

Site 42KA2661 is located in an alcove in the vertical face of a Navajo sandstone cliff and was used solely for burials. The associated funerary objects and radiocarbon dating identify the site as Basketmaker II, dated between 790 and 275 B.C.

In 1983, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 42SA22786 in San Juan County, UT, by park visitors. The human remains were turned over to the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator, which contacted Glen Canyon National Recreation Area officials. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area archeologists subsequently undertook archeological excavations at the burial location. No known individuals were identified. The 210 associated artifacts are 190 segments of cordage (161 feather-wrapped, 20 probable cotton, 9 yucca), 1 corn cob, 11 bundles of yucca fiber, and 8 feather tufts.

The manufacturing technique of the various cordage pieces and the other organic remains from the burial are consistent with cultural material from the Kayenta Ancestral Puebloan tradition, which dates between A.D. 800 and 1300. Radiocarbon dating of the burial corresponds to this time period as well.

In 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from site 42GA3051 in Garfield County, UT, during a legally authorized archeological survey by Northern Arizona University. The single piece of human cranial bone was collected from the surface of the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Ceramic types on the surface at 42GA3051 suggest a Fremont and/or Ancestral Puebloan identification for the site, dating between A.D. 1000 and 1300.

Evidence demonstrating continuity between the prehistoric Basketmaker, Ancestral Puebloan, and Fremont cultures and the modern Hopi and Zuni tribes includes similarities in material culture, architectural styles, and mortuary practices, as well as oral histories. Recent studies by physical anthropologists also indicate a close biological relationship among these prehistoric culture groups and the modern Hopi and Zuni peoples. Specific material culture that links the prehistoric and modern groups includes textiles and painted ceramic vessels, which are characterized by distinctive methods of manufacture and design styles. Architectural styles, masonry techniques, and certain structure types suggest cultural continuity between

prehistoric and modern groups. Continuity in mortuary practices, including interment in a flexed or semi-flexed position within structures or in prepared cists within alcoves; preparation of burials by wrapping in textiles; and the inclusion of offerings such as utilitarian tools, ornaments, and painted ceramic vessels that held food and water also support cultural affiliation.

Hopi and Zuni oral histories indicate their ancestors lived in the region now within and adjacent to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. At least three Hopi clans lived near Navajo Mountain and Rainbow Bridge and in the adjacent canyon systems along the Colorado and San Juan Rivers prior to migrating southeast to join other clans at the modern Hopi villages on southern Black Mesa. Numerous habitation sites and shrines are recognized by those Hopi clans, some of which are still visited to make offerings or collect plants and minerals. Distinctive rock art elements or panels are also referenced by oral history and clan traditions.

Zuni oral history indicates that after emergence into this world, medicine societies migrated northward along the east side of the Colorado River and then eastward, eventually meeting other Zuni people at their current homeland. Sites along this route, now within or adjacent to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, are important in Zuni ceremonial traditions because they are affiliated with medicine societies.

#### **Determinations Made by Glen Canyon National Recreation Area**

Officials of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 11 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 300 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Todd Brindle, Superintendent, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1507, Page, AZ 86040, telephone (928) 608-6200, email [Todd\\_Brindle@nps.gov](mailto:Todd_Brindle@nps.gov), by July 9, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is responsible for notifying the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2015.

**Mariah Soriano,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-18277];  
[PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP15.R50000]

### **Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, Russellville, AR**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, have 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 Ozark-

St. Francis National Forests. 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 Ozark-St. Francis National Forests at the address in this notice by July 9, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** Reggie Blackwell, USDA, Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, 605 West Main, Russellville, AR 72801, telephone (479) 964-7200.

**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, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests 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 1985, four cultural items were removed from sites 3LE139 and 3PH233, the County Line site, from Federal land managed by the USDA Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, AR. The sites were looted by Rickey Joe Beard, who was successfully prosecuted in 1985 in violation of the Archeological Resources Protection Act. As part of his plea bargain, Beard showed the sites to the authorities. Beard reportedly collected human remains from the sites, but none of Beard's collections were returned to the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. The four cultural items were collected from the surface in 1985. The County Line site is a prehistoric open site on a lower ridge spur and toe slope overlooking the St. Francis floodplain. The site was recorded in 1985 based on information from Beard and was revisited and probed by Michael Pfeiffer and Robin Toole, USDA, Forest Service, in 1990.

The four unassociated funerary objects are reconstructable vessels and identified as one Carson Red on Buff var. Olmond (a deep-profile flaring rim bowl); one plain everted rim jar; and two Barton Incised var. Kent (a flaring rim jar with three chronologically sensitive modes, var. Kent, the Memphis rim, and appliqué triangular handles). The cultural items date from A.D. 1450 to 1600.

#### Determinations Made by the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

Officials of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the four 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 Quapaw Tribe of Indians.

#### 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 Reggie Blackwell, USDA, Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, 605 West Main, Russellville, AR 72801, telephone (479) 964-7200, by July 9, 2015. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to The Quapaw Tribe of Indians may proceed.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests are responsible for notifying the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Osage Nation (previously listed as the Osage Tribe); The Quapaw Tribe of Indians; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe; United Keetoowah

Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 6, 2015.

**Mariah Soriano,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NRNL-18353;  
PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

### National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before May 16, 2015. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, written comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation. Comments may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW., MS 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St. NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202-371-6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by June 24, 2015. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: May 20, 2015.

**J. Paul Loether,**

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/  
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

## ARIZONA

### Pinal County

Chi'chil Bildagoteel Historic District,  
Address Restricted, Kearney,  
15000358