

Oswalt. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Old Sealing Camp site has been identified as a habitation site from late precontact times based on oral history. The circumstances in which the human remains were recovered suggest a 19th century context. Consultation evidence presented by representative of the Native Village of Hooper Bay indicates this site has been traditionally associated with the Village of Hooper Bay during and prior to the 19th century.

In 1964, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from an older section of the Native Village of Hooper Bay by Mr. Otto Geist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary object are present. The circumstances in which the human remains were recovered suggest a 19th century context. Consultation evidence presented by representative of the Native Village of Hooper Bay indicates this site has been traditionally associated with the Village of Hooper Bay during and prior to the 19th century.

Based on the above mentioned information, Bureau of Land Management officials have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Bureau of Land Management officials have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Native Village of Hooper.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Hooper Bay. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 W. 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599; telephone: (907) 271-5510, before November 4, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Native Village of Hooper Bay may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-25350 Filed 10-2-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains From Hawaii in the Possession of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Hawaii in the possession of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by California Academy of Sciences professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei, and the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council.

On April 2, 1902, Stanford University faculty member, J. O. Snyder recovered a skull and mandible representing one individual from a sand beach burial on Lanai Beach, Lanai Island, Hawaii. Documentation from the time of the recovery states that the human remains were originally buried with its hands clasping its knees. The human remains were donated by Stanford University to the California Academy of Sciences about 1985. No known individuals were identified and no associated funerary objects accompanied these human remains. The geographic location of the human remains and method of burial preparation are typical of Native Hawaiian burials.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the California Academy of Sciences have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d) (1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one (1) individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the California Academy of Sciences have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native Hawaiian human remains and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei, and the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei, and the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian group or organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Russell P. Hartman, California Academy of Sciences, Golden

Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118, Telephone: 415/750-7162, e-mail: [rhartman@calacademy.org], before [thirty days from publication of this notice in the Federal Register]. Repatriation of the human remains to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei, and/or the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-25352 Filed 10-2-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains From Hawaii in the Possession of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The human remains consist of 387 human teeth representing a minimum of 17 individuals that are strung on coconut fibre cord as two separate necklaces. Museum accession records state that "The necklaces were brought from the Hawaiian Islands by Dr. Frank Carpenter, physician there at the time of King Kalakaua (1883-1893). They were presented to him with great ceremony after he had cured a native child. The necklaces are said to have been native family heirlooms dating from the time when it was customary for the women to go out and collect the teeth of slain enemies after a battle". Representatives of *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs confirm the Native Hawaiian nature of necklaces of this kind. The necklaces were donated to the museum by Miss Nettie M. Guiwits in 1942. No known individuals were identified.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 17 individuals of Native Hawaiian ancestry. Officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native Hawaiian human remains and *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of the *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Margaret Ann Hardin, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90007; telephone: (213) 744-3382, before November 4, 1996. Repatriation of the human remains to *Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996,

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains From White Pine County, NV, and Churchill County, NV, in the Control of the Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, NV

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior
ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of the Nevada State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Reno, NV.

A detailed inventory and assessment of the human remains has been made by the Nevada State Museum professional staff and Bureau of Land Management officials in consultation with the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe and the Elko

Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone.

In 1940, human remains representing two individuals were recovered during legally authorized excavations from the Grimes Point Site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The Grimes Point Site has been identified as a the Late Archaic Period (after 1000 AD) occupation based on projectile point morphology. Historical documents and ethnographic sources indicate that the Paiute people have occupied this area since precontact times. Oral tradition presented by tribal representatives during consultation further supports this evidence.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe.

In 1990, human remains representing one individual were turned over to the Bureau of Land Management by the White Pine County Coroner. These remains were recovered from public lands without authorization by a private citizen. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The remains were found approximately seven miles north of Antelope Summit in White Pine County, Nevada. This site was not archaeologically recorded and the remains have been dated to the Historic Period (after 1800 AD) based on the condition of the recovered bone and tooth morphology. Historical documents and ethnographic sources indicate that Western Shoshone people have occupied this area since precontact times. Oral tradition presented by tribal representatives during consultation supports this evidence.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human

remains and the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Business Council, the Yerington Paiute Tribe, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, the Lovelock Indian Colony, Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, the Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, the Duck Valley Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band Council of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliation with these human remains should contact Cynthia Ellis-Pinto, Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office, 850 Harvard Way, Reno, NV 89520, telephone (702) 785-6469 before November 4, 1996 Repatriation of the two human remains from the Grimes Point site to the Fallon-Shoshone Paiute Tribe and repatriation of the human remains from White Pine County to the Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Council, the Ely Shoshone Tribe, the Goshute Tribal Council, the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone; the Elko Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone; the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone, the Yomba Shoshone Tribe, and the Timbisha Shoshone Band may begin after this date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 30, 1996

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Acting Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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