

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.

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 University of Montana, Missoula, MT, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC. The human remains were removed from the Flathead Indian Reservation, Lake County, MT.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by The University of Montana and the Bureau of Indian Affairs professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

In 1950, human remains (UMFC44) representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Lake County, MT. Although the human remains are too fragmentary to evaluate ancestry with certainty, some characteristics are present that are typical of Native Americans. Moreover, the degree of weathering of the human remains is consistent with a prehistoric age, and the human remains are therefore considered to be Native American. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains (UMFC56) representing a minimum of one individual were removed by Lake County law enforcement authorities from an undisclosed location on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Lake County, MT. The character of the dental wear is similar to that on prehistoric Native American individuals from the region and the human remains therefore are considered most likely Native American. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Lake County Sheriff/Coroner had custody of the human remains until May 2002. At that time, The University of Montana sought and received custody of the human remains from the Lake County Sheriff/Coroner for the purpose of returning the human remains to

Native American tribes pursuant to applicable State and Federal laws.

The region from which the human remains originated was inhabited during prehistoric and historic times by the ancestors of the present-day Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana. On the basis of oral traditions; geographic, kinship, archeological, anthropological, and historical data; and study of the human remains, the University of Montana has determined that the human remains are culturally affiliated with members of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Officials of The University of Montana 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 two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of The University of Montana 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 Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Thomas A. Foor, Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59806, telephone (406) 243-2971, before September 19, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Montana is responsible for notifying the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana 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: The University of Montana, Missoula, MT

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 University of Montana, Missoula, MT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various locations in western Montana.

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 The University of Montana professional staff in consultation with the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Prior to 1991, human remains (UMFC01) representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown location in Montana west of the Continental Divide. Some of the human remains are stained with a red substance likely to be ochre, which is consistent with a prehistoric Native American secondary burial practice. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Prior to 1991, human remains (UMFC10) representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Montana west of the Continental Divide. The human remains are weathered to an extent consistent with an age of several hundred years, and the human remains therefore probably are associated with the prehistoric Native American inhabitants of Montana. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Prior to 1991, human remains (UMFC11) representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Montana west of the Continental Divide. Some of the human remains are stained with a red substance likely to be ochre, which is consistent with a prehistoric Native American secondary burial practice. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Prior to 1991, human remains (UMFC15) representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown location in Montana west of the Continental Divide. Some of the