

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.