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Dated: July 27, 2012.

Madonna L. Baucum,
Information Collection Clearance Officer,
National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 2012-18848 Filed 8-1-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10777; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; 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 intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 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.

This notice corrects the cultural affiliation of the cultural items listed in a Notice of Intent to Repatriate (NIR) published in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 58619-58620, October 7, 2008), which itself corrected an earlier NIR published in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 41522-41524, July 30, 2007). After publication of the notices cited above and prior to any transfer of control of the cultural items, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma regained recognition as an Indian entity eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians (74 FR 40218-40219, August 11, 2009). Consequently, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma is an Indian tribe under

NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001(7)). Based on the restoration of Federal recognition, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Delaware people (from Middle Woodland through Historic period) and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 58619-58620, October 7, 2008), paragraph five, sentence two is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, 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 Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 58619-58620, October 7, 2008), paragraph six is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before September 4, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 5, 2012.

Mariah Soriano,
Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
[FR Doc. 2012-18949 Filed 8-1-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10774; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, in consultation with the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, has determined that a collection of cultural items from the Paa-ko Pueblo site meets the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Repatriation to the Pueblo of Santa Ana may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unaffiliated funerary objects may contact the Maxwell Museum.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the address below by September 4, 2012.

ADDRESSES: David Phillips, Curator of Archaeology, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, MSC01 1050, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, telephone (505) 277-9229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 2005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in possession of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University 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

In 1949, the University of New Mexico (UNM) conducted an archaeological field school at the Paa-ko Pueblo site (LA 162), a village occupied in late prehistoric and early historical times. Catalogue No. 2006.30.1 comprises three bowl fragments found

with a burial probably exposed during the 1949 field school. Catalogue No. 2010.44.1 is a bowl from a looted burial. The bowl was surrendered to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. The location of the human remains from these burials is unknown.

The Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, claims ties of direct descent from villagers who resided at the Paa-ko Pueblo site and is seeking repatriation of funerary objects from the site. After repatriation, the funerary objects will be reburied at the Paa-ko site. Repatriation and reburial of the unassociated funerary objects described in this notice will be coordinated with repatriation and reburial of human remains from this site, which will be described in a separate Notice of Inventory Completion.

Determination Made by the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

The Collections and Research Committee of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology has determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the four unassociated funerary 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 a 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 Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico.

Additional Representations and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact David Phillips, Curator of Archaeology, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, MSC01 1050, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, telephone (505) 277-9229, before September 4, 2012. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Maxwell Museum is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 5, 2012.

Mariah Soriano,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-18927 Filed 8-1-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10772; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Diego Museum of Man has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the San Diego Museum of Man. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian tribe 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 San Diego Museum of Man at the address below by September 4, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Philip Hoog, San Diego Museum of Man, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239-2001, ext. 43.

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 in the possession of the San Diego Museum of Man. The human remains were removed from the Paa-ko Pueblo site in Bernalillo County, NM.

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 the San Diego

Museum of Man professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico.

History and Description of the Remains

From 1935 to 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, 209 individuals were removed from the Paa-ko Pueblo site (LA 162) in Bernalillo County, NM. The Paa-ko skeletal collection was acquired through field excavations under the direction of Edgar L. Hewett along with the Museum of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico, working in cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration. The Paa-ko skeletal collection was sent to Spencer Rogers, the Scientific Director of the San Diego Museum of Man, in 1950. Dr. Rogers moved a portion of these remains to San Diego State College for research. Another portion of the Paa-ko skeletal collection was housed at the University of Southern California. When Dr. Rogers retired from San Diego State College in 1971, both collections were returned to the San Diego Museum of Man. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Of the 209 individuals in the Paa-ko collection, 117 are sub-adults and 92 are adults. In the total collection, 191 sets of remains are of prehistoric origin and 18 sets of remains are of historic origin. The Paa-ko site is believed to have had two periods of occupation, from approximately A.D. 1300 to 1425 and then again from approximately A.D. 1525 to 1626 or later, the latter period coinciding with the arrival of the Spanish in this region. Documented evidence, material culture, and ethnographical accounts show that the inhabitants of the Paa-ko Pueblo site (LA 162), during both periods of its occupation, were members of the early Tamayame people, ancestors to the current Native American people of the Pueblo of Santa Ana.

Oral tradition of the modern Tamayame, or people of the Pueblo of Santa Ana, ethnographical accounts, and documented archaeological evidence reasonably suggest a line of continued shared group identity between the early archaic peoples of the Southwest, the later Anasazi (or Ancestral Puebloan or Hisatsinom), the Keres people and their branch of early Tamayame (people of Tamaya, a.k.a. Santa Ana) people, and the modern Native American inhabitants of the Pueblo of Santa Ana.

Determinations Made by the San Diego Museum of Man

Officials of the San Diego Museum of Man have determined that: