

between the mummified head and associated funerary objects, and the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.

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 Beth Yahne, Kingman Museum, Incorporated, 175 Limit Street, Battle Creek, MI 49037 telephone (269) 965-5117, before March 7, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Kingman Museum, Incorporated is responsible for notifying the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 31, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has 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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology. 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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology at the address below by March 7, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Robert Paynter, Repatriation Committee Chair, telephone (413) 545-2221, or Rae Gould, Repatriation Coordinator, telephone (413) 545-2702, University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology, 201 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003.

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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology. The human remains were purchased by Harris Hawthorn Wilder of Smith College. They were later transferred to the University of Massachusetts Amherst for permanent curation in the 1970s.

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 University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe (Sheep Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians), California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, California; Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (Federated Coast Miwok), California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians, California; Middletown Rancheria (Lake Miwok), California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Table Mountain Rancheria, California; and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes"). Representatives of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology also contacted the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; Wilton

Rancheria, California; and the Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

History and Description of the Remains

In the early 1900s, two crania were purchased by Harris Hawthorn Wilder of Smith College, Northampton, MA, from Ward's Natural Science Establishment of Rochester, NY, and became part of the Wilder Collection at Smith College. They were transferred to the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology in the 1970s for permanent curation. Both crania are represented by a complete skull and mandible. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Ward's Natural Science Establishment, which is still in operation today, could not provide further information about these two individuals. The Rush Rhees library, which holds the older collection of Ward's materials and catalogs, did not provide any further information either. Harris Hawthorn Wilder recorded in his accession books that both skulls were of the "Malkelkos" Indians of California.

Multiple lines of evidence, guided by tribal consultations, including geographic and linguistic sources, maps and oral tradition, verified that the Malkelkos (also known as Mokolko, Moquelemnes, Moguelemnes, Muquelues, Machalumbry and Magnele in historical and ethnographic literature) were Plains Miwok and/or Yokut-speaking people with multiple villages concentrated along the Mokelumne River and Dry Creek, east of the Suisun Bay, in California.

Determinations Made by the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of 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 remains and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Robert Paynter, Repatriation Committee Chair, telephone (413) 545-2221, or Rae Gould, Repatriation Coordinator,

telephone (413) 545-2702, University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology, 201 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, before March 7, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, California; and Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 31, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012-2533 Filed 2-3-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council,
Bemidji, MN**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council has completed an inventory of human remains in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council at the address below by March 7, 2012.

ADDRESSES: James L. (Jim) Jones, Cultural Resource Director, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 3801 Bemidji Avenue NW., Suite 5, Bemidji, MN 56601, telephone (218) 755-3223.

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council.

The human remains were removed from the following counties in Minnesota: Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Kanabec.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; and the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing 33 individuals were removed from site 21-AK-9, Battle Island, in Big Sandy Lake, Aitkin County, MN by Mr. Eugene Grolla. In 1966, the human remains were donated to the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS 150.6) and in 1987, they were transferred to the MIAC. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Additional remains from this site were published in a **Federal Register** notice (64 FR 43220, Monday, August 9, 1999). These human remains are associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

During the 1970s, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from a bulldozed mound located on the southeast tip of Platte Lake during archeological recovery by Richard Lane, St. Cloud State University (Acc. 103). The mound may have been located in either Crow Wing County, MN or Morrison County, MN. In 1992, the human remains were transferred to the MIAC (H233B). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains may be associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown location in the city of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, MN by unknown person(s). In 1995, the human remains were donated to the MIAC (H298). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The condition of the bones suggests the remains are ancient while; morphologically, the femora indicate American Indian ancestry. These human remains have no archeological classification and cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from an undesignated mound site in Crow Wing County, MN by unknown person(s) and donated to the Crow Wing County Historical Society (Acc. 73-69). In 1995, the remains were transferred to the Minnesota Office of the State Archeologist. In 1997, the human remains were transferred to the MIAC (H330). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These human remains may be associated with the Woodland Tradition, a broad archeological classification which cannot be associated with any present-day Indian tribe.

In the 1920s and 1930s, human remains representing one individual were removed from an undesignated location in the Pequot Lakes area, Crow Wing County, MN by a collector from the region. In 1975, the human remains were donated to the Crow Wing County Historical Society (Acc. 1226) as part of the Gustavson collection. In 1998, the human remains were donated to the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist by the descendants of the collector. In 2002, the human remains were transferred to the MIAC (H385). No