

individuals were removed from Arroyo Sequit Mound in Arroyo Sequit, Ventura County, CA. The human remains were subsequently donated to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County by E.D. Mitchell. One set of human remains was identified by a tag reading "E.D.M. 281, burial 18, Arroyo Sequit Mound." The other 12 sets of human remains were identified by a tag reading "California Los Angeles County Arroyo Sequit Shell Mound Misc. Bones EDM-274." No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Oral historic, historic, ethnographic, archeological, and linguistic evidence indicates that the Arroyo Sequit area was occupied by Chumash peoples from precontact times into the historic period.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from a site in Solstice Canyon, Los Angeles County, CA. The human remains were subsequently donated to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in 1971 by the Native Daughters of the Golden West. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Oral historic, historic, ethnographic, archeological, and linguistic evidence indicates that Solstice Canyon was occupied by Chumash peoples from precontact times into the historic period.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Paradise Cove site (4-LAN-222), Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA. The human remains were labeled "LAN-222 Paradise Cove." No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Oral historic, historic, ethnographic, archeological, and linguistic evidence indicates that the Malibu area was occupied by Chumash peoples from precontact times into the historic period.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Point Dume, Los Angeles County, CA. The human remains were subsequently donated to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County by an unknown donor. The remains were labeled "Point Dume." No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Oral historic, historic, ethnographic, archeological, and linguistic evidence indicates that the Point Dume area was occupied by Chumash peoples from

precontact times into the historic period.

Archeological and linguistic evidence indicates that Chumash culture developed in place and is of substantial antiquity in the area of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties. Consultation with representatives of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California confirms that the area of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties is within the territory traditionally occupied by the Chumash and that the human remains and associated funerary objects described above are culturally affiliated with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 122 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 758 objects described 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 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Margaret Hardin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007, telephone (213) 763-3475, before March 26, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2007.

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains were removed from Kern and Kings Counties, CA, and an unknown location probably in the interior of California.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

An assessment of the human remains was made by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as the Tachi Yokut Tribe).

In or before 1918, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Kern County, CA. The human remains were brought to the museum by a private collector and accessioned on August 11, 1918 (Accession number A.847.18-1). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The accession records indicate the human remains were excavated from a location "45 miles N.W. of Bakersfield and 12 miles S.E. of Lost Hill." Based on museum records, the human remains are Native American. There is no further documentation on the original context of the human remains.

In or before 1951, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Kings

County, CA, by an unknown person. The human remains were brought to the museum by a private collector and accessioned into the Department of Mammalogy in September, 1951. In 1993, the human remains were transferred to the Department of Anthropology (Accession numbers LACM 51136, LACM.51137, and LACM 51139). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The accession records indicate two individuals were recovered from a location in Kings County "7 miles south of Lemoore." The other individual was recovered "5 miles south of Lemoore." Based on museum records, the human remains are Native American. There is no further documentation on the original context of the human remains.

In or before 1956, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown locality from probably the interior of California. The human remains were brought to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation by a private collector and accessioned on September 18, 1956 (Accession number A.6988.56-24). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The collector designated the human remains as that of a "Yokut Indian." The accession records do not indicate a specific locality nor is there further documentation on the original context of the human remains. Based on collector information and museum records, the museum has determined that the human remains are reasonably believed to be Yokut.

The five individuals described above had previously been determined to be culturally unidentifiable. However, during consultation, tribal representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California established that the Yokut had territories in portions of central California, including Kern and Kings Counties. The Yokut are divided into Northern, Southern, and Foothill Yokut. Descendants of the Yokut are members of the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American

ancestry. Officials of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Dr. Margaret Ann Hardin, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007, telephone (213) 763-3382, before March 26, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation is responsible for notifying the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 21, 2007

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation, Los Angeles, CA. The human remains were removed from Tulare County, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California (also known as the Tachi Yokut Tribe) and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California.

After further consultation with the tribal representatives, cultural affiliation has been revised for a Notice of Inventory Completion previously published in the **Federal Register** of August 16, 1999 (FR Doc 99-21068, pages 44535-44536) by adding the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. This notice supersedes the previously published Notice of Inventory Completion of August 16, 1999.

In 1932, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Robla Lomas Ranch, Woodlake, Tulare County, CA, under unknown circumstances. In 1972, the human remains were donated to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (now the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation) by Helen Phillips Spears. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Collections documentation indicates this individual was found with ten other individuals on the Robla Lomas Ranch. Documentation also suggests that the human remains are probably those of an individual killed by the Spanish during a battle known to have occurred at the Robla Lomas Ranch in 1832. Ethnohistoric information, as well as consultation with tribal representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California, indicates that the Robla Lomas Ranch is within the historic territory traditionally occupied by the Yokut. Descendants of the Yokut are members of the Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians of California; Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California; Table Mountain Rancheria of California; and Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River