

of associated funerary objects in a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 14064–14067, March 15, 2011). During final preparations for reburial, additional fragmentary human remains were discovered from three of the ten sites listed in the notice. As a result, the total number of individuals is corrected from 241 to 261. Also, additional associated funerary objects from one of the ten sites listed in the previous notice were discovered, and the number of associated funerary objects from another site was revised. Therefore, the total number of associated funerary objects is corrected from 74 to 103.

In the **Federal Register** notice (76 FR 14064–14067, March 15, 2011), paragraph four is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1979, fragmentary human remains representing, at minimum, 20 individuals were removed from the Hilltop Ruin Site, AZ P:14:12(ASM), Navajo County, AZ, during a legally authorized survey conducted by the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, under the direction of Madeleine Hinkes. A report prepared by Hinkes describes the presence of at least 45 unauthorized excavation pits at this site. The human remains were collected from these pits or adjacent backdirt piles. There is no record in Arizona State Museum files regarding the accession of these human remains; however, the collection likely entered the museum in the same year as other collections from the summer field school. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 7 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

There is no record in Arizona State Museum files regarding the accession of these human remains; however, the collection likely entered the museum in the same year as other collections from the summer field school. No known individuals were identified. The 36 associated funerary objects include: 1 stone axe, 1 bone bead, 2 carved stone objects, 1 shell pendant, 1 pierced shell, 3 projectile points, 2 ceramic vessels, 1 rim sherd, 1 shell bead, 8 shell fragments, 7 ceramic sherds, 1 shell tinkler, 3 turquoise fragments, 2 worked lithic artifacts, 1 worked shell artifact, and 1 worked shell fragment.

Paragraph number 11 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Between 1976 and 1989, legally authorized excavations were conducted at the site of Chiwodistás, AZ P:14:24(ASM), Navajo County, AZ, by the University of Arizona

Archaeological Field School, under the direction of J. Jefferson Reid. No human burials were intentionally excavated during this project. Archeological collections from the site were brought to the museum at the end of each field season, but no accession number was assigned to them. Between 2009 and 2011, Arizona State Museum staff found fragmentary human remains representing, at minimum, 31 individuals intermingled with animal bone collections from this site. The animal bones are not considered to be associated funerary objects. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 19 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1929, human remains representing six individuals were removed from Canyon Creek Ruin, AZ C:2:8(GP)/AZ V:2:1(ASM), Gila County, AZ during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Gila Pueblo Foundation, under the direction of Emil Haury. In 1950, the Gila Pueblo Foundation closed and the collections were transferred to the Arizona State Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 64 associated funerary objects include: 1 yucca fiber apron, 1 basketry bowl, 2 cradleboards, 1 basketry tump strap, 3 ceramic bowls, 1 gourd bottle, 1 gourd dipper, 1 gourd rind, 2 gourd scoops, 1 hair bundle, 1 cotton manta, 1 basketry mat, 5 basketry mat fragments, 1 piece of plant fiber, 1 plant fiber blanket, 1 yucca fiber quid, 1 lot of cotton roving, 2 sandals, 1 wood spindle, 28 textile fragments, 3 textile wrappings, 4 wood lattice fragments, and 1 lot of yucca fiber yarn.

Paragraph number 24 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from site AZ V:2:12(ASM), Gila County, AZ, during legally authorized salvage activities conducted by the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, under the direction of David Tuggle. The site had been extensively vandalized and the objective of the University of Arizona archeologists was to recover human remains that had been disturbed. Archeological collections from the site were brought to the museum at the end of the field season, but no accession numbers were assigned. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Paragraph number 29 is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 261 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 103 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626–2950, before March 28, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2012–4509 Filed 2–24–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in

consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and have 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 the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. 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 the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, at the address below by March 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, P.O. Box 210026, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, 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 and associated funerary objects 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 (ASM). The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from a location within the boundaries of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Navajo 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 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 ASM professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

History and Description of the Remains

In the years 1963 through 1977, human remains representing, at

minimum, 1,148 individuals were removed from the Grasshopper Pueblo, site AZ P:14:1 (ASM), in Navajo County, AZ, as a result of legally authorized excavations conducted by the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School. Archaeological collections from the site were brought to the museum at the end of each field season. No known individuals were identified. The 1,703 associated funerary objects are 4 animal bones, 3 animal claws, 7 antler artifacts, 1 antler fragment, 9 bone artifacts, 32 bone awls, 3 bone awl fragments, 4 bone beads, 2 bone hairpins, 2 bone needles, 1 bone needle fragment, 3 bone ornaments, 14 bone rings, 1 bone spatula, 1 bone wand, 556 ceramic bowls, 39 ceramic bowl fragments, 2 ceramic canteens, 1 ceramic disk, 1 ceramic drill, 1 ceramic figurine fragment, 179 ceramic jars, 12 ceramic jar fragments, 1 ceramic pendant, 8 ceramic pitchers, 1 ceramic pitcher fragment, 1 ceramic plate, 4 ceramic scoops, 33 ceramic sherds, 3 ceramic sherd artifacts, 9 pieces of chipped stone, 1 chipped stone core, 2 pieces of chipped stone debris, 44 chipped stone flakes, 1 lot of clay, 1 clay jar, 1 clay lid fragment, 1 coral fossil, 1 cotton ball, 5 fossils, 1 hammerstone, 1 handstone, 9 manos, 4 mano fragments, 16 lots of mineral, 2 pieces of mortar, 12 polishing stones, 28 quartz crystals, 7 shells, 5 shell artifacts, 1 shell artifact fragment, 129 shell beads, 11 shell bracelets, 2 shell bracelet fragments, 1 shell necklace, 1 shell ornament, 21 shell pendants, 3 shell pendant fragments, 4 shell rings, 21 shell tinklers, 1 shell tinkler fragment, 2 soil impressions, 1 stone, 10 stone artifacts, 1 stone awl, 1 stone axe, 1 stone ball, 110 stone beads, 1 stone bowl, 1 stone concretion, 1 stone cylinder, 1 stone disk, 5 stone figurines, 1 stone handstone, 3 stone knives, 2 stone pebbles, 7 stone pendants, 209 stone projectile points, 3 stone projectile point fragments, 5 stone shaft smoothers, 1 stone shaft straightener, 1 stone slab, 1 textile cord, 5 turquoise beads, 42 turquoise pendants, 12 turquoise tesserae, and 1 wood mat fragment.

The Grasshopper Pueblo site is a large village site containing approximately 500 rooms in more than a dozen stone room blocks arranged around three main plazas. The site has been dated from A.D. 1275–1400, based on tree ring dates, architectural forms, building technology and ceramic styles. These characteristics, the mortuary pattern and other items of material culture are consistent with the archeologically-described Upland Mogollon or prehistoric Western Pueblo tradition.

A detailed discussion of the basis for cultural affiliation of archeological sites in the region where the above site is located may be found in "Cultural Affiliation Assessment of White Mountain Apache Tribal Lands (Fort Apache Indian Reservation)," by John R. Welch and T.J. Ferguson (2005). To summarize, archeologists have used the terms Upland Mogollon or prehistoric Western Pueblo to define the archeological complexes represented by the site listed above. Material culture characteristics of these traditions include a temporal progression from earlier pit houses to later masonry pueblos, villages organized in room blocks of contiguous dwellings associated with plazas, rectangular kivas, polished and paint-decorated ceramics, unpainted corrugated ceramics, inhumation burials, cradleboard cranial deformation, grooved stone axes, and bone artifacts. The combination of the material culture attributes and a subsistence pattern, which included hunting and gathering augmented by maize agriculture, helps to identify an earlier group.

Archeologists have also remarked that there are strong similarities between this earlier group and present-day tribes included in the Western Pueblo ethnographic group, especially the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The similarities in ceramic traditions, burial practices, architectural forms and settlement patterns have led archeologists to believe that the prehistoric inhabitants of the Mogollon Rim region migrated north and west to the Hopi mesas, and north and east to the Zuni River Valley. Certain objects found in Upland Mogollon archeological sites have been found to have strong resemblances to ritual paraphernalia that are used in continuing religious practices by the Hopi and Zuni. Some petroglyphs on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation have also persuaded archeologists of continuities between the earlier identified group and current-day Western Pueblo people. Biological information from the site of Grasshopper Pueblo supports the view that the prehistoric occupants of the Upland Mogollon region had migrated from various locations to the north and west of the region.

Hopi and Zuni oral traditions parallel the archeological evidence for migration. Migration figures prominently in Hopi oral tradition, which refers to the ancient sites, pottery, stone tools, petroglyphs and other artifacts left behind by the

ancestors as “Hopi Footprints.” This migration history is complex and detailed, and includes traditions relating specific clans to the Mogollon region. Hopi cultural advisors have also identified medicinal and culinary plants at archeological sites in the region. Their knowledge about these plants was passed down to them from the ancestors who inhabited these ancient sites. Migration is also an important attribute of Zuni oral tradition, and includes accounts of Zuni ancestors passing through the Upland Mogollon region. The ancient villages mark the routes of these migrations. Zuni cultural advisors remark that the ancient sites were not abandoned. People returned to these places from time to time, either to reoccupy them or for the purpose of religious pilgrimages—a practice that has continued to the present day. Archeologists have found ceramic evidence at shrines in the Upland Mogollon region that confirms these reports. Zuni cultural advisors have names for plants endemic to the Mogollon region that do not grow on the Zuni Reservation. They also have knowledge about traditional medicinal and ceremonial uses for these resources, which has been passed down to them from their ancestors. Furthermore, Hopi and Zuni cultural advisors have recognized that their ancestors may have been co-resident at some of the sites in this region during their ancestral migrations.

There are differing points of view regarding the possible presence of Apache people in the Upland Mogollon region during the time that Grasshopper Pueblo was occupied. Some Apache traditions describe interactions with Ancestral Pueblo people during this time, but according to these stories, Puebloan people and Apache people were regarded as having separate identities. The White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, does not claim cultural affiliation with the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site. As reported by Welch and Ferguson (2005), consultations between the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, and the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico, have indicated that none of these tribes wish to pursue claims of affiliation with sites on White Mountain Apache Tribal lands. Finally, the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, supports the repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects from this site

and is ready to assist the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, in the reburial.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC, and the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona State Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 1,148 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,703 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 Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626–2950, before March 28, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 22, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253–665]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the 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 March 28, 2012.

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