

History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1926, three unassociated funerary objects [Catalogue #s A2827.31–1, A2827.31–3 and A2827.31–5] were removed from Elden Pueblo (site NA 142) in Coconino County, AZ, during legally authorized archaeological excavations conducted by Jesse W. Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution. The Elden Pueblo (site NA 142) is on the Coconino National Forest. These three objects have been curated at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA, since 1931, when the Smithsonian Institution transferred the objects to the museum. The three unassociated funerary objects are two ceramic bowls and one ceramic jar.

Based on archaeological evidence and material culture, Elden Pueblo (site NA 142) has been identified as a Northern Sinagua site, comprised of a pueblo, pithouses, and outlier pueblos, which were occupied in the second half of the 13th and the first quarter of the 14th centuries A.D. The records at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the Smithsonian Institution indicate that these three cultural items were removed from a burial context and that the human remains were either left in the ground or are not locatable at the present time. Continuities among the ethnographic materials in the Flagstaff area of north central Arizona indicate that the Northern Sinagua sites in that area are affiliated with the Hopi Tribe, Arizona. In addition, oral traditions presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe support their claims of cultural affiliation with Northern Sinagua sites in this portion of north central Arizona.

Determinations Made by the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region

Officials of the USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region and the Coconino National Forest 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 Hopi Tribe, 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 Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 333 Broadway Blvd., SE., Albuquerque, NM 87102, telephone (505) 842–3238 before September 27, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, Arizona, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Coconino National Forest is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe, Arizona, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 6, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–10998; 2200–1100–665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribes 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 Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, at the address below by September 27, 2012.

ADDRESSES: John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626–2950.

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 Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, 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 unassociated funerary objects are six ceramic bowls, four ceramic jars, two ceramic pitchers, and three ceramic sherds. The funerary objects were removed from the Burrue site, AZ AA:16:58 (ASM), which is located on private land adjacent to the San Xavier Indian Reservation, Pima County, AZ. The Burrue site was inadvertently discovered in 1979 by the property owner and excavation of human remains and funerary objects was conducted by staff from the Arizona State Museum. The human remains and funerary objects were brought to the Arizona State Museum for documentation. The funerary objects were returned to the property owner later that same year. In 1980, the property owner transferred control of the human remains to the Arizona State Museum. The human remains were reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 8356–8357, February 13, 2008) and were subsequently repatriated. At an unknown date, the funerary objects were acquired by Dr. Peter Toma. In May 2012, Dr. Toma donated all of the funerary objects to the Arizona State Museum. The Burrue site includes at least two trash mounds and a cremation area. Ceramics associate the site with the Tanque Verde phase of the Classic period of the Hohokam Archeological tradition, dating to approximately AD 1150 to 1450.

Father Eusebio Kino visited the O'odham village of Bac in 1692 and established Mission San Xavier. He reported the presence of 800 inhabitants at the time of his first visit. O'odham people have continued to occupy the land in the vicinity of the mission throughout the historic period. They also identify themselves with the Hohokam Archeological tradition. Cultural continuity between the prehistoric occupants of the region and present day O'odham and Puebloan peoples is supported by continuities in settlement pattern, architectural technologies, basketry, textiles, ceramic technology, ritual practices, and oral

traditions. The descendants of the O'odham peoples of the areas described above are members of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. The descendants of the Puebloan peoples of the areas described above are members of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Determinations Made by the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Officials of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona have determined that

- 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 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; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950, before September 27, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 1, 2012.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-11009; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Brigham Young University, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Provo, UT; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

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 Brigham Young University Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Provo, UT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from San Juan County, UT.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and the number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58433-58435, September 24, 2010). A recent re-inventory of culturally unidentifiable human remains led to the recognition of culturally identifiable human remains from Iceberg Canyon near Lake Powell, San Juan County, UT.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58433-58435, September 24, 2010), paragraph seven is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from an unknown location in Iceberg Canyon near Lake Powell, San Juan County, UT, by private individuals. No further geographical information is known. In 1971, the human remains were donated to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures and were accessioned (Catalog Nos. 1971.11.5.0 and 1971.19.1.0). No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary

objects are one lot of clothing fragments and one piece of petrified wood.

In the **Federal Register** (75 FR 58433-58435, September 24, 2010), paragraph 23, sentences one and two are corrected by substituting the following sentences:

Officials of the Museum of Peoples and Cultures have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 39 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Peoples and Cultures also have determined that pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 139 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.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Paul Stavast, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, 105 Allen Hall, Provo, UT 84602-3600, telephone (801) 422-0018, before September 27, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico; 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 Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes"), may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 3, 2012.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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