

(NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession and control of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. The human remains were removed from a tributary of the Spokane River, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst professional staff in consultation with representatives of 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 1940, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a talus slope of a tributary of the Spokane River in Washington State. The human remains were excavated by David L. Stone. The grave was located on one of the tributaries of the Spokane River, in one of three possible counties (Spokane, Stevens or Lincoln County), but the exact location is unknown. A note accompanying the human remains, presumably written by Stone, states that the human remains were excavated from a grave that was originally marked with a 20 ft. or longer cedar stake, and that they were believed to be approximately 500 years old. The history of how these human remains came to be in the collection of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During consultation, a tribal representative of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe stated that the tribe occupied the head of the Spokane River down to the Spokane Falls and Hangman Creek areas with settlements to the north and south. In particular, one band of the Coeur d'Alene occupied the Spokane River area. Traditional burial practices of the Coeur d'Alene included the burying of ancestors along talus slopes, which matches the description by Stone regarding the burial and its placement.

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.

Officials of the Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 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 Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 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 Coeur d'Alene Tribe of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, and/or the Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally 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 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 that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 27, 2009

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E9-31222 Filed 1-4-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: 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 Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from King 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 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 Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and 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

land, King County, WA, during an excavation of the Seattle Tennis Club. In 1963, the human remains were donated to the Burke Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Nicholson and Dr. Helen Schuster (Burke Accn. #1963-76). 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.

Both sites are on the western shore of Lake Washington and near Union Bay. This area falls within the Southern Lushootseed language group of Salish cultures. The Duwamish people primarily occupied this area, specifically the Lake people and the Thluw'ithalsh band (Swanton 1952:423). In the 1870s, as the City of Seattle developed, the Lake people were pushed out to other areas, including the Muckleshoot, Suquamish, and Tulalip reservations. The Lake people also joined the Snoqualmie people on Lake Sammamish and in the Snoqualmie River drainage (Miller and Blukis Onat 2004:109). Descendants of the Lake people are members of 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.

In 1930, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Denny Regrade, Seattle, King County, WA. The human remains were discovered with cedar bark over them during construction of the Denny Regrade, and collected by E.S. Harrar of the University of Washington, College of Forestry. The human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum in 1930 (Burke Accn. #2412). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1930, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the bank of the Duwamish River Ox Bow, Georgetown, King County, WA. The human remains were donated to the Burke Museum by Earl Burke and Charles D. McCormick in 1930 (Burke Accn. #2431 and 2432). No known individuals were identified. The

100 associated funerary objects are 96 beads, 2 sea urchin shell fragments, and 2 copper bracelets.

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 sites are in an area surrounding Elliott Bay and the Duwamish River. This area falls within the Southern Lushootseed language group of Salish cultures. The Duwamish people primarily occupied this area (Ruby and Brown 1986:72). 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 Indian agent subsequently assigned the Duwamish to the Muckleshoot 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.

In 1963, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Kenmore, King County, WA. The remains were discovered by children digging near the water, and were transferred to the King County Coroner's Office. In 1963, the human remains were donated to the Burke Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Phillip E. Sharpe (Burke Accn. #1963-71). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1927, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Bothell, Sammamish Slough, King County, WA. The human remains were found under a tree on the property of Dr. E.B. Fromm and were collected by J.W. There were two iron knives found with the human remains, and two stone tools and one dentalium shell were found in the cranium. In

1927, 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.

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, Suttles and Lane 1990, Swanton 1952). The Sammamish people were closely related to the Duwamish people and other tribes in the area. 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; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; and 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 or associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 685-3849, before February 4, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to 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 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.

[FR Doc. E9-31221 Filed 1-4-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL

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 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.

[FR Doc. E9-31219 Filed 1-4-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLMT921000-09-L13200000-EL0000-P; MTM 99242]

Notice of Invitation—Coal Exploration License Application MTM 99242

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Members of the public are hereby invited to participate with Western Energy Company in a program for the exploration of coal deposits owned by the United States of America in lands located in Rosebud County, Montana, encompassing 2,533.88 acres. The authority for the notice is section