

individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a piece of coral.

In 1982, human remains representing one individual were recovered during a legally authorized work project at the southwest corner of Quarters #16 on Fort Kamehameha, Oahu, HI. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects include a historic pearl four-hole button, two fish bones, and a bag of soil matrix of the burial.

In 1987, human remains representing four individuals were recovered by U.S. Army Corps archeological staff after being unearthed by neighborhood children digging in the substrate beneath Quarters #14 in the family housing area of Fort Kamehameha. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1988, human remains representing one individual were uncovered by children playing on a sand berm on Battery Hasbrouck, Fort Kamehameha. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1989, human remains representing two individuals were recovered on the surface of a recently upgraded parking lot adjacent to Battery Hasbrouck, Fort Kamehameha. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

These individuals have been determined to be Native Hawaiian based on the locations of the burials, manner of internment, and the types of associated funerary objects present.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), 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. Army 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 associated funerary objects and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the Oahu Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

This notice has been sent to officials of Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the Oahu Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Representatives of any other Native Hawaiian organization that believes

itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Laurie Lucking, cultural Resources Manager, U.S. Army Garrison, HI; telephone: (808) 656-2878, before July 21, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the Oahu Burial Council, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 12, 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 Washington County, ME in the Possession of the Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME**

**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 and from Washington County, ME in the possession of the Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Maine State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aroostook Band of MicMacs, Houlton Band of Maliseets, Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

During the 19th century, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown site in Lubec, Washington County, ME, by an unknown individual. These human remains were transferred to the Maine State Museum in 1989 by the Smithsonian Institution. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological evidence indicates this individual is morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans. The overall condition of these human remains indicates they are probably attributable to the 16th century. Washington County, ME is located within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom

the Passamaquoddy Tribe descends. There is no evidence of any other cultural group living in this area during the 16th century.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Maine State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Maine State Museum have also 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 Passamaquoddy Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aroostook Band of MicMacs, Houlton Band of Maliseets, Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Indian Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Dr. Bruce Bourque, Chief Archaeologist, Maine State Museum, 83 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333; telephone (207) 287-2301, before July 21, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains to the Passamaquoddy Tribe may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 12, 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 and Associated Funerary Objects From Maine in the Possession of the Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME**

**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 and associated funerary objects from Maine in the possession of the Maine State Museum, Augusta, ME.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Maine State Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aroostook Band of MicMacs, Houlton Band of Maliseets, Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

In the late 19th or early 20th century, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from the Riverside/Sturgis Farm site (38.14) in Vassalboro, ME, and were donated to the Maine State Museum in 1986 by the Kennebec Historical Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1989, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the Leta Young site (53.23) in Benton, ME, during legally authorized archeological testing. In 1995, these human remains were transferred to the Maine State Museum by the University of Maine at Farmington. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary object is a strand of shell beads.

The two sites listed above are located in Kennebec County, ME within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom the present-day Penobscot Indian Nation trace their descent. The individuals from these two sites date from the late precontact into the historic period (1335–1765 AD) based on radiocarbon dates of 405 +/- 105 and 432 +/- 60 B.P. respectively. Osteological evidence indicates these individuals are morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans.

In the early 1960s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Fort Pemaquid site (16.49) in Bristol, ME, by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation and were transferred to the Maine State Museum in 1982. No known individuals were identified. The fourteen associated funerary objects include sheet brass tubes, brass sheets, a copper or brass disk, leather, hide, and bark fragments.

In 1995, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Fort Pemaquid site (16.49) by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and transferred to the Maine State Museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Osteological evidence indicates these individuals are morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans. The Fort Pemaquid site is located in Lincoln County, ME within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom the present-day Penobscot Indian Nation trace their descent. Based on the associated

funerary objects and a radiocarbon date of 660 +/- 50 B.P., these human remains are estimated to be from the late to terminal precontact period into the early historic period (ca. 1190–16th century AD.).

During 1967–1969, human remains representing 23 individuals were recovered from the Goddard site (30.42) by Mr. Guy Mellgren and Mr. Edward Runge who donated them to the Maine State Museum in 1972 and 1973. No known individuals were identified. The eighteen associated funerary objects include celts, ochre, copper beads, fragments of copper, leather, fur, plant material, and a shark tooth.

In 1980, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the Goddard site (30.42) during Maine State Museum excavations. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects include copper beads, fragments of copper, plant material, fur, and leather.

Osteological evidence indicates these individuals are morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans. The Goddard site is located in Hancock County, ME within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom the present-day Penobscot Indian Nation trace their descent. Based on cultural material, specifically the presence of European trade copper, and radiocarbon dates of 377 +/- 57, 540 +/- 50, and 679 +/- 59 B.P., these human remains are estimated to be from the late precontact period to the terminal precontact period—early historic period (1153–1707 AD.). Because there is so little European trade material, an earlier rather than later date is more likely for these human remains.

In 1976, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Parson's site (29.47) by the Maine State Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Osteological evidence indicates this individual is morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans. The Parson's site is located in Knox County, ME within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom the present-day Penobscot Indian Nation trace their descent. Although the radiocarbon dates are 400 +/- 110 B.P. (1330–1770 AD.), these human remains are estimated to be from the late precontact period based on the precontact cultural material and absence of any cultural material of European or Euroamerican origin at Parson's site.

In 1984 and 1985, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Oak Island site (70.3) in Skowhegan, ME by the Maine State

Medical Examiner's office and the University of Maine at Farmington (UMF). In 1994, these human remains were transferred to the Maine State Museum by UMF. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Osteological evidence indicates this individual is morphologically consistent with contemporary Native Americans. This site is located in Somerset County, ME, within the historically documented territory of the Etchemin, from whom the present-day Penobscot Indian Nation trace their descent. Based on radiocarbon dates of 270 +/- 60 B.P. from this site, this burial dates from the late precontact to the historic period (1560–1800 AD).

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Maine State Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 43 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Maine State Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 40 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 Maine State 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 associated funerary objects and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Aroostook Band of MicMacs, Houlton Band of Maliseets, Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot 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 Dr. Bruce Bourque, Chief Archaeologist, Maine State Museum, 83 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333; telephone (207) 287–2301, before July 21, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Penobscot Indian Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: June 13, 1997.

**Daniel Haas,**

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