

represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 82 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 Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University 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 Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Collins, Associate Director, Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, P.O. Box 62291, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, telephone (509) 335-4314, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 15, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA**

**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 Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA. The human remains were probably removed from Oregon.

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 Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound professional staff and a consultant in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were probably removed from Oregon by Robert McManus and given to Stanley G. Jewett. Mr. Jewett donated the human remains to the Slater Museum in 1955. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Written on the right side of the skull is, "One of Poker Jim's warriors found near where he was killed. April 1918, Robt. McManus" and next to it "SGJ" circled in ink. Poker Jim was a Umatilla chief (Dorys N. Crow, "Poker Jim: Chief of the Walla Walla," The Sunday Oregonian Magazine, December 7, 1952; Diana LaSarge, Cultural Affiliation Document for the Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla Tribes, 2002; Jennifer Karson, Wiyaxayxt/ Wiyaa'awn/As Days Go by: Our History, Our Land, Our People: The Cayuse, Umatilla, And Walla Walla, 2006).

The individual is most likely of Native American ancestry as indicated by morphological features. The geographical location where the human remains were presumably recovered is consistent with the historically documented territory of the tribes now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. Information provided during consultation with tribal representatives, indicates that the human remains share a common ancestry with members of tribes now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Officials of the Slater 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 Slater 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. John Finney, Associate Dean, University of Puget Sound, 1500 N. Warner, Tacoma, WA 98416, telephone (253) 879-3207, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Slater Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 27, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7-9449 Filed 5-16-07; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion: Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX**

**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 control of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Fisher and Lubbock Counties, TX.

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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma. The Kiowa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma did not respond when

invited to consult with the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory professional staff.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed out of a wall of the Yellowhouse Canyon, east of Lubbock, Lubbock County, TX, by Dr. Grayson Meade, a geologist at Texas Technological College. Subsequently, the human remains were given to the Texas Memorial Museum at The University of Texas at Austin. The human remains were recently discovered in an unrelated department and transferred to Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in 2006. No known individual was identified. The 136 associated funerary items are 1 lot moccasin fragments; 6 copper bell fragments; 1 belt cap box; 1 hinge-clasp ring; 1 metal bucket; 1 metal buckle with a fragment of leather belt; 1 piece of glass; 1 Remington-Beals cap and ball revolver (first manufactured in 1858); 12 buttons; 1 lot of hair and twine; 2 grommets on wool fabric; 2 conglomerates of leather, soil, cloth, and rock; 2 metal ornaments; 1 lot of metal pieces; 63 separate metal pieces; 3 iron rings; 1 bridle bit; 4 metal and leather fragments; 4 metal pins and ring fragments; 1 iron knife with a wooden handle in a leather scabbard; 6 metal conchos; 2 lots of leather fragments; 7 separate grommets of leather pieces; 7 metal fragments with leather strips; 1 lot of tubular bone pipe beads; 1 lot of glass trade beads; 1 lot of leather, metal, and fabric fragments; 1 antler flaking tool; and 1 piece of cinnabar (mercury ore).

The mode of interment and the associated funerary objects indicate a late Historic Southern Plains association.

In 1960, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Watson site (41FS1), Fisher County, TX, by an amateur archeologist. The burial was in a standing position in a crevice in the ground facing to the southwest. No known individual was identified. The 140 associated funerary objects are 13 brass bracelets, 1 brass button, 8 brass rings, 15 cloth fragments, 1 lot of glass beads, 1 piece of hammered copper, 42 hawk bells, 1 iron axe, 3 iron nails, 9 leather fragments, approximately 40 metal fragments, 1 mirror glass, and 5 pieces of wood.

Dr. Doug Owsley, Forensic Anthropologist, National Museum of Natural History, reports that the physical characteristics of this individual indicate a Comanche or Kiowa affiliation. The associated funerary objects indicate the human remains are from the historic period.

The Fisher and Lubbock Counties are within the territory inhabited by both the Comanche and Kiowa Indians during the 1800s.

Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 276 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 Texas Archeological Research Laboratory 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 Comanche Nation, Oklahoma and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Darrell Creel, Director, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station R7599, Austin, TX 78712, telephone (512) 471–6007, before June 18, 2007. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is responsible for notifying the Comanche Nation, Oklahoma and Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 12, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E7–9454 Filed 5–16–07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA**

**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 control of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA and in the physical custody of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Old Man House State Park, Kitsap County, WA.

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 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington and Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Old Man House (45–KP–2) in Kitsap County, WA, by Warren Snyder, as part of a University of Washington field expedition. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum where they were later accessioned (Burke Accn. #1966–81). No known individuals were identified. The 29 associated funerary objects are 28 shells and 1 cedar wood fragment.

Archeological information suggests that the Old Man House site was used for over 2000 years. The human remains were buried in a semi-flexed position and covered with red ochre. One burial had a group of dentalium shells placed over the individual. The burial practices are consistent with burial practices of the Puget Sound Coast Salish.

The Lushootseed name for the Old Man House site is D'Suq'wub. Members of the Suquamish tribe speak the Lushootseed language. The site is also the location of the long house where "Chief" Sealth, also known as Chief Seattle, a leader of the Suquamish, once lived. The earliest written ethnographic information describing the longhouse referred to as Old Man House was by George Gibbs in 1855. Descendants of the Puget Sound Coast Salish and Suquamish are members of the