which has been claimed. At least one piece of paper in the accession file has the word "Karuk" but there is no indication of what item is referenced.

On July 13, 2011, representatives of the Karuk Tribe visited the BCHS to view unclaimed cultural items. On August 15, 2011, the BCHS received a claim from the Karuk Tribe for the repatriation of nine cultural items. The BCHS reviewed the claim and determined that cultural affiliation to the Karuk Tribe is clearly established for six of the cultural items. On November 17, 2005, Smith River Rancheria withdrew a claim for one of the items (the basket hat) noting that after reviewing the item again they believed that in fact it was Karuk in origin. After a review of additional evidence presented by the Karuk Tribe, the BCHS has determined that cultural affiliation to the Karuk Tribe exists for all nine cultural items and that these cultural items are sacred objects that have religious significance in the practice of traditional ceremony.

### Determinations Made by the Benton County Historical Society and Museum

Officials of the BCSM have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the nine cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and the Karuk Tribe (formerly Karuk Tribe of California).

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Mary K. Gallagher, Benton County Historical Society and Museum, 1101 Main Street, PO Box 35, Philomath, OR 97370, telephone (541) 929-6230 before May 21, 2012. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Karuk Tribe may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Benton County Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Karuk Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2012.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253-665]

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Colorado College, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact The Colorado College.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact The Colorado College at the address below by May 21, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Jermyn Davis, Chief of Staff, President's Office, Colorado College, Armstrong Hall, Room 201, 14 E. Cache La Poudre, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 389-6201.

**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 Colorado College 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

The 11 unassociated funerary objects are one basket and 10 ceramic items. The ceramic items are four bowls; two pipes; one miniature jar; two ladles, one of which contains beans; and one pitcher. The vessel styles are brown-on-red zoomorphic; red-ware; Tsegi orange-ware; black-on-tan and red; buff-ware; and oxidized black or brown-on-buff. Between 1897 and 1898, human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, as well as other cultural items were removed from Canyon de Chelly, Apache County, AZ, under the auspices of the Lang Expedition of 1897–1898. Prior to 1900, General William Jackson Palmer acquired what became known as the Lang-Bixby Collection, which he subsequently transferred to The Colorado College. Beginning in the late 1960s, the Lang-Bixby Collection was transferred, along with other collections from The Colorado College Museum, through long-term loans to the Fine Arts Center (formerly known as the Taylor Museum and the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center) and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (formerly known as the Denver Museum of Natural History). In 1993, the Fine Arts Center included the unassociated funerary objects from the Lang-Bixby Collection in its NAGPRA summary.

The unassociated funerary objects are ancestral Puebloan based on type and style. The human remains and associated funerary objects from this collection were described in two Notices of Inventory Completion (NICs) published in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 19920, April 14, 2004, and 74 FR 48779–48780, September 24, 2009). The human remains and associated funerary objects were determined to be Ancestral Puebloan. A relationship of shared group identity can reasonably be traced between ancestral Puebloan peoples and modern Puebloan peoples based on oral tradition and scientific studies. The human remains and associated funerary objects have been repatriated to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. A preponderance of the evidence supports cultural affiliation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

### Determinations Made by The Colorado College

Officials of The Colorado College have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 11 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 other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Jermy Davis, Chief of Staff, President's Office, Colorado College, Armstrong Hall, Room 201, 14 E. Cache La Poudre, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, telephone (719) 389–6201, before May 21, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Colorado College is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2012

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[2253–665]

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that

believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico.

**DATES:** Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, at the address below by May 21, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Shelby Tisdale, Director, Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504, telephone (505) 476–1251.

**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 Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, 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

The 29 cultural items to be repatriated are funerary objects consisting of two Agua Fria glaze bowl fragments, four Agua Fria glaze-on-red bowls, one Cieneguilla glaze-on-yellow cup, one Santa Fe black-on-white bowl, one San Clemente glaze bowl, one selenite fragment, one ceramic pipe, eight pendants and pendant fragments, six bone beads from a cradle board, three lightning stones, and one fingerstone. These objects were removed from site LA 162 (Paa'ko site) in Bernalillo County, NM, during permitted excavations, conducted jointly by the Museum of New Mexico, the School of American Research, and the University of New Mexico between 1935 and 1937. Although the objects are recorded as excavated from numbered burials at site LA 162, the associated human remains are in the custody of the San Diego Museum of Man. Based on material culture, architectural features, and documentary evidence, the Paa'ko site dates to the period Pueblo IV through the early historic periods (AD 1300–1692).