

Sec. 15: The easterly 150 feet of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Containing 4.55 acres.

The purpose of the lease would be to authorize the stabilization of a sand dune through grading and vegetative plantings and long-term maintenance of those plantings. Authorization to stabilize the dune has been requested to protect commercial improvements to be constructed on adjoining private land, which is located along Highway 101 in the City of Florence, Oregon.

Since there is no known competitive interest in such a lease and the proposed land use would benefit only the adjoining landowner, the proposed lease would be offered noncompetitively to that landowner, Fred Meyer Inc. The lease would be issued for a term estimated to be 30 years or more.

Fred Meyer Inc. may submit an application for the proposed lease to the address shown below. The application shall include the information required by 43 CFR 2920.5-2 and will be subject to reimbursement of costs as specified by 43 CFR 2920.6. The application will be reviewed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and applicable regulations to assess impacts and determine compatibility with land use plans for the area.

DATES: For a period of 45 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, interested parties may submit comments to the Coast Range Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, at the address below. All comments received will be considered in the review/decision process for the proposed lease application.

ADDRESSES: Information concerning the proposed land use is available at the Eugene District Office, P.O. Box 10226 (2890 Chad Drive), Eugene, Oregon 97440.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Schroeder, Realty Specialist, Eugene District Office, at (541) 683-6482.

Date of Issue: August 15, 1997.

Norman B. Gartley,

Acting Coast Range Manager.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

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 Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bishop Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hawaiian Civic Club, AluLike, Inc., The Princess Nahoa 'Olelo O Kamehameha Society, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Friends of 'Iolani Palace, and Ka Lahui Hawaii.

In 1889, Joseph S. Emerson sold a wood image from Waimea, O'ahu, to the Bishop Museum. Human hair is incorporated into this object. No known individuals were identified.

In 1889, a helmet (or wig) incorporating human hair and a refuse container incorporating human teeth and bone were bequeathed to the Bishop Museum by Queen Emma. No known individuals were identified.

In 1889, a kahili incorporating human bone became part of the original collections of the Bishop Museum. This kahili was given to Bernice Pauahi by Ke'elikolani. No known individual was identified.

In 1891, a refuse container incorporating human teeth and a kahili incorporating human bone were acquired with the collections of the Hawaiian National Museum which were transferred to the Bishop Museum. No further documentation is available. No known individuals were identified.

In 1892 or before, an image from Kaua'i with human hair was purchased by Bishop Museum Director William T. Brigham on behalf of the Bishop Museum. No known individuals were identified.

Prior to 1892, an image incorporating human hair was received as a gift by the Bishop Museum from the Trustees of O'ahu College. No known individuals were identified.

Prior to 1892, two bracelets incorporating human bone were received from an unknown source as part of the original Bishop Museum collections. No known individuals were identified.

In 1893, a sash with human teeth, a pahu (drum) incorporating human teeth, and a refuse container with human teeth were removed from 'Iolani Palace by the Provisional Government and sent into the collections of the Bishop Museum. No known individuals were identified.

In 1895, an image incorporating human hair was purchased by the Bishop Museum from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. No further information is available. No known individual was identified.

In 1908, an ipu with human teeth from Kohala, Hawai'i was purchased by the Bishop Museum from the estate of William E.H. Deverill. No further information is available. No known individual was identified.

In 1910, a sash incorporating human teeth was received by the Bishop Museum as a gift from Queen Lili'uokalani. No further information is available. No individual was identified.

In 1916, a piece of fishhook made of human bone and a tool made of human bone were donated to the Bishop Museum by Mr. Albert F. Judd, Jr. No further information is available. No individuals were identified.

In 1920, a kahili incorporating human bone was received by the Bishop Museum as a gift from Elizabeth Keka'ani'auokalani Pratt and Ewa K. Cartwright Styne. No further information is available. No individual was identified.

In 1923, three kahili incorporating human bone were received by the Bishop Museum as a gift from Elizabeth Kahanu Kalaniana'ole Woods. No further information is available. No individuals were identified.

In 1932, a kahili handle incorporating human bone was received by the Bishop Museum as a bequest from Lucy K. Peabody.

In 1936, a netting shuttle of human bone was received by the Bishop Museum as a gift from Annie E. Zablan. The donor's father had obtained this shuttle in 1917 from Eugene Duvechelle. No known individual was identified.

In 1936, an awl of human bone was received by the Bishop Museum as a gift from John M. Warinner who had obtained it from a cave on the Kohala side of Keauhou. No known individual was identified.

In 1940, two pieces of human bone modified for tool making were removed from a cave at Keauhou, Kona, Hawai'i and donated to the Bishop Museum by Keith K. Jones. No known individual was identified.

In 1944, a refuse container incorporating human teeth was donated to the Bishop Museum by Catherine

Goodale. This container had been on loan to the Bishop Museum since 1928. No known individual was identified.

In 1946, a composite fishhook of human bone was received by the Bishop Museum. The donor and means of acquisition are unknown. No known individual was identified.

In 1949, a fishing toggle of human bone from Kalalau Valley, Kaua'i was donated to the Bishop Museum by Rebecca Banks. No known individual was identified.

In 1989, an inventory of the collection included four human teeth which may have been parts of a necklace or similar ornamentation. No further information is available. No known individuals were identified.

In consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations, the Bishop Museum has decided that no attempt would be made to determine the age of the human remains. These human remains and cultural items are Native Hawaiian based on geographic location and known Native Hawaiian tradition and practices.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b) (4-6) the 34 objects listed above are not sacred objects, unassociated funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Based on consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations and anthropological evidence, the Bishop Museum has determined that, pursuant to Section 10.2 (d)(1), these human remains were not freely given or naturally shed by the individuals from whose bodies they were obtained. Officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of the Bishop Museum have 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 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, The Princess Nahoa Olelo 'O Kamehameha Society, and Friends of 'Iolani Palace.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, The Princess Nahoa Olelo 'O Kamehameha Society, Friends of 'Iolani Palace, Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, James Bartels, Quentin Kawananakoa, and Matt Mattice. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes

itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Janet Ness, Registrar, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817; telephone: (805) 848-4105, before September 26, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, The Princess Nahoa Olelo 'O Kamehameha Society, and Friends of 'Iolani Palace may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 14, 1997.

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 the Battle of Nu'uuanu in the Possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service

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 the Battle of Nu'uuanu in the possession of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bishop Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Hawaii Island Burial Council, Kauai/Nihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council, Molokai Island Burial Council, O'ahu Burial Committee, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Nahoa 'Olelo O Kamehameha Society, and the Hawaiian Civic Club.

In 1884, a kahili incorporating the human remains of at least three individuals was given to Charles Reed Bishop by Queen Emma. This kahili is part of the original collections of the Bishop Museum.

In 1889, a kahili incorporating the human remains of at least three individuals was donated to the Bishop Museum by Gorham Gilman, who had received it as a gift from Paki, the father of Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Oral history, historical documents, and museum records indicate these kahili incorporate the remains of at least three ali'i: Ka'iana, Kalanikupule, and Kaneoneo. This evidence also states these individuals died in or as a result of the battle of Nu'uuanu in 1795. Some documents and records mention the kahili include remains of "other great chiefs" killed at Nu'uuanu, however, the Museum has been unable to find any other names attached to these kahili. These kahili are consistent with Native Hawaiian practice and material culture. No lineal descendants have been identified.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b) (4-6) the two objects listed above are not sacred objects, unassociated funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Based on consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations and anthropological evidence, the Bishop Museum has determined that, pursuant to Section 10.2 (d)(1), these human remains were not freely given or naturally shed by the individuals from whose bodies they were obtained. Officials of the Bishop Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bishop Museum have 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 Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Hawaii Island Burial Council, Kauai/Nihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council, Molokai Island Burial Council, O'ahu Burial Committee, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Nahoa 'Olelo O Kamehameha Society, and the Hawaiian Civic Club.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, Hawaii Island Burial Council, Kauai/Nihau Island Burial Council, Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council, Molokai Island Burial Council, O'ahu Burial Committee, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Nahoa 'Olelo O Kamehameha Society, and the Hawaiian Civic Club. Individuals who wish to make a claim as lineal descendants of the ali'i or representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Janet Ness, Registrar, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, HI 96817; telephone: