

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Plymouth, MA and an Associated Funerary Object from Barnstable, MA in the Possession of Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, MA**

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 Plymouth, MA in the possession of Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Pilgrim Hall Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

In 1861, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Cummaquid, Barnstable, MA by Amos Otis while plowing a field. No known individual was identified. The associated funerary objects include a copper kettle, a canister of metal fragments and nails, and other grave goods.

Although these human remains had been believed to be those of Sachem Iyannough, examination of the remains indicated they were actually of a young woman. In 1974, this individual and most of the associated funerary objects were repatriated to Frank James (Wampanoag). This remaining container of metal fragments and nails which is clearly associated with the burial, was accidentally overlooked at that time and recently found during inventorying the collections. Based on the associated funerary objects, this burial has been determined to be from the historic period. Several 17th-century colonial sources indicate the presence of Wampanoag people in the Barnstable area during the early contact period.

The associated funerary object listed above constitutes a newly-found item from a previously repatriated collection. Because the previously repatriated collection was returned prior to the enactment of NAGPRA, this item is being published to document the return of an associated funerary object as part of an action on a repatriation request pending on the date of NAGPRA's enactment.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum have determined that,

pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the one object listed above is 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. Officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3009 (2), this object is part of an action on a repatriation request pending on the date of enactment of NAGPRA and will therefore be repatriated to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

In 1884, human remains representing one individual were recovered by Mr. Paulding from Watson's Hill in Plymouth, MA during house construction. In 1962, these human remains, consisting of hair fragments, were donated to Pilgrim Hall Museum by Eunice Paulding Bassett. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1884, human remains representing one individual were recovered by Dr. Edward B. Stephens from Watson's Hill in Plymouth, MA during house construction. At some time after 1884, Dr. Stephens donated a large Native collection to Pilgrim Hall Museum which contained the human remains, consisting of hair fragments. Documents note that during the house construction, Dr. Stephens recovered a skeleton, some hair, and a stone tablet. The location of the skeleton and stone tablet is unknown. No associated funerary objects are present in the collections of Pilgrim Hall Museum.

Based on historical documents, Watson's Hill in Plymouth, MA is a known settlement of the Patuxet Wampanoag who lived in the Plymouth area prior to the arrival of Europeans on the *Mayflower* and other ships. Early historic documents list the Native place name as *Cantaugheantiest*, a Wampanoag term meaning "planted fields." Based on the discovery of many human remains in this area, Watson's Hill is likely to have been a Patuxet Wampanoag burial ground in the late pre-contact and early historic periods.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Pilgrim Hall Museum 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 Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of

the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah).

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Karin J. Goldstein Curator, Pilgrim Hall Museum, 75 Court Street, Plymouth, MA 02360; telephone (508) 746-1620, ext. 4, before September 14, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 4, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 98-21834 Filed 8-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Wisconsin in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI**

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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by State Historical Society of Wisconsin professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

During 1989-1991, human remains representing a minimum of 139 individuals were recovered from the Tremaine site (47-Lc-0095) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of

the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 139 associated funerary objects include ceramics, sherds, projectile point, scrapers, and flakes, shell, copper fragments, galena fragments, stone pipe bowls, catlinite fragments, bison scapula hoes, river cobbles, mammal bone, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon data and ceramic typology, the Tremaine site has been identified as an Oneota occupation dating between 1300-1600 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Filler site (47-Lc-0149) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the Filler site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View Phase occupation dating between 1500-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1986 and 1989, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the OT site (47-Lc-0262) by field crews of the Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as part of the USH 53 Expressway Project. No known individuals were identified. The 26 associated funerary objects include ceramics, ceramic sherds, lithics (including projectile points, scrapers, & flakes), shell, shell beads, a copper disc, copper beads, stone pipe bowls, and wood fragments.

Based on radiocarbon dates and ceramic typology, the OT site has been identified as an Oneota Valley View phase occupation dating between 1450-1650 A.D. The Oneota tradition in western Wisconsin has generally been

documented by native oral traditions, European explorers' accounts, historians, and anthropologists as ancestral to the present-day Iowa Tribe, the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 141 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 165 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 State Historical Society of Wisconsin 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 Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Otoe/Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma, Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Wooley, Curator of Anthropology, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488; telephone: (608) 264-6574, before September 14, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 10, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

In accordance with Department of Justice policy, notice is hereby given that on July 28, 1998, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v.*

Anamet, Inc., et al., Civil No. 98-2174, was lodged in the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois. The Compliant filed by the United States sought to recover costs incurred by the United States pursuant to CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., at the Dunavan Oil Site ("Site") in Oakwood, Vermilion County, Illinois. The Consent Decree requires Anamet Inc., Citizens Gas and Coke Utility, Nacco Materials Handling Group, Inc., General Electric Co., General Motors Corp., Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co., R.R. Donnelly & Sons, Trunkline Gas Co., UNR Industries, Walker Construction Co., Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Liquid Waste Removal, and Gurney J. Busch, Inc., to reimburse the United States in the amount of \$175,000.00 in past costs incurred by the United States in connection with the Site.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments concerning the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 7611, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044, and should refer to *United States v. Anamet, Inc., et al.*, D.J. Ref. No. 90-11-2-1262.

The proposed Consent Decree may be examined at any of the following offices: (1) The United States Attorney for the Central District of Illinois, 201 South Vine Street, Suite 226, Urbana, IL 61801 (contact Assistant United States Attorney David Hoff); (2) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590 (contact Assistant Regional Counsel Jose DeLeon); and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202-624-0892. Copies of the proposed Consent Decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, NW., 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, telephone (202) 624-0892. For a copy of the Consent Decree please enclose a check in the amount of \$8.00 (25 cents per page reproduction costs) payable to Consent Decree Library.

Joel M. Gross,

*Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement
Section, Environment and Natural Resources
Division.*

[FR Doc. 98-21913 Filed 8-13-98; 8:45 am]

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