

pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. All of the objects are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual Native American human remains either at the time of death or later as part of a death rite or ceremony.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community and the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Martin Sullivan, Director, The Heard Museum, 22 E. Monte Vista Road, Phoenix Arizona 85004-1480, telephone (602) 252-8840 before July 12, 1995. Repatriation of the cultural item to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 2, 1995.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist*

*Chief, Archeological Assistance Division.*

[FR Doc. 95-14295 Filed 6-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**Notice of Inventory Completion of Native American Human Remains from Kaena Point, Oahu, HI in the Possession of the Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains from Oahu, Hawaii, that are currently in the possession of the Hood Museum of Art at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by museum staff in consultation with representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, a Native Hawaiian organization as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3001 (11).

The human remains identified by the accession number 13-143-6547 include a skull and mandible. From observations and measurements taken around 1962, it was determined that the "cranial index" relates to either the Hawaiian or Society Islands. Two sets of

human remains identified as 13-143-6548 (thirteen vertebrae) and 13-143-6549 (one left calcaneus and one tarsus), are not morphologically diagnostic, but are identified as having been collected in Hawaii.

All three sets of human remains were probably acquired around 1900 by a private collector and were subsequently donated to the Dartmouth College Museum in 1939 by his son. Accession records suggest that all of the human remains were acquired at the same time from Kaena Point in the northwest corner of Oahu, Hawaii. Consultation with representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* has helped establish Kaena Point as a well known Native Hawaiian burial site. Representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* know of no non-Hawaiian occupation or burials in and around Kaena Point.

Based on the above mentioned information officials of the Hood Museum of Art have determined, in consultation with *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced between the three sets of human remains described above and present day Native Hawaiian organizations.

Representatives of culturally affiliated Native Hawaiian organizations are advised that the human remains have been transferred, on loan, to representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei* who have agreed to delay reinterment until July 12, 1995. This notice has been sent to officials of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the O'ahu Burial Committee. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Kellen G. Haak, Registrar and Repatriation Coordinator, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755, telephone (603) 646-3109 and Kunani Nihipali, *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, P.O. Box 190 Hale'iwa, HI 96712-0190 telephone: (808)595-6575 before July 12, 1995. Repatriation of these remains to *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i*

*Nei* may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 6, 1995

**Richard C. Waldbauer**

*Acting, Departmental Consulting Archeologist,*

*Acting, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division*

[FR Doc. 95-14294 Filed 6-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**Notice of Completion of Inventory of Native American Human Remains from Hawaii, Formerly in the Possession of the Joseph Moore Museum of Natural History, Earlham College, Richmond, IN**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of the inventory of human remains from Oahu, Hawaii, formerly in the possession of the Joseph Moore Museum of Natural History, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

The detailed inventory and assessment of the two sets of human remains from Oahu has been made by the museum staff and representatives of *Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei*, a Native Hawaiian organization recognized at 25 U.S.C. 3001 (6).

The two sets of remains were given to the museum in 1875 by unknown persons. Accession records indicate that one set of remains came from " \* \* \* a sandbed east of Honolulu, Oahu, \* \* \* ". This locality is presumably in the ahupua'a of Waikiki, in the moku of Kona. These remains consist of a complete cranium (without lower jaw) of an adult. The second set is described as coming from "Laico, Oahu." The second location presumably refers to La'ie, which is an ahupua'a in the moku of Ko'olauloa, on the north shore of Oahu. These remains consist of a frontal bone of a juvenile.

Inventory of the human remains and funerary objects and review of accompanying documentation from the two sets of Native American human remains listed above indicate that no known individuals are identifiable.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Joseph Moore Museum of Natural History, Earlham College, have determined pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2) that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these remains and present-day Native Hawaiian organizations.