In addition, during consultation, tribal representatives for the Spokane Tribe stated that the Spokane River, including tributaries such as Hangman Creek and Little Spokane River, are the ancestral homeland of the Upper Band of Spokane Indians. Spokane representatives also stated that their traditional burial practices included burial along talus slopes with cedar stakes as markers, which also matches the description by Stone regarding the burial and its placement. Based on consultation and museum records, museum officials reasonably believe the human remains are Native American and ancestral to the Coeur d’Alene Tribe of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, Idaho, and/or the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington.

Official representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally and/or ethnically affiliated with the human remains should contact Robert Paynter, Repatriation Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, 201 Machmer Hall, 240 Hicks Way, Amherst, MA 01003, telephone (413) 545-2221, before February 4, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Coeur d’Alene Tribe of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, Idaho, and/or the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst is responsible for notifying the Coeur d’Alene Tribe of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, Idaho; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington.

In 1920, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from near Laurelhurst in King County, WA. These remains and associated funerary objects are present.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of the Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Tribe, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington.

In 1920, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from near Laurelhurst in King County, WA, during construction by a steam shovel crew. The human remains were transferred to the King County Coroner’s Office and subsequently transferred to the Burke Museum in 1920 (Burke Accn. #1811). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Seattle Tennis Club.
In 1932, the human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the Burke Museum (Burke Accn. #2181). In 1937, the associated funerary objects were discarded by the museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The above-mentioned human remains have been determined to be Native American based on a variety of sources, including archeological and biological evidence. The human remains were determined to be consistent with Native American morphology, as evidenced either through cranial deformation, bossing of the cranium, presence of wormian bones, or shovel shaped incisors. Information available in the original accession files helped affirm the determination. Associated artifacts provided additional contextual information to confirm the human remains were buried consistent with Native American burial practices in the Puget Sound area.

The above-mentioned human remains and funerary objects were removed from the area surrounding the mouth of the Sammamish River and northeastern Lake Washington. This area falls within the Southern Lushootseed language group of Salish cultures. The Sammamish people primarily occupied this area, (Ruby and Brown 1986:72). As per the terms of the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty, the Sammamish were assigned to the Tulalip Reservation. Many Sammamish people chose not to relocate to the Tulalip Reservation. The Sammamish people are represented by the present-day Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Suquamish Tribe, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington.

In 1932, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from either southeast of Sea-Tac in King County, WA, or off Holman Road in Seattle, King County, WA. The human remains were transferred to the museum by the King County Coroner’s Office in 1932 (Burke Accn. #2602). The accession file lists two sets of remains associated with this record, however, there is only one set present in the collection. This individual does not have documentation as to which location it was removed. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The above-mentioned human remains have been determined to be Native American based on biological evidence. The human remains were determined to be consistent with Native American morphology.
The human remains were removed either from south of Seattle or northern Seattle. Both of these areas fall within the Southern Lushootseed language group of Salish cultures. The Duwamish people primarily occupied the Seattle area. The Muckleshoot tribe occupied the area south of Seattle. As per the terms of the 1855 Point Elliot Treaty, the Duwamish were assigned to the Suquamish Reservation (called Fort Kitsap at the time). After 1856, due to violence between whites and Native Americans, as well as the competition over available resources, many Duwamish left the Suquamish Reservation. The Duwamish people are represented by the present-day Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 100 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 Burke Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7317, before February 4, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hydaburg Cooperative Association may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 25, 2009
Sherry Hutt,
Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

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 Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains were removed from Howkan, AK.

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 Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

In 1902, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a grave south of Howkan, AK, by Charles F. Newcombe for the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum of Natural History accession number 850, catalog number 40935). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American, based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum of Natural History records. The records identify the human remains as “Kaigani Haida” and “From Shaman’s grave south of Howkan.” Scholarly publications and consultation information provided by the Hydaburg Cooperative Association indicate that Howkan is considered to be within the traditional territory of the Kaigani Haida. The Kaigani Haida are represented by the Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History 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 Field Museum of Natural History 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 Hydaburg Cooperative Association.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665–7317, before February 4, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Hydaburg Cooperative Association may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Hydaburg Cooperative Association that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 19, 2009
Sherry Hutt,
Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Notice of Invitation—Coal Exploration License Application MTM 99242

Notice of Invitation—Coal Exploration License Application MTM 99242

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