The human remains were accessioned into the Field Museum of Natural History the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1897, human remains were removed from San Nicolas Island, Santa Barbara County, CA, by A.B. Chappell. Later that year, the Field Museum of Natural History purchased human remains representing a minimum of one individual from that removal from A.B. Chappell (Field Museum of Natural History catalog number 42705, accession number 522). The human remains were accessioned into the Field Museum of Natural History the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1904, F.H. Sellers donated human remains representing a minimum number of two individuals to the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum of Natural History catalog numbers 42715 and 42716, accession number 867). The human remains were accessioned into the Field Museum of Natural History the same year. Field Museum records indicate the locality of removal as "Probably Channel Isl., California." No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1932, the Field Museum of Natural History received human remains representing a minimum number of one individual as part of an exchange with Byron Knoblock (Field Museum of Natural History catalog number 42860, accession 1964). Field Museum records indicate that the human remains came from Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, CA. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, the Field Museum of Natural History acquired human remains representing a minimum of three individuals from Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, CA, from an unknown source (Field Museum of Natural History catalog number 42706, accession 3910). In 1995, the human remains were located in the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History and were accessioned the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American, based on craniometric analysis and the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum of Natural History records. Archeological investigations have identified cultural continuity for the Chumash Indians that traces their presence on the northern Channel Islands back 7,000 to 9,000 years. Geographical, archeological, and oral history evidence indicate a shared group identity between these human remains from San Miguel, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, the present-day tribe most closely associated with the prehistoric and historic Chumash Indians.

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 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 19, 2009
Sherry Hutt,
Manager, National NAGPRA Program.
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), 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 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 that this notice has been published.