

individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In March 2005, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 8DU276, in Duval County, FL. Archeological site 8DU276 is described as a deep black earth midden with material dating from several periods, dominated by the pre-European contact Native American St. Johns II culture of the area (circa A.D. 900 to 1250). The area where the human remains were found may be a remnant burial mound or cemetery. The remains of this individual were transferred by the consulting archeologist to the Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources for identification pending reburial. Additional remains were located in the same area during subsequent investigation by another archeological consultant, but left in place. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In July 2008, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 8SM186, in Sumter County, FL. Archeological site 8SM186 is described as having both pre-European contact Native American Middle Archaic and Weeden Island cultural deposits (circa A.D. 200 to 900). The remains were transferred to the Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources by the Sumter County Sheriff's Office and the district medical examiner. The remains of these individuals are 20 bone and tooth fragments. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources

Officials of the Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 any present-day Indian tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Ryan J. Wheeler, State Archaeologist, Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources, 1001 de Soto Park Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32301, telephone (850) 245-6301, before July 21, 2011. Disposition of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Florida Department of State/Division of Historical Resources is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the Seminole Tribe of Florida that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

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

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribe, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and a present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. Repatriation of the human remains to the tribe stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural

affiliation with the human remains should contact the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Carla Sinopoli, NAGPRA Coordinator, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079, telephone (734) 764-0485.

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 in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. The human remains were removed from the Fort Rice area in North Dakota.

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date, a human remain representing one individual was removed from most likely the Fort Rice area in North Dakota. The skull became part of a collection created by Corydon La Ford, MD (tenure 1854-1894), University of Michigan, Medical School, Department of Anatomy. The collection was created by Dr. La Ford during the late 19th century and it was later added to by unknown individuals until the early 20th century. The collection was used for anatomy teaching in the Medical School and no information exists as to how the crania were acquired. In 1996, the collection was transferred from the Medical School to the Museum of Anthropology. Written on this cranium is: "The skull of a Sioux Indian picked up on the plains near Fort Rice Dakota." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, have determined that:

- Based on provenience location written on the cranium and dental morphology, the individual is determined to be of Native American ancestry.
- Based on the provenience, the individual is most likely culturally affiliated with the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represents the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- 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 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Carla Sinopoli, NAGPRA Coordinator, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079, telephone (734) 764-0485, before July 21, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, is responsible for notifying the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 15, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Western Michigan University, Anthropology Department, Kalamazoo, MI; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: In a Notice of Inventory Completion (75 FR 67998, Thursday, November 4, 2010), Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan, was listed as being culturally affiliated to human remains and associated funerary objects removed from the Gyftakis site (20MK51), Mackinac County, MI, however, since publication, additional consultation has resulted in a

determination that the human remains and associated funerary objects are culturally unidentifiable. Therefore, this Notice of Inventory Completion corrects the affiliation of the human remains and associated funerary objects that were removed from the Gyftakis site (20MK51), Mackinac County, MI, described in the previously published Notice of Inventory Completion to that of culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains and associated funerary objects.

Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology 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 human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects may contact the Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology. Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian tribe 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 and associated funerary objects should contact the Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology at the address below by July 21, 2011.

ADDRESSES: LouAnn Wurst, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, 1005 Moore Hall, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, telephone (269) 387-2753.

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 Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology, 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) 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 and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not

responsible for the determinations in this notice

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (hereinafter referred to as "The Tribes"). The Tribes do not object to the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan.

History and Description of the Remains

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 archeological excavation directed by Dr. James Fitting. Middle Woodland period ceramic sherds were found during test excavations for the St. Ignace Archaeological Survey Project, which prompted further archeological research. The burials were found to be in good condition. The human remains were transferred to Western Michigan University for curation and further analysis by Dr. Robert Sundick, a physical anthropologist in the Anthropology Department at Western Michigan University. No known individuals were identified. 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.

Native American ancestry was determined based on skeletal and dental morphology, as well as 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, as well as seriation of the pottery and lithic tools discovered at the Gyftakis site which were not associated funerary objects, are all indicative of the Middle Woodland period and are clearly of pre-Contact/ European manufacturing.