

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 Bishop Museum 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.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the O'ahu Island Burial Council, and Koa Mana. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Valerie Free, Unit Manager, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817; telephone: (808) 847-8205, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward. Dated: August 8, 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 Harper County, KS in the Possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

**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 from Harper County, KS in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1988, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Hallman site (14HP524), Harper County, KS during excavations directed

by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, geographic location, and radiocarbon dates, the Hallman site has been identified as a Bluff Creek Complex occupation dating from c. 1020 A.D. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and general character of material culture, the Bluff Creek Complex has been identified as possibly being ancestral to the Wichita tribe.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kansas 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 the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Randall Thies, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66606-1099; telephone: (913) 272-8681, ext. 267, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 17, 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 and Associated Funerary Objects from Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, CA in the Control of Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, CA**

**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 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, CA in the control of Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tulelake, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology (OSMA), and California State University, Chico Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

During the 1940s, human remains representing 16 individuals were recovered from Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge during authorized excavations conducted by field crews of the University of Oregon. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include one non-human tooth, one antler drill cap, one hammer, one olivella bead, and one unidentified animal bone.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge authorized excavations by amateur archeologist Carrol B. Howe, who donated these human remains to OSMA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1992, human remains representing three individuals were turned over to Klamath Basin NWRC by the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department. These human remains were given into the Sheriff's possession on the unconfirmed evidence that they had been removed from an archeological site at Tulelake NWR. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on apparent age, locations, archeological context, and consultation with the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on oral history, ethnographic and historic accounts, and locations of the burials, these individuals have been affiliated with the Klamath and Modoc tribes. Representatives of the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma have indicated the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon represents Modoc interests in the Klamath Basin NWR.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent

the physical remains of 20 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the five 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 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 the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Francis G. Maiss, Acting Project Leader, Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Route 1, Box 74, Tulelake, CA 96134; telephone: (530) 667-2231; fax: (530) 667-3299, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

Dated: August 16, 1999.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 99-22164; Filed 8-25-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from New Mexico in the Possession of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA**

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 in the possession of 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 the Pueblo of Jemez.

Before 1966, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were removed from the Unshagi site, an abandoned pueblo on the Jemez River, NM under unknown circumstances by person(s) unknown. In 1966, these human remains were transferred to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History from the Alan Hancock Foundation at the University of Southern California. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on accession records, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Ethnohistoric information indicates the Unshagi site has been identified as ancestral to the Pueblo of Jemez. Consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Jemez confirms that the Unshagi site was inhabited exclusively by ancestors of the Pueblo of Jemez.

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 a minimum of six individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History 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 the Pueblo of Jemez.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Jemez. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Margaret A. Hardin, Anthropology Section, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007; telephone: (213) 763-3382; e-mail: Mhardin@nhm.org, before September 27, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pueblo of Jemez may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 1999.

**Richard Waldbauer,**

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Alaska in the Possession of the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Alaska-Anchorage, Anchorage, AK**

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 in the possession of the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Alaska-Anchorage, Anchorage, AK.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Alaska-Anchorage professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Chugach Heritage Foundation, the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Foundation, and the Kenaitze Indian Tribe.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 23 individuals were recovered at the Cottonwood Creek site (SEL 030) on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, south-central Alaska during archeological excavations conducted by Alaska Methodist University and the Anchorage Community College. No known individuals were identified. The 3,200 associated funerary objects include bone and shell beads, labrets, two bone knives, two diamond-shaped artificial eyes, a tiny bone inlay, and an edged slate scrap.

Based on the associated funerary objects; radiocarbon dating of the site; and manner of interment unique to the time period, these burials are estimated to date to between 2,000 and 1,500 years ago. Based on these dates, the Cottonwood Creek site has been identified as a late-stage Kachemak Tradition occupation.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from the Chugachik Island site (SEL 033) on Chugachik Island during a test excavation conducted by Alaska Methodist University and the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks, Office of History and Archeology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

In 1977, human remains representing a minimum of 13 individuals were