

individual were removed from the north side of Meadow Road, 200 feet from the State Road (known as the Meadow/State Road site) in Longmeadow, Hampden County, MA, by R.O. Morris. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the remains from Mr. Morris in 1912. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although the Meadow/State Road site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

In 1917 or before, human remains consisting of one complete human skeleton, representing one individual, were removed from a site on the Chicopee River opposite the Page-Storm Drop Forge Company, Chicopee, Hampden County, MA, by F.T. Ley. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains in 1917. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

In 1917 or before and 1918 or before, human remains consisting of two partial skeletons, representing a minimum of two individuals, were removed from the north bank of the Chicopee River at the junction with the Connecticut River, Chicopee, Hampden County, MA, by F.T. Ley. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects in 1917 and 1918. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects acquired in 1917 are one hammer stone, one fire-cracked rock, five flakes, and one unidentified stone artifact.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

In 1921 or before, human remains consisting of a partial cranium, representing one individual, were removed from an unknown site in Hampden County, MA, by local collector E.H. Barney. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains from Mr. Barney in 1921. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although there is no age information contained in the museum records, the

condition of the human remains suggests a Late Woodland or later date (post-A.D. 1000).

In 1923 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the bank of the Agawam River, Agawam, Hampden County, MA, by A.C. Yost. The remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum by Mr. Yost in 1923. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

In 1925 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Smith Farm site, South Hadley Falls, Hampden County, MA, by local collector W.B. Sturtevant. The remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum by Mr. Sturtevant in 1925. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The bones are stained green from the presence of copper in the burial, suggesting that this was an Adena burial dating to the Early Woodland period (1000-200 B.C.).

In 1933 or before, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the west end of the South End Bridge, Springfield, Hampden County, MA, by an unknown collector. The remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum by the W.H. Graham Corporation in 1933. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the grounds of the Page-Storm Drop Forge Company, Chicopee, Hampden County, MA, by an unknown person. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains from Mrs. F. Storm in 1937. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late

Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

At an unknown date during the 1940s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the Alsing's Rock Shelter site in Wilbraham, Hampden County, MA, by H. Morhman. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects from Mr. Morhman in 1977. No known individual was identified. The 132 associated funerary objects are 47 charcoal fragments, 1 rodent tooth, 61 burned animal bone fragments, 8 wood fragments, 1 quartz Levanna point, 8 shell fragments, 1 quartzite flake, and 5 stone core fragments. The quartz Levanna point suggests that the site dates to the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1500).

In 1975 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from 943 Main Street, Agawam, Hampden County, MA, by H.A. Briggs. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects from Mr. Briggs in 1975. No known individual was identified. The nine associated funerary objects are flint blades.

Although this site has not been dated, the burial location and mortuary practices are consistent with Native American interments found in western Massachusetts during the Late Woodland period and early in the Historic period.

In the 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of 49 individuals were removed from the Guida Farm site, Westfield, Hampden County, MA, by W.R. Young. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects from Mr. Young in 1979. No known individuals were identified. The 126 associated funerary objects are 1 adze blade tip; 46 charcoal pieces; 17 faunal fragments; 11 chert, quartz, quartzite, and basalt flakes; 1 burned nut hull; 1 quartzite projectile point; 2 igneous rock fragments; and 47 cord-marked, incised, and undecorated pottery sherds.

The Guida Farm site is described by Douglas S. Byers and Irving Rouse in a Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut article published in 1960 as a habitation site with burial components dating from the Early Woodland through the Late Woodland period (circa 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1500).

Hampshire County, MA.

In 1957, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Fort River site, Hadley, Hampshire County, MA, by W.R. Young. The remains were