

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion:
Western Michigan University,
Anthropology Department, Kalamazoo,
MI****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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of Western Michigan University, Anthropology Department, Kalamazoo, MI. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Mackinac 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). 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Western Michigan University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of eight individuals were removed from the Gyftakis site (20MK51), St. Ignace, Moran Township, Mackinac County, MI, during an archaeological excavation directed by Dr. James Fitting. The human remains were transferred to Western Michigan University for curation and further analysis. The 20 associated funerary objects are 8 black bear scapula and fragments, 1 black bear atlas, 1 black bear proximal femur head, 1 large bird long bone shaft, 1 possible black bear phalanx, 1 possible crane carpometacarpus, 1 raptor carpometacarpus, 1 possible small bird long bone, 1 unidentified non-human cranium fragment, 2 bird or small mammal long bones and 2 probable bird phalanges.

In 1972, Middle Woodland period ceramic sherds were found during test excavations for the St. Ignace Archaeological Survey Project, which prompted the archeological survey. The burials were found to be in good

condition. Dr. Robert Sundick, a physical anthropologist in the Anthropology Department at Western Michigan University, studied the remains. Native American ancestry was determined based on the temporal association of the Gyftakis Site to the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 170), radiocarbon dating of a sample from an associated hearth and AMS date of ceramic pot residue. Additionally, seriation of the pottery and lithic tools discovered at the Gyftakis Site, but which are not associated funerary objects, are indicative of the Middle Woodland period and are clearly of pre-Contact/European manufacturing.

According to oral tradition, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians have occupied the St. Ignace area for numerous generations preceding European arrival into the Great Lakes. The archeological evidence of pre-historic Native American occupation of the Gyftakis site supports the Odawa oral histories. In 1615, the French were the first Europeans to record the Odawa in the Great Lakes. Since this first encounter in the early 17th century to the present-day, the Odawa have a long, documented history at St. Ignace and the surrounding Mackinac region.

Officials of Western Michigan University have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Western Michigan University also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 20 objects 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. Lastly, officials of Western Michigan University have determined, 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 associated funerary objects and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact LouAnn Wurst, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, 1005 Moore Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, telephone (269) 387-2753, before December 6, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Western Michigan University is responsible for notifying the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-27916 Filed 11-3-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Chattahoochee-Oconee
National Forests, Gainesville, GA****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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, Gainesville, GA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Greene County, GA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the professional staff of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, University of Georgia, and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., and in consultation with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma, and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama.

Sometime between 1985 and 1986, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 9GE1083, Greene County, GA. This site was disturbed by logging operations, and the human remains were removed by a local collector in late 1985 or early 1986. No known individuals were identified. The 131 associated funerary objects are Lamar period ceramic pottery sherds.

The site was investigated by Forest Service and contract archeologists and determined to be a boulder cache containing ceramic sherds and human skeletal remains. An area of charcoal rich soil was screened during the investigation, resulting in the recovery of a small number of ceramic sherds and bone fragments. A total of 478 pieces of human bone were recovered. No paired bones were identified that would indicate more than one individual; although differential wear on two teeth may indicate it is possible two individuals are present.

Lamar period ceramics present at the site, which are associated with the Iron Horse, Dyar and Bell phases, suggest a date of approximately A.D. 1450–1670. Following 1670, this region was abandoned by Native Americans for a period of time, and the surviving populations are thought to have eventually joined with the Creek Confederacy. Based on a review of the archeology, ethnography and history of the region, officials of the Forest Service believe the human remains are Creek in affiliation. The Creek are represented by the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests also have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 131 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests have determined, 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 associated funerary objects and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and

associated funerary objects should contact James Wettstaed, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, 1775 Cleveland Rd., Gainesville, GA 30501, telephone (770) 297–3026, before December 6, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests are responsible for notifying the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 29, 2010.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010–27917 Filed 11–3–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, 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 the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The human remains were removed from Mendocino 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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Anthropological Studies Center professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

In January 1982, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Diamond H. Ranch Site #2 (CA–MEN–164), in Mendocino County, CA. The human remains were collected from a prehistoric feature exposed in a road cut bank during a surface survey for the Diamond H. Ranch Biomass Generating Plant. This collection, curated under the accession number 82–01, represents results of the survey of CA–MEN–164, near the town of Covelo, Mendocino County, CA. The collection has been housed at the Anthropological Studies Center since it was accessioned in 1982. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Analysis of the artifacts found at site CA–MEN–164 indicates a probable occupation between A.D. 1500 and 1856. Although the exact age and identity of the individual is unknown, more likely than not, the human remains fall within the period indicated above and are Native American. Ethnographic documents indicate CA–MEN–164 was located within the territory of the Ukomno'm division of the Yuki. Ethnographic accounts and information provided by representatives of the Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California, demonstrate cultural affiliation with the human remains, as the Round Valley Indian Tribes are composed of descendants of the Yuki, Concow, Maidu, Little Lake and other Pomo, Nomlaki, Cahto, Wailaki and Pit River peoples.

Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, have determined, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, have determined, 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 Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Erica Gibson, NAGPRA