

represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917, before August 20, 2012. Disposition of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 28, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10742; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The New York University College of Dentistry 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 New York University College of Dentistry. 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 New York University College of Dentistry at the address below by August 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry,

345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917.

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 New York University College of Dentistry. The human remains were removed from San Joaquin 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. 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 New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of 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 of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Rhoads Mound in San Joaquin County, CA. At an unknown date, they became part of the collection of H.K. Deisher, which was sold in 1905. In 1916, the remains were catalogued into the collection of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Museum of the American Indian. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Rhoads Mound is a protohistoric site (A.D. 1500-1770) located on Roberts Island in the San Joaquin-Sacramento River delta. The island lies at the southern edge of aboriginal territory of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the northern edge of aboriginal territory of the Northern Valley Yokut.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Walkers Slough Mound in San Joaquin County, CA. At an unknown date, they became part of the collection of H.K. Deisher, which was sold in 1905. In 1916, the remains were catalogued into the collection of the Department of Physical Anthropology, Museum of the American Indian. In 1956, the remains were transferred to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Walkers Slough Mound is a historic site (A.D. 1770-1850) located near Stockton, in the area of the San Joaquin River Valley. The mound lies at the southern edge of aboriginal territory of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the northern edge of aboriginal territory of the Northern Valley Yokut.

The territorial divisions within the aboriginal lands of the Eastern (Bay and Plains) Miwok and the Northern Valley Yokut was diffuse and shifted through time. During consultation, tribal representatives stated that the early anthropological studies of the Yokuts and Miwok incorrectly divided these groups into discrete tribelets and overemphasized linguistic differences. Tribal representatives explained that although different dialects were spoken, the Miwok spoke a mutually intelligible language. The Yokuts also spoke a mutually intelligible language with regional dialects. Tribal representatives indicated that high population mobility and frequent intermarriage between groups during the historic period has resulting in a relationship of shared group identity for all Miwok tribes. Similarly, tribal representatives indicated that the Yokuts are all interrelated due to high population mobility and frequent intermarriage between groups.

Tribal representatives identified the descendants of the Eastern Miwok among the members of the Federally-recognized Miwok communities, including the Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; California Valley Miwok Tribe, California; Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California; Ione Band of Miwok Indians

of California; Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California; Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California; Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California; and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California. Tribal representatives identified the descendants of the Northern Valley Yokut among the Federally recognized Yokut tribes, including the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California; and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California.

Determinations Made by the New York University College of Dentistry

Officials of the New York University College of Dentistry have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four 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 Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St, New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917, before August 20, 2012. Repatriation of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 28, 2012.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-10632; 2200-1100-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Montana, Missoula, MT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Montana has completed an inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the University of Montana. 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 University of Montana at the address below by August 20, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Sally Thompson, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, telephone (406) 243-5525.

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 collections of the University of Montana, Missoula, MT. Human remains of three individuals and associated funerary objects were removed from locations along the west shore of Flathead Lake in Lake County, MT. Human remains of one individual were removed from within the city limits of Missoula, MT.

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 institution 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 University of Montana professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the west shore of Flathead Lake, north of the Flathead Reservation, in Lake County, MT. This pre-contact burial was disturbed by excavation equipment and then turned over to the University of Montana, Department of Anthropology. The remains were discovered in the University's collection in 2011. Of the two individuals present, one is the nearly complete skeleton of an older female, at least 50 years of age at death. The second individual, represented only by several vertebrae, was also elderly, but exact age and sex cannot be determined. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a primary, flexed burial in a rock outcropping on the west shore of Flathead Lake, in Lake County, MT, during real estate development. The site is within the boundaries of the Flathead Reservation but on private land near the town of Dayton, MT. Local amateur archaeologist, Thain White, contacted Carling Malouf of the University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, and the remains and associated funerary objects were removed to the University of Montana in Missoula. The human remains and associated funerary objects were discovered in the University's collection in 2011. The mostly complete skeleton is of a male, aged 35 to 50 years at death. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects are 1 large (6 cm) turtle-backed stone scraper, 1 chalcedony flake, 2 shell beads, 3 antler pieces, and 1 lot of faunal remains.

In 1950, during excavations for a business establishment human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by a bulldozer from an historical Indian burial in the city of Missoula, MT. This burial site location is within the aboriginal territory of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The nearly complete skeletal remains of a child, aged 7 to 8 years at death, and associated funerary objects were transferred by the County Coroner to the University of Montana,