

associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001). A re-inventory and reassessment of collections resulted in the discovery of additional human remains and additional associated funerary objects from the sites listed in this notice. Some of the associated funerary objects published in the original notice could not be located. Finally, an Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigation resulted in the confiscation and transfer of additional human remains from the sites listed in this notice to the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), paragraph 4, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Between 1966 and 1967, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from site LA 8779 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), paragraph 4, sentence 4 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The 28 associated funerary objects are 20 ceramic sherds, two gastropod shells, one duck effigy pot, one pottery pitcher fragment, two ceramic bowls (one nearly whole whiteware bowl and one reconstructed redware bowl), one ceramic ladle, and one lot of burned cottonwood fragments. The jet bead and yucca cord fragments previously inventoried could not be located.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), insert the following paragraph after paragraph 4:

During the 1960s, human remains representing two individuals were illegally removed from site LA 8779 during excavations by an unauthorized collector. These remains were confiscated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 2010 and their control transferred to the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), paragraph 8, sentence 4 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

The 13 associated funerary objects are one pottery bowl, one pottery pitcher, 10 *olivella* shell beads, and one projectile point.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), paragraph 10, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In 1987, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from site LA 50364 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections by Complete Archaeological Service Associates.

In the **Federal Register** (66 FR 11044–11045, February 21, 2001), paragraph 13, sentences 1 and 2 are corrected by substituting the following sentences:

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 20 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 41 objects listed 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.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Signa Larralde, Deputy Preservation Officer and NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, 301 Dinosaur Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87508, telephone (505) 954–2179, email [slarrald@blm.gov](mailto:slarrald@blm.gov) by June 12, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, may proceed.

The Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 19, 2013.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2013–11231 Filed 5–10–13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–12785;  
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Lake Texoma, OK, in the Possession of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Tulsa, OK; Correction

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on September 24, 1997. This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects from site 34JN30, Lake Texoma, Johnston County, OK. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, at the address in this notice by June 12, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Ms. Michelle Horn, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1645 S. 101st E. Ave., Tulsa, OK 74128, telephone (918) 669–7642.

**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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, OK. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Lake Texoma, Johnston County, OK.

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.

This notice corrects the number of associated funerary objects from site 34JN30, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 49993, September 24, 1997). Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (62 FR 49993, September 24, 1997), paragraph three is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1971, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 34JN30, Lake Texoma, in Johnston County, OK. The human remains were excavated by the Oklahoma Archaeological Society and were originally curated at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH). After transfer to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, in 1995, the human remains were inventoried for NAGPRA. At that time, no associated objects were located. In 2003, the collection was re-inventoried at LopezGarcia Group, Dallas, TX, and then transferred to OMNH, under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District. In addition to human remains, associated funerary objects were located during the 2003 inventory. No known individuals were identified. The 228 associated funerary objects are 7 metal tools, 5 metal buttons, 15 metal fragments, 14 red glass beads, 16 glass bottle fragments, 29 historic ceramic sherds, 1 prehistoric ceramic sherd, 128 unmodified faunal bone fragments, 1 modified deer rib, 3 bone buttons, 4 chipped stone flakes, 2 wooden buttons, 1 historic clay pipe bowl fragment, 1 bark sample, and 1 unmodified mussel shell fragment.

In the **Federal Register** (62 FR 49992, September 24, 1997) paragraph seven, sentence two is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 239 objects listed 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.

### Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control

of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Ms. Michelle Horn, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1645 S. 101st E. Ave, Tulsa, OK 74128, telephone (918) 669-7642, by June 12, 2013. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District is responsible for notifying the Chickasaw Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 8, 2013.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2013-11230 Filed 5-10-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12724:  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at the address in this notice by June 12, 2013.

**ADDRESSES:** Ryan J. Wheeler, Ph.D., Director, Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810, telephone (978) 749-4490.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, 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.

### History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1930, four unassociated funerary objects were removed by the Gila Pueblo Foundation from the site of Pozos de Sonoqui (Sacaton 2:6 and Sacaton 2:7; AZ U:14:49 [ASM]), also known as Queen Creek Ruin and Sun Temple Ruin, in the Salt River Basin in Pinal and Maricopa Counties, AZ. Records indicate the four items were removed from cremation burials, though the human remains are not present. The objects are two ceramic bowls, one ceramic scoop, and one shell bracelet.

Between 1927 and 1928, one unassociated funerary object was removed by the Gila Pueblo Foundation from the Adamsville site (Florence 7: 6 (GP); AZ U:15:1 [ASM]) in Pinal County, AZ. Records indicate that this item likely was associated with a cremation burial, although no specific burial is listed. The object is one ceramic bowl.

In 1940, the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology received these five unassociated funerary objects as part of an exchange with the Gila Pueblo Foundation. Archaeological evidence indicates the sites of Adamsville and Pozos de Sonoqui are from the archeologically defined Hohokam tradition. The occupation of the Adamsville site was approximately between A.D. 900 and 1450. The occupation of the Pozos de Sonoqui site was approximately between A.D. 950 and 1450. Mortuary practices, ethnographic materials, and technology indicate a cultural affiliation of these Hohokam settlements with present-day O'odham (Piman) and Puebloan cultures. An August 2000 cultural