

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]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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.

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

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.