

recovered during legally authorized National Park Service excavations at Mound 7 of the Pueblo de Las Humanas complex in Torrance and Socorro Counties, NM, a site located within the boundaries of the monument's Gran Quivira unit. Records indicate that the objects were recovered from burials (primarily cremations) but that the associated human remains either were not collected or were not retained. Based on material culture and architectural features, Mound 7 dates from the Pueblo IV period (A.D. 1300 to 1672).

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument professional staff have reviewed the archeological and ethnographic literature and a cultural affiliation study by the National Park Service, and have consulted with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and Piro-Manso-Tiwa Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group). All of the New Mexico tribes and pueblos were invited to participate in consultation. The Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah requested all of the mailings but did not participate in the consultation meetings. As part of the consultation process, the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico submitted cultural affiliation statements claiming ancestry with the Mogollon and Anasazi cultures.

The prehistoric Pueblo culture of the Gran Quivira area during the Basketmaker III through the Spanish Contact periods (A.D. 500 to 1672) has been termed Jumano by anthropologists. Located in what is now central New Mexico, the Jumano culture was similar to the Rio Grande Anasazi culture as evidenced by the presence of masonry pueblos, ceremonial kivas, black and white pottery, and agriculture. The pueblo-dwelling Jumano were also influenced by the Mogollon culture as reflected in the use of brown utility ware pottery and Mogollon settlement patterns. Just prior to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the region, including the Jumano Pueblos of Las Humanas and Pueblo Pardo, was abandoned due to

drought, famine, and increased raiding by Plains and Athabascan groups. Historic Spanish records document the depopulation of the area and the movement of the people to the pueblos of the Rio Grande valley and to the El Paso-Juarez area.

Officials of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of Native American individuals. Officials of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument 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 349 unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. In addition, officials of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument have determined that a cultural relationship exists between the unassociated funerary objects and the Piro-Manso-Tiwa Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Glenn M. Fulfer, Superintendent, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, P.O. Box 517, Mountainair, NM 87036, telephone (505) 847-2585, extension 25, before July 7, 2004. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New

Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico; and Piro-Manso-Tiwa Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) that this notice has been published.

Date: April 2, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.8 (f), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA, that meets the definition of sacred objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.8 (f). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The one cultural item is a ceramic pipe fragment excavated from an archeological site in San Diego County, CA.

The ceramic pipe fragment was excavated in 1977-78 from site CA-SDI-675, which is west of Highway 76 near Monserate Road in northern San Diego County, CA, by Archaeological Consulting Technology, Inc. (ACT), as part of a development project. The collection of archeological materials from site CA-SDI-675 was brought to the San Diego Archaeological Center on October 21, 1998, for curation. During collection preparation, the ceramic pipe fragment was identified as the only item in the site CA-SDI-675 collection subject to repatriation under NAGPRA.

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (1500 B.C. to circa A.D. 1700), indicates that the site described above is Native American. The sacred nature of the cultural item is indicated by archeological and historical literature, as well as oral historical evidence presented during consultation. Ceramic pipes are used in sacred ceremonies by the Luiseno Indians. Archeological and historical literature and oral historical evidence also confirms that the site lies within traditional and historical Luiseno territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the cultural item is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact Cindy Stankowski, Director, San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, before July 7, 2004. Repatriation of the sacred object to the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The San Diego Archaeological Center is responsible for notifying the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 5, 2004.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

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 San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA. The human remains were removed from an archeological site in San Diego 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 within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by San Diego Archaeological Center professional staff with representatives of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission

Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (a nonfederally recognized Indian group); Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California.

In 1990, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site CA-SDI-5445 in Oceanside, northern San Diego County, CA, 2 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and one mile west of the San Luis Rey Mission. Site CA-SDI-5445 was excavated by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for construction of State Route 76. The site records do not mention discovery of human remains. The collection of archeological materials from site CA-SDI-5445 was brought to San Diego Archaeological Center on August 8, 2000, for curation. The human remains were identified while preparing the collection for curation and were confirmed to be Native American by Rose Tyson, curator at the San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA. No other items subject to NAGPRA were found in the collection. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Archeological evidence, including artifacts typical of the late Prehistoric period (1500 B.C. to circa A.D. 1700), indicates that the site described above is Native American. All of the human remains are fragmentary and some show evidence of cremation, which was typical of burial practices in the late Prehistoric period. It is likely that the individual was interred prior to European contact. The archeological and historical literature and tribal evidence confirm that the site lies within traditional and historical Luiseno territory.

Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the San Diego Archaeological Center 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 Native American human remains and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation, California; Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission