

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,

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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