

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 Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, 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 Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, ME.

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

Prior to 1966, human remains representing one individual were uncovered at Benton Falls, ME during a mill foundation excavation. These human remains were donated to the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. The three associated funerary objects are tubular copper beads.

Based on the associated funerary objects, this individual has been determined to be Native American. The copper beads also appear to be from the historic period (post-1600 AD). Because these human remains are likely from the post-contact period (post-1600 A.D.) and historical documents place the Wabanaki in Maine during this time, these human remains are affiliated with the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot present-day tribes.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Hathaway site (91-1), Passadumkeag, ME during an archaeological excavation conducted by Dr. Dean Snow and sponsored by the University of Maine and the National Science Foundation. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including

the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot." A radiocarbon date of 200+/-80 A.D. from charcoal near the human remains dates these remains to well within the Ceramic Period considered ancestral to the present-day tribes of Maine.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were donated to the University of Maine by the Portland Society of Natural History. In 1930, these human remains were recovered during streetcar track construction in Waterville, ME. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on dental morphology, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Published reports of the excavation indicated there was red-stained sand in association with these human remains (the sand was not recovered). Based on the state of preservation and the lack of red staining on these human remains, the date of burial has been estimated to be from the Ceramic into the Historic period (c. 1,000 B.C. to post-1600 A.D.). Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were donated to the University of Maine by the Portland National History Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Information accompanying these human remains indicate they were recovered from Rogers (possibly Roques or Rogues) Island. No further information is available. Based on the state of preservation of the remains and coastal location of the site, a shell midden context for these human remains is likely. Interment in shell middens is commonly associated with the Ceramic period. Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine by the Portland Natural History Society. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Information accompanying these human remains indicates that they were acquired in 1924 by Mr. Samuel Hiscock of Round Pond, ME from a "workman" digging in the Damariscotta Oyster Shell Heaps, ME. This information also suggests there may have been some Ceramic period objects with the human remains which were not included in the donation. Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of the Damariscotta Shell Heaps indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

During the 1960s, human remains representing two individuals from Cape Elizabeth and South Freeport, ME were donated to the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine by the Portland Natural History Society. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Information with these human remains indicates they were removed from Cape Elizabeth, ME and donated to the Portland Natural History Society in 1955 by Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson of Portland, ME; and a Mr. Randall donated additional human remains from South Freeport, ME. These human remains were not cataloged by the Portland Natural History Society, and have been co-mingled so that it is not possible to separate them by locality. Based on dental morphology, these human remains have been determined to be Native American. Based on the recovery of these human remains from the bases of eroded banks and the state of preservation of the remains, the date of burial has been estimated to be from the Ceramic into the Historic period (c. 1,000 B.C. to post-1600 A.D.). Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

Prior to 1971, human remains representing one individual from "High Point", Hampden, ME were donated to the Department of Anthropology, possibly by Mr. Earl Banks. No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

Based on the molar wear patterns present, this individual has been determined to be Native American. Although this exact site is unknown, the state of preservation of these human remains indicate that they are fairly recent, probably post-contact (c.1600).

Because these human remains are likely from the post-contact period (post-1600 A.D.) and historical documents place the Wabanaki in Maine during this time, these human remains are affiliated with the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot present-day tribes.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from a highly disturbed sand dune (71-2) in Farmington Falls, ME by unknown person(s) and have been curated at the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, since that time. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the state of preservation, these human remains are believed to date from the Ceramic period into the contact period. Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

In 1973, human remains representing two individuals were removed from Winnock's Neck (site 8-1), Scarborough, ME during investigations by amateur archeologists. These human remains and field notes pertaining to them were subsequently donated to the University of Maine by unknown individual(s). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The field notes accompanying these remains indicate they were recovered with three pottery sherds, indicating a likely Ceramic Period date for these human remains. Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

In 1984, human remains representing a minimum of one individual from the Todd site (17-11) Bremem, ME were recovered by a University of Maine research team. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Todd site (17-11) has been identified as a shell midden dating to the late Ceramic period (post 1000 A.D.). Archaeological evidence based on the material culture of Maine indicates that the Ceramic Period (c. 1,000 B.C. to the contact period) "is the prehistory of those Algonkian speakers known generally as the Wabenakis; including the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, [and] Penobscot."

In 1989, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were recovered from the Eddington Bend site (74-8), Eddington, ME during a FERC-required recovery excavation by University of Maine personnel. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were recoverable.

Based on dental morphology, these individuals have been determined to be Native American. Based on the presence of a highly oxidized and unrecoverable piece of iron in the pit feature with the human remains and apparent iron or steel tool cut marks on the bones, these human remains probably date to the post-contact period. Because these human remains are likely from the post-contact period (post-1600 A.D.) and historical documents place the Wabanaki in Maine during this time, these human remains are affiliated with the Micmac, Malecite, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot present-day tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 21 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Department of Anthropology, University of Maine have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the three 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 Department of Anthropology, University of Maine 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 Aroostook Band of MicMacs, Houlton Band of Maliseets, Passamaquoddy Tribe, 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. David Sanger, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469; telephone: (207) 581-1894, before February 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin

after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 15, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

President's Advisory Board on Race; Meetings

ACTION: President's Advisory Board on Race and related meetings.

SUMMARY: The President's Advisory Board on Race will meet on February 10 and 11, 1998 in the San Francisco Bay area. On February 10, Advisory Board members will visit sites in the area where organizations are having success at addressing issues relating to poverty and race. At approximately 6:00 p.m., there will be a community forum in San Jose at a site to be determined. The purpose of the forum is to provide an opportunity for residents from the community to raise issues of general concern in the areas of race and racial reconciliation.

On February 11, the Advisory Board will meet in San Jose at a site to be determined to discuss issues relating to race and poverty. The meeting will include panel discussions with national experts, as well as individuals with local and regional expertise. The meeting will include time for questions from the public.

The public is welcome to attend the community forum and the Advisory Board meeting on a first-come, first-seated basis. Members of the public may also submit to the contact person, any time before or after the meeting, written statements to the Board. Written comments may be submitted by mail, telegram, facsimile, or electronic mail, and should contain the writer's name, address and commercial, government, or organizational affiliation, if any. The address of the President's Initiative on Race is 750 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20503. The electronic mail address is <http://www.whitehouse.gov/Initiatives/OneAmerica>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact our main office number, (202) 395-1010, for the exact time and location of the meetings. Other comments or questions regarding this meeting may be directed to Randy D. Ayers, (202) 395-1010, or via facsimile, (202) 395-1020.