

accessioned by the Springfield Science Museum in 1979. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although the Fort River 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 a site in North Hadley, Hampshire County, MA, by an unknown collector. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the remains in 1975 from an unknown person. 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, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a burial site in North Hadley, Hampshire County, MA, by W.R. Young. The year in which the Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains and associated funerary object is uncertain, but it may have been 1979. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a retouched flake.

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 1986 or before, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 19-HS-276, in North Hatfield, Hampshire County, MA, by W.S. Rodimon. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains from Mr. Rodimon in 1986. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Although site 19-HS-276 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 1996, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a site at South Hadley Falls, Hampshire County, MA, by C.S. Allen. The Springfield Science Museum

acquired the human remains and associated funerary objects from Mr. Allen in the same year. No known individual was identified. The 45 associated funerary objects are copper beads. The presence of copper beads suggests that the burial is Adena, dating the site to the Early Woodland period (circa 1000-200 B.C.).

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a site in North Amherst, Hampshire County, MA, by an unknown collector. It is unknown how and when the Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains. 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.

Western Massachusetts.

In 1917 or before, human remains consisting of two crania, representing two individuals, were removed from an unknown site in western Massachusetts by an unknown individual. The Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains in 1917 by unknown means. No known individuals were 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 period or later date (post-A.D. 1000).

At unknown dates, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from unknown sites in western Massachusetts by unknown collectors. It is unknown how and when the Springfield Science Museum acquired the human remains. No known individuals were 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 period or later date (post-A.D. 1000).

Based on historic documentation, geographic location of the burials, and oral history, the human remains and associated funerary objects described above are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the present-day Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. All of the western Massachusetts sites described above lie within the known homeland of the Mohican Indians. Occupation of the area by the Mohican Indians is well documented for the Historic period, and

Mohican oral history maintains that there is also prehistoric occupation in the Hudson and Connecticut River Valleys. The Mohican Indians are represented today by the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Officials of the Springfield Science Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 84 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Springfield Science Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 321 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 Springfield Science Museum 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 associated funerary objects and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact David Stier, Director, Springfield Science Museum, 220 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103, telephone (413) 263-6800, extension 321, before September 19, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Springfield Science Museum is responsible for notifying the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 10, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Montana, Missoula, MT, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.