

Company, also known as the Peale Museum. At an unknown date, the human remains were loaned to Dr. Samuel Morton for his study of human crania. Dr. Morton assigned the remains the catalogue number "P" and sometime between 1846 and 1849, Dr. Morton accessioned the cranium (No. 540) into his collections. From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including the human remains. In 1853, the collection was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains (Museum accession number 97-606-540), was loaned to the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum records. Collector's records, museum documentation, and published sources (Morton 1839, 1840, and 1849; Meigs 1857) identify the human remains as those of a female Pawnee Indian who was killed in 1820 at a Pawnee winter village near the Platte River, in present day Nebraska. The museum documentation further dates the remains to the Historic Period. Scholarly publications indicate that the Platte River in Nebraska is the ancestral homeland of the Pawnee Indians before their removal to Oklahoma.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by an unknown individual from a site on or near the Missouri River in Missouri or Nebraska. At an unknown date, the human remains were transferred to Dr. B.B. Brown of St. Louis, Missouri. Sometime prior to 1849, Dr. Brown sent the human remains to Dr. Samuel Morton of Philadelphia, who accessioned the human remains as No. 1043. From approximately 1830 until Dr. Morton's death in 1851, the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia provided storage space for much of Dr. Morton's collection, including the human remains. In 1853, the collection was purchased from Dr. Morton's estate and formally presented to the Academy. In 1966, Dr. Morton's collection, including these human remains (Museum accession number 97-606-1043), was loaned to the

University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. In 1997, the collection was formally gifted to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in the museum records. Collector's records, museum documentation, and published sources (Morton 1849; Meigs 1857) identify the human remains as those of a female Pawnee Indian and date them to the Historic Period.

Determinations Made by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- 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 remain and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Director Dr. Richard Hodges, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, telephone (215) 898-4050 before July 12, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10360; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego State University, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and present-day Indian tribes.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program at the address below by July 12, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Jaime Lennox, Interim Director, San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program, 5500 Campanile Dr., San Diego, CA 92182-6040, telephone (619) 594-4575.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program, San Diego, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Buchanan Reservoir site in Madera County, CA.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Buchanan Reservoir site, SDSU-0368, MAD-117, (1972-15), located in Madera County, CA. This site was excavated as part of Thomas King's Ph.D. dissertation for the University of California, Riverside. The collection at San Diego State University appears to have been collected from back dirt by an unknown student and brought back to San Diego State University. The remains are two distal right humerus fragments and, based on diagnostics, represent two individuals. No known individuals were identified. The 92 associated funerary objects are 8 pieces of house daub, 61 chipped stone artifacts, 12 ground stone artifacts, 4 tools, 6 shells, and 1 lot of faunal remains.

These objects were determined to be associated funerary objects based upon reasonable evidence derived from the provenience information recorded for this collection, as well as consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. Geographic affiliation is consistent with the historically documented territory of the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, Table Mountain Rancheria of California, and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Determinations Made by the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program

Officials of the San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 92 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.

- 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 Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Jaime Lennox, Interim Director, San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program, 5500 Campanile Dr., San Diego, CA 92182-6040, telephone (619) 594-4575, before July 12, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego State University Archeology Collections Management Program is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

David Tarler,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10362; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian tribes.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. Repatriation of the human

remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, at the address below by July 12, 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. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and in the physical custody of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ. The human remains were removed from archeological sites located in Pinal County, AZ.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arizona State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives 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; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. The Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, is acting on behalf of the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and themselves.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1963, a surface collection survey was conducted by the Arizona State Museum at site AZ T:16:13 (ASM) in Pinal County, AZ. The survey