

Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota; and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota.

Hereafter, all tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

From 1923 to 1935, human remains representing, at minimum, 94 individuals were removed from the Younge site (20LP1) in Lapeer County, MI. The site is located on farmland north of Imlay City and had been plowed over for years. Between 1923 and 1935, amateur archaeologist Carman Baggerly collected at the site with the landowner's permission. Baggerly donated many of the human remains and objects to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (UMMAA) over that period. These donations prompted a UMMAA excavation of the site that occurred from July 19 to November 5, 1935, under the direction of Wilbert Hinsdale and Emerson Greenman.

UMMAA's excavation found 2 distinct structures at the site based on the presence of post molds. These structures were recorded as Enclosures 1 and 2. The structures were described as successively re-built longhouses standing parallel to one another with walls approximately 5–6 feet thick. All of the burials were found within or near Enclosure 1, which was only partially excavated. Archaeologists found hearths and pits filled with a mixture of ashes, charcoal, faunal bones, and tobacco pipe fragments above the burials throughout Enclosure 1. Excavations found 57 distinct burial features, with 16 additional site features having human remains. The individuals included both males and females, ages ranging from infants to older adults. No known individuals were identified. A variety of burial types were found at the site including extended burials, bundle burials, torso burials, and cremations. One burial was noted as containing red ochre. Many of the human remains found within Enclosure 1 show considerable evidence of post-mortem modifications. Post-mortem modifications included cutting, shaving and drilling of the ends of long bones; drilled perforations, smaller than 3cm diameter, at the top of crania and 1 manubrium; and plaque disc removals, larger than 3cm diameter, cut from either the top or back of crania. Some remains were noted as found rearticulated, with the modified heads

of femora inserted into the obturator foramen of the pelvis. Between 1996 and 2006, 1 lot of DNA extractions was taken from human remains in this site collection.

The human remains date to the Late Woodland Period (900–1300 A.D.) based on objects found at the site. The 812 associated funerary objects present are 789 ceramic sherds, 20 black bear bone fragments, 1 stone celt, 1 ceramic elbow pipe, and 1 lot of red ochre and soil.

Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

Officials of the University of Michigan have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on cranial morphology, dental traits, accession documentation, and archeological context.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 94 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 812 objects described in this notice 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of The Tribes.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan Office of Research, 4080 Fleming

Building, 503 S. Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109–1340, telephone (734) 647–9085, email bsecunda@umich.edu, by November 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The University of Michigan's Office of Research is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 22, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–16699;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument, Flagstaff, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument, 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 Wupatki National Monument. 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 Wupatki National Monument at the address in this notice by November 17, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent, Flagstaff Area National Monuments, National Park Service, 6400 N. Hwy 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004, (928) 526–1157 ext. 227, email Kayci_Cook@nps.gov.

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 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument, Flagstaff, AZ, 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 Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument.

History and Description of the Cultural Item(s)

In 1933, 730 cultural items were removed from Wupatki Pueblo, within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ, during an authorized excavation conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. Records indicate that all of the items were recovered from burials and that the human remains were not collected. All of the items are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, AZ. The 730 unassociated funerary objects are 2 knotted twig fragments, 534 pottery sherds, 1 stone flake, 1 bag rotted wood, 4 pieces rotted wood, 2 shell bracelets, 2 fragments painted wood, 1 worked stone, 2 stone cylinders, 2 projectile points, 23 pendants, 1 Black Mesa black-on-white bowl, 1 Black Mesa black-on-white miniature pitcher, 1 Tusayan black-on-white bowl fragment, 1 turquoise figurine, 63 shell beads, 2 Sunset red jars, 1 Lino gray jar, 1 Lino black-on-gray bowl, 1 Youngs red smudged bowl, 1 Elden corrugated jar, 3 Sunset red bowls, 1 bone awl, 4 Sunset smudged bowls, 2 Flagstaff black-on-white bowl fragments, 5 Walnut black-on-white bowl fragments, 1 Chevelon black-on-white bowl fragment, 1 Tusayan polychrome bowl fragment, 1 Kana-a gray jar fragment, 1 Flagstaff black-on-white miniature jar, 1 Tusayan corrugated jar, 2 Tusayan black-on-red jars, 3 cocoons, 1 shell necklace, 1 Mogollon brownware bowl, and 56 basket fragments.

In 1934, 18 cultural items were removed from Nalakihi Pueblo, within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ, during an authorized excavation conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. Records indicate that all of the items were recovered from burials and that the human remains were not collected. All of the items are in the physical custody

of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, AZ. The 18 unassociated funerary objects are 17 pottery sherds and 1 Sunset red bowl.

In 1952, one cultural item was removed from Wupatki Pueblo, within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ, during authorized excavations incidental to stabilization of the pueblo. Records indicate that the item was recovered from a burial and that the human remains were not collected. The item is in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, AZ. The one unassociated funerary object is a stone necklace.

In 1965, six cultural items were removed from Wupatki Pueblo, within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ, by a National Park Service archeologist. Records indicate that the items were recovered from a burial and that the human remains were not collected. The items are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, AZ. The six unassociated funerary objects are painted wooden staff fragments.

In 1986, one cultural item was removed from site WS 1953, within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ, during an authorized survey of the monument. Records indicate that the item was recovered from a burial and that the human remains were not collected. The one unassociated funerary object is a Tusayan polychrome bowl.

On the basis of architecture and artifacts, Wupatki Pueblo is dated to A.D. 900–1300 and Nalakihi Pueblo is dated to A.D. 1150–1300. On the basis of artifacts, WS 1953 is dated to A.D. 1050–1250.

Evidence demonstrating continuity between the people of Wupatki Pueblo, Nalakihi Pueblo, and WS 1953 from A.D. 900–1300 and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona includes similarities in material culture, architecture, mortuary practices, settlement patterns, and agricultural methods. Hopi oral history indicates connections to the people of Wupatki and Nalakihi Pueblos and numerous Hopi clans can be traced to Wupatki Pueblo.

Determinations Made by Wupatki National Monument

Officials of Wupatki National Monument have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 756 cultural items 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 and

are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument, 6400 N. Hwy 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004, (928) 526–1157 ext. 227, email Kayci_Cook@nps.gov, by November 17, 2014. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may proceed.

Wupatki National Monument is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 24, 2014.

Melanie O'Brien,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–16662;
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: School for Advanced Research, Indian Arts Research Center, Santa Fe, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The School for Advanced Research, Indian Arts Research Center, 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 sacred 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 School for Advanced Research, Indian Arts Research Center. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian tribes, or Native