

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Any other individuals who believe they are lineal descendants of the individual who owned these sacred objects and who wish to claim the items should contact Kate Hammond, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, P.O. Box 39, Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039, telephone (406) 638-3201, before January 23, 2012. Repatriation of the sacred objects to Mr. Lloyd Littlebird, Sr. may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is responsible for notifying Mr. Lloyd Littlebird, Sr.; Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (formerly the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 20, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[2253-665]

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, MT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of sacred objects and repatriation to the lineal descendant stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Any other individuals who believe they are lineal descendants of the individual who owned these sacred objects and who wish to claim the items should contact Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

DATES: Any other individuals who believe they are lineal descendants of the individual who owned these sacred objects and who wish to claim the items should contact Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument at the address below by January 23, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Kate Hammond, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, P.O. Box 39, Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039, telephone (406) 638-3201.

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 in the possession of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, MT that meet 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, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

The two cultural items are a necklace adorned with red polished seeds resembling berries, a snapping turtle tail, red pipestone, buckskin bags, and two arrowheads; and a buffalo fur hat lined with cotton print fabric. The items belonged to Charles Limpy and his wife, who resided on the Northern Cheyenne reservation. In 1922, Mr. Limpy and his wife traded or gifted the two items to Dr. Thomas B. Marquis, a physician on the Tongue River Reservation (Northern Cheyenne). In 1942, the two objects were donated to Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, now known as Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, by Dr. Marquis' daughters, Mrs. Millie Ellen Marquis Hastings and Mrs. Anna Rose Octavia Marquis Heil.

Eugene Limpy, great-grandson of Charles Limpy, is requesting

repatriation of the cultural items described above. The necklace and hat are needed by Mr. Limpy to continue traditional ceremonies. The Northern Cheyenne Cultural Commission and Tribal Historic Preservation Office corroborated Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument's determination that Eugene Limpy is the most appropriate recipient under the Northern Cheyenne traditional kinship system and common law system of descentance.

Determinations Made by Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Officials of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the two cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3005(a)(5)(A), Mr. Eugene Limpy is the direct lineal descendant of the individual who owned these sacred objects.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Any other individuals who believe they are lineal descendants of the individual who owned these sacred objects and who wish to claim the items should contact Kate Hammond, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, P.O. Box 39, Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039, telephone (406) 638-3201, before January 23, 2012. Repatriation of the sacred objects to Mr. Eugene Limpy may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is responsible for notifying Mr. Eugene Limpy; the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (formerly the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma); Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska;

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 20, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Michigan has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research at the address below by January 23, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Ben Secunda, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of Michigan, Office of the Vice President for Research, 4080 Fleming Building, 503 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1340, telephone (734) 647-9085.

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 possession of the University of Michigan. The human remains and associated funerary objects

were removed from private land near Pleasant Lake in Lapeer County, MI.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). 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 University of Michigan officials and its Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan (formerly the Huron Potawatomi, Inc.); Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Additional requests for consultation were sent to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana; Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California and Arizona; Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior

Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Red 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; White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; and the Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In the summer of 1973, human remains representing at minimum, 120 individuals, were removed from the Fisher Site in Lapeer County, MI, during construction of a private home. The landowner contacted the Michigan Archaeological Society and they reached an agreement to spend one month salvaging the site. Those individuals excavating the site encountered a total of eight burial pits with large red ochre deposits. The burial pits contained human remains exhibiting various mortuary treatments, including secondary inhumation, probable primary burial, and cremation. One burial pit (Feature 8) was pedestalled, removed in large blocks, and stored at a private residence for later disaggregation in a controlled laboratory setting. In 1995, the human remains were transferred from the private residence to the University of Michigan, where they were accessioned into the Museum of Anthropology. Between 2007 and 2009 the remains were inventoried at the University of Michigan and those remains from Feature 8 were excavated from the red ochre soil matrix that had been pedestalled and removed from the Site. Human remains representing a minimum of 120 individuals were recorded from the eight burial pits. No known individuals were identified. The 219 objects recovered from the burial site are: 1 Stone abrader, 64 faunal bones, 45 fragments of charcoal, 8 eroded daub fragments, 8 pieces of fire cracked rock, 76 chert flakes, 2 grit-tempered ceramic sherds, 7 jars of soil, 5 red ochre samples, and 3 unworked shell fragments.

The Fisher Site is dated to the Late Archaic period (2250-850 B.C.) based on funerary practices and the extensive use of red ochre in the burial pits. Carbon-14 dating was attempted on four charcoal samples, but the results were inconclusive.

Determinations Made by the University of Michigan

Officials of the University of Michigan have determined that:

- Based on archeological evidence, cranial morphology, dental traits, and pre-contact burial dates, the human