

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 Burke Museum and University of Washington professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington and Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

In 1951, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Vashon Island near Judd Creek in King County, WA, by landowner Vernon Lamoreux. The human remains were donated to the Burke Museum in 1951, but were not formally accessioned until 1965 (Burke Accn. #1965-78). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location and after further review by a University of Washington physical anthropologist, the human remains have been determined to be Native American. Although the cranium is highly fragmented, morphological evidence such as the presence of wormian bones and cranial deformity typical of Native American remains is evident. Vashon Island is within the usual and accustomed territory of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington. The S'Homamish occupied Vashon Island during the mid 1800s. In 1854, George Gibbs identified the Puyallupahmish, T'Kawkamish, and S'Homamish as being from the Puyallup River and Vashon Island area. Under the terms of the Treaty of Medicine Creek, the S'Homamish people were removed to the Puyallup Reservation. Descendants of the S'Homamish are members of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Burke Museum 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 Burke Museum 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box

353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010], telephone (206) 685-2282, before September 18, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup 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, and Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2006

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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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 in the control of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains were removed from Kettle Falls in Stevens 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. 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 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington.

In 1931, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the east end of Kettle Falls state bridge in Stevens County, WA. The human remains were removed by Verne Ray who identified the burial as a "Colville burial." Museum accession records do not state how this determination was made. The human

remains were accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1931 (Burke Accession. #2562). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the geographic and accession documentation, the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the three individuals are of Native American ancestry. Kettle Falls has been a historically important center for fishing and trading for Native Americans (Ruby and Brown 1986:36). Kettle Falls is located within the aboriginal territory of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington. Early and late ethnographic sources identify Kettle Falls as an area associated with either the Colville or the Lakes tribes or bands (Kennedy and Bouchard 1998; Mooney 1896; Ray 1936; Spier 1936; Swanton 1952). Both the Colville and the Lakes tribes were part of the twelve tribes or bands that comprise the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington. The Colville Reservation was created by Executive Order in 1872. Descendants of the Colville and Lakes tribes are members of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Burke Museum 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 Colville Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 685-2282, before September 18, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington and Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 24, 2006

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO

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 possession of the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from unknown sites in the Southwestern United States.

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 object. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by University of Colorado Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Sometime in the 1920s, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from unknown sites in the Southwestern United States, most likely excavated by Earl H. Morris of the University of Colorado Museum, and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog numbers 04797-1, 04797-2, 04797-3, and 04797-4). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the excavator and the collecting history of the museum, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American. Based on the excavator and the collecting history of the museum the human remains are reasonably believed to be Puebloan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site in the Southwestern United States. In May 1961, they were purchased by the University of Colorado Museum from Gervis W. Hoofnagle and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog number 22237). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site in the Southwestern United States. In May 1961, they were purchased by the University of Colorado Museum from Mr. Hoofnagle and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog number 22251). No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a glass bead.

Based on Mr. Hoofnagle's notebook entries, the human remains are Native American. Based on Mr. Hoofnagle's notebook entries, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Puebloan.

On an unknown date, but sometime between 1915 and 1935, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from unknown sites in the Southwestern United States, by Mr. Morris of the University of Colorado Museum, and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog numbers 45219f-1 to 45219f-6). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1939, the six individuals collected by Mr. Morris were sent for analysis to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. They were returned to the University of Colorado Museum in 1996. Based on the excavator and analysis during the loan to the Peabody Museum, the human remains are

reasonably believed to be Native American and Puebloan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site in the Southwestern United States, by an unknown person. In 1980, the human remains were donated to the museum by an unknown party and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog number 99138). The only information associated with the human remains is that they came from the Southwestern United States. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the acquisition date and circumstance, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American. Based on the provenience and museum's scope of collections, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Puebloan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site in the Southwestern United States, by an unknown person. In 1993, the human remains were identified during an inventory of human remains and cataloged into the museum collection (catalog number 99096). The only information associated with the human remains is that they came from the Southwestern United States. They were probably transferred to the museum by another University of Colorado department for NAGPRA compliance. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on provenience and the physical transfer probably for NAGPRA compliance, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Native American. Based on the provenience, the human remains are reasonably believed to be Puebloan.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were removed from an unknown site or sites in the Southwestern United States, by an unknown person or persons. In 2000-2001, the human remains were identified during an inventory of human remains in the museum and cataloged (catalog numbers 99500-99508). The only information associated with the human remains is that they came from the Southwestern United States. They were probably transferred to the museum by another University of Colorado department for NAGPRA compliance. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on provenience and the physical transfer probably for NAGPRA