

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 New York University College of Dentistry professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations).

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location. The human remains were acquired by Dr. Joseph Jones of Louisiana at an unknown date. In 1906, the widow of Dr. Jones sold his collection to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. In 1956, the Museum of the American Indian transferred the human remains to Dr. Theodore Kazamiroff, New York University College of Dentistry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum records indicate that the human remains are from an unknown location, and are the human remains of a Seminole individual whose last name was Tigertail. This name is a known surname among the Seminole. The identification of a surname and tribal affiliation indicates that the human remains date to post-Contact times. Although a surname is listed for the individual, lineal descendants could not be identified because the full name of the individual could not be determined. Despite the inability to determine lineal descendants, no information from the museum records, osteological assessment, or consultation conflicts with the identification of the human remains as "Seminole." During consultations, tribal representatives supported the identification of the human remains as Seminole. Today, descendants of the Seminole are members of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Officials of New York University College of Dentistry have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of New York University College of Dentistry 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 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole

Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Louis Terracio, New York University College of Dentistry, 345 East 24th St., New York, NY 10010, telephone (212) 998-9917, before September 23, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The New York University College of Dentistry is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and Seminole Tribe of Florida, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2010-20949 Filed 8-23-10; 8:45 am]

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## 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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from near or in Umatilla County, OR.

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 Field Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an island on the Columbia River, 10 miles south of Umatilla, near or in Umatilla County, OR. In 1896, the Field Museum of Natural History purchased these human remains from Joseph V. Tallman of Pendleton, OR (Field Museum of Natural History accession number 275, catalog number 40662). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1901, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from a location along the banks of the Columbia River, near Umatilla, near or in Umatilla County, OR, by Dr. Merton Miller for the Field Museum of Natural History (Field Museum of Natural History accession number 781, catalog number 40997). No known individual was identified. The five associated funerary objects are one chert scraper, one stone tool or blade, and three bone awls.

The human remains have been identified as Native American, based on the specific cultural and geographic attribution in Field Museum of Natural History records. Scholarly publications and consultation information provided by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; and the Wanapum Band, a non-federally recognized Indian group, indicate that the areas where the human remains and associated funerary objects were found are located within the traditional lands of the Umatilla, Cayuse, and the Walla Walla. These groups have been located there since the late Prehistoric Period, and each are represented today by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Field Museum of Natural History also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the five 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 Field Museum of Natural History 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 associated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Helen Robbins, Repatriation Director, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605, telephone (312) 665-7317, before September 23, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Field Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting 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 possession of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains were removed from the vicinity of Salem, Marion County, OR.

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 Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

At an unknown date prior to 1930, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the vicinity of Salem, in Marion County, OR. These human remains were acquired by the Burke Museum through an exchange in 1930 (Burke Museum Accn. #2391). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are determined to be consistent with Native American morphology, as evidenced through cranial deformation and presence of wormian bones. Information available in the original accession files helped affirm the determination.

Historical documentation indicates that the Willamette Valley area surrounding Salem, OR, was occupied by the Kalapuyan speaking people (Ruby and Brown 1986, Swanton 1952, and Zenk 1990). The Northern subdivision, the Yamhill, and the Central subdivision, the Sanitiam, were the primary aboriginal occupants in the vicinity of Salem. By the terms of the Kalapuya Treaty of 1855, the Kalapuyan people were moved to the Grand Ronde Reservation (Ruby and Brown 1986). Descendants of the Kalapuyan speaking people are now represented by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon include at least 26 tribes and bands whose ancestral homelands span across western Oregon, southwestern Washington, and northern California. The Grand Ronde tribes and bands include the Rogue River, Umpqua, Chasta, Kalapuya, Molala, Clackamas, Salmon River, Tillamook, and Nestucca, as well as many other groups. At the time of contact, the various tribal groups spoke approximately 30 dialects of the Athabaskan, Chinookan, Kalapuyan, Takelman, Molalan, Sahaptin, Salishan, and Shastan language families. In 1855, the U.S. Government forcibly relocated the Grand Ronde peoples to the Grand Ronde Reservation at the headwaters of

the South Yamhill River in Yamhill and Polk Counties, OR.

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), 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 Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

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, telephone (206) 685-3849, before September 23, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 18, 2010.

**David Tarler,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area Advisory Council; Notice of Public Meeting**

**AGENCY:** Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area Advisory Council will be held on Wednesday, September 15, 2010, at 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Independence Wharf, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Community Room, Boston, MA.

The agenda will include a scoping session about a park pet policy, a brainstorming session for a 2016 celebration, and an update on the community outreach project, a park update, and public comment. The meeting will be open to the public. Any person may file with the Superintendent