

remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

An assessment of the human remains, and catalogue records and associated documents relevant to the human remains, was made by Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico.

In 1904 or earlier, human remains representing at least one individual were removed from an unknown location on tribal lands of the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico, "Cochite [sic] Pueblo Ruin," by an unknown individual. The human remains were purchased by F.W. Putnam from the Fred Harvey Company. The human remains were acquired by Mrs. P.A. Hearst, who donated the human remains to the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology in 1904. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the circumstances of burial, the human remains are identified as Native American. The geographical location of the burial on tribal lands indicates that the human remains are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico.

Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Bureau of Indian Affairs 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 Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley CA 94720, telephone (510) 642-6096, before September 19, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 8, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA

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 and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various sites in western Massachusetts, including Hampden and Hampshire Counties.

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 within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Springfield Science Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

The human remains and associated funerary objects are described in this notice according to county and town, and site location when available.

Hampden County, MA.

In 1864, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Fort Hill site (also known as the Long Hill Street site), Springfield, Hampden County, MA, by local collector Alfred Booth. The remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum by Mr. Booth in the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1895, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Fort Hill site (also known as the Long Hill Street site), Springfield, Hampden County, MA, by L.G. Grant, while excavating for the cellar of a house. The

human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by J.T. Bowne, who had purchased them from G. Sherman in 1903. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to Mr. Bowne's journal, the human remains were encountered in fireplaces or pits.

The Fort Hill site dates to the Historic period. The settlement was built in 1666 and was occupied by Native Americans until 1675. The human remains were probably buried during this time.

In 1899 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Crescent Hill site, Springfield, Hampden County, MA, by Nathan D. Bill. Mr. Bill donated the human remains to the Springfield Science Museum in 1899. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Crescent Hill site, Springfield, Hampden County, MA, by an unknown individual and were later acquired by the Springfield Science Museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Crescent Hill site does not have an established chronology, but it probably dates to the Late Woodland period or early in the Historic period.

In 1902, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Chapin/Dakin site (also known as West Springfield Meadows), Hampden County, MA, by Dr. W.H. Chapin and were accessioned by the Springfield Science Museum in the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1903, human remains representing a minimum of one individual and, in 1907, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from the Chapin/Dakin site (also known as West Springfield Meadows), Hampden County, MA, by J.T. Bowne and were accessioned by the Springfield Science Museum in 1925. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Local history maintains that an extensive Woodland period habitation site existed at West Springfield Meadows. Objects found at the site but not associated with the burials include Levanna-type projectile points and pottery, which suggest a Middle to Late Woodland period occupation (A.D. 100-1500).

In 1912 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one