

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Hawaii in the Control of the Department of the Navy and in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Department of the Navy and in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Department of the Navy and Bishop Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the O'ahu Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, and the Native Hawaiian Historic Preservation Council.

Between 1962 and prior to November 16, 1990, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from a coral sinkhole and sand dune deposits at Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Land of Honouliuli, District of Ewa, Island of O'ahu, HI. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 356 associated funerary objects include miscellaneous non-human bones from a large unidentified mammal, and assorted non-artifact lithics.

Between 1963 and 1988, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were recovered from sand dune deposits along Edgewater Beach on Iroquois Point, Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Land of Honouliuli, District of Ewa, Island of O'ahu, HI. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During 1966-1970, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from Barking Sands sand dunes [[Site 50-30-05-1834 (previously Site Ka-C5-5)], Pacific Missile Range Facility, Land of Waimea, District of Mana, Island of Kaua'i, HI. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a complete non-human long bone.

Based on cranial and skeletal morphology, manner of interments,

types of associated funerary objects, and recovery locations all consistent with Native Hawaiian tradition, these individuals have been determined to be Native Hawaiian.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Department of the Navy have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of the Navy have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 356 objects listed 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 Department of the Navy have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and Koa Mana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the O'ahu Island Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, Alu Like, Huna Research Institute, Kamoalii Hawaiian Civic Club, the Kaua'i Ni'ihau Island Burial Council, Koa Mana, Na Ohana Papa O Mana, the Royal Order of Kamehameha, and the Waianae Hawaiian Civic Club. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ms. Elizabeth Gordon, Archaeologist (Code 233EG), Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134; telephone: (808) 471-9338, before March 25, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and Koa Mana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 27, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Cass, Gage and Saunders Counties in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Nebraska in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

In 1937, human remains representing one individual were excavated at site 25GA2, Gage County, NE by Nebraska State Historical Society archaeologist A.T. Hill. No known individual was identified. The approximately 400 associated funerary objects include clay pipe fragments, thimbles, dangles, earrings, cartridge cases, bullets, iron hardware, nails, pencil leads, glass beads, ceramic buttons, crockery, a seed, and a ground stone tool.

Site 25GA2 is located in the immediate vicinity of a major Otoe-Missouria village occupied from 1854 to 1881. The recovered funerary objects are consistent with this time frame. The remains are most likely to be that of an Otoe-Missouria person. Based on material culture, ethnohistoric and cartographic evidence site 25GA2 is associated with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1958, fragmentary human remains representing a minimum of fifteen individuals were excavated at site 25CC60, Cass County, NE by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 64 associated funerary objects include glass beads, wampum beads, ceramic sherds, wood fragments, and copper and other metal items.

Site 25CC60 is located very near to a series of Otoe-Missouria villages established in the 18th and 19th centuries. This time period is consistent with the time range of the associated funerary objects. These two tribes were

closely aligned and in regular contact during the 18th and 19th centuries in the lower Platte valley of eastern Nebraska. Based on material culture, ethnohistoric and cartographic evidence, site 25CC60 is associated with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1969 and 1970, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were excavated at site 25SD31, Saunders County, NE, discovered during construction on a very prominent bluff overlooking the Platte River valley by Nebraska State Historical Society archaeologists. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 2,400 associated funerary objects include approximately 2,000 glass beads, modified and unmodified animal bone, shell, gun parts, metal rings, metal bracelets, metal ear ornaments, a kettle, wood/metal knives, ocher, blanket fragments, modified shell, metal pins, chipped stone debris, a stone human effigy pipebowl, catlinite and ceramic pipe fragments, wooden bowl fragments, furniture drawer pull and charcoal.

Site 25SD31 is located very near to an Otoe-Missouri village established in the 18th century. Funerary objects suggest a mid 18th century affiliation for 25SD31. Based on material culture ethnohistoric and cartographic evidence, site 25SD31 is associated with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

In 1970, human remains representing a 20-27 year old female were excavated at site 25CC131 (King Hill site) Cass County, NE by Nebraska State Historical Society archeologists. No known individual was identified. The 35 associated funerary objects include iron tools, animal bone, glass and shell beads, brass rings, sheet metal, and chipped stone flaking debris.

Site 25CC131 is located very near to a series of Otoe-Missouri villages established in the 18th and 19th centuries. This time period is consistent with the time range of the associated funerary objects. These two tribes were closely aligned and in regular contact during the 18th and 19th centuries in the lower Platte valley of eastern Nebraska. Based on material culture, ethnohistoric and cartographic evidence, site 25CC131 is associated with the Otoe-Missouria tribe.

In 1992, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were collected during construction at site 25SD82, Saunders county, NE, by a Nebraska State Historical Society archeologist and the Saunders County Sheriff. The site is not located on Federal Land. In accordance with Nebraska State law, further disturbance

of burials at the site was avoided. The site is on a prominent bluff overlooking the Platte River valley near, and perhaps is an extension of, site 25SD31. No known individuals were identified. The ten associated funerary objects include a stone pipe, modified animal bone, glass beads, ground stone abraders, and a ceramic sherd.

Site 25SD82 is located very near to an Otoe-Missouri village established in the 18th century. Funerary objects suggest a mid 18th century affiliation for 25SD82. Based on material culture, ethnohistoric and cartographic evidence, site 25SD82 is associated with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of nineteen individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the approximately 3,000 objects listed 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. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; the Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501-2554; telephone: (402) 471-4789, before March 25, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: February 11, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Correction—Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Yavapai County, AZ in the Control of the Prescott National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Prescott, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Yavapai County, AZ in the control of the Prescott National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Prescott, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Arizona State University, Museum of Northern Arizona and USDA Forest Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

This notice corrects the original notice's cultural affiliation of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects published Thursday, December 17, 1998.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the USDA Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 22 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 23 objects listed 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 USDA Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects **and the Hopi Tribe.**

This notice has been sent to officials of the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human