

Officials of the Humphrey Center for American Indian Studies, Central Lakes College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Humphrey Center for American Indian Studies, Central Lakes College 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 sacred objects and the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred objects should contact Sharon Fodness, Humphrey Center for American Indian Studies, Central Lakes College, 501 West College Drive, Brainerd, MN 56401, e-mail sfodness@clcmn.edu, telephone (218) 855-8194, before September 19, 2003. Repatriation of the sacred objects to the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Humphrey Center for American Indian Studies, Central Lakes College is responsible for notifying the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 18, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-21345 Filed 8-19-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; Correction**

**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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from site 35UM35, within the town of Umatilla, OR.

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 these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and the number of associated funerary objects that were reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published November 17, 1998 (FR Doc. 98-30681, pages 63945-63946). A review of Oregon State Museum of Anthropology collections resulted in the identification of 2 additional sets of Native American human remains and 11 additional associated funerary objects from site 35UM35, all culturally affiliated with the same tribe listed in the original notice. The notice also corrects the total number of associated funerary objects.

The sixth paragraph in the original notice is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

In 1965, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from site 35UM35, within the town of Umatilla, OR, during legally authorized excavations conducted by University of Oregon archeologists. No known individuals were identified. The 16 associated funerary objects are 1 pounder, 1 piece of quartzite, bones of a gray fox, fragments of mussel shell, unworked flakes, 1 steatite bead, 1 dentalium shell bead, 1 piece of antler, 6 chert tools, and 2 basalt fragments.

The ninth paragraph in the original notice is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 12 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 17 objects described 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 Oregon State Museum of Anthropology 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact C. Melvin Aikens, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97402-1224, telephone (541) 346-5115, before September 19, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Oregon State Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 9, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.*

[FR Doc. 03-21339 Filed 8-19-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, and U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC**

**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 in the possession of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC. The human remains were removed from tribal lands of the Pueblo of Cochiti, Sandoval County, NM.

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. 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.*

[FR Doc. 03-21341 Filed 8-19-03; 8:45 am]

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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