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Dated: January 21, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 03-5513 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: 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. 3005, Sec. 7, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA, that meet the definition of "sacred objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (d)(3). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The eight cultural items, removed from various locations in western Massachusetts, are a ceramic elbow pipe, a steatite elbow pipe, a steatite pipe with incised decoration, a clay tubular pipe stem, a worked bone tubular pipe, a steatite turtle pipe, a slate animal effigy pipe bowl, and a steatite platform pipe.

In 1929, L. Lamb donated a ceramic elbow pipe from an unknown site in South Hadley, Hampshire County, MA, to the Springfield Science Museum. The circumstances surrounding its removal from South Hadley are unknown. This pipe likely dates to the Late Woodland period (circa A.D. 1000-1580).

In 1982, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a steatite elbow pipe from an unknown site in Belchertown, Hampshire County, MA. This item was donated to the museum by C.W. Hull who purchased it from S. Grasso. The circumstances surrounding its removal from Belchertown are unknown. This pipe likely dates to the Late Woodland period (circa A.D. 1000-1580).

Also in 1982, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a steatite tubular pipe stem with incised decorations from an unknown site in Agawam, Hampden County, MA. This item was donated to the museum by C.W. Hull. The circumstances surrounding its removal from Agawam are unknown. This pipe likely dates to the Early Woodland period (circa 1000 B.C.-A.D. 600).

In 1986, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a clay tubular pipe stem and a worked bone tubular pipe, which had been removed from the Bark Wigwams site (MA site 19-HS-280), Northampton, Hampshire County, MA, by W.S. Rodimon. The year the objects were removed is unknown. The Bark Wigwams site likely dates to the Early Historic period (circa A.D. 1625-1637) based on the presence of Dutch trade beads recovered from the site.

Also in 1986, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a steatite turtle pipe, which had been removed from MA site 19-FR-24 in Deerfield, Franklin County, MA, by W.S. Rodimon. The year it was removed is unknown. The site in Deerfield likely dates to the Late Woodland and Contact periods (circa A.D. 1580-1700).

Also in 1986, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a slate animal effigy pipe removed from the Baptist Hill site in Palmer, Hampden County, MA, by C.W. Hull. The year it was removed is unknown. The Baptist Hill site likely dates to the Late Woodland and Contact periods (circa A.D. 1580-1700).

In 1986, the Springfield Science Museum acquired a steatite platform pipe removed from the Riverside Y-4 site (MA site 19-FR-269), Gill, Franklin County, MA, by W.S. Rodimon. The year it was removed is unknown. The site in Gill likely dates to the Middle Woodland period (circa A.D. 600-1000).

Based on the geographic location of these sites within the historically known homeland of the Mohican Indians, these pipes are most likely culturally affiliated with the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin, also known as the Stockbridge Munsee Tribe of Mohican Indians. The Stockbridge Indians were removed from Massachusetts in the late 1700s. Mohican traditional religious leaders indicated during consultation that the pipes are needed for the practice of traditional Mohican religion by present-day adherents.

Officials at the Springfield Science Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(C), these eight pipes 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 Springfield Science Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these sacred objects and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these sacred objects should contact David Stier, Director, Springfield Science Museum, 220 State Street, Springfield, MA 01103, telephone (413) 263-6800, extension 321, before April 7, 2003. Repatriation of these sacred 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: January 24, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 03-5511 Filed 3-6-03; 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, Sec. 5, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Springfield Science Museum, Springfield, MA. These human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from various sites in Florida.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003, Sec. 5 (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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Springfield Science Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

In 1906, human remains consisting of one bone fragment, representing one individual, were removed from Rice Creek Mound (Florida site #8PU2), Putnam County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Two projectile points collected from the shell mound have been identified as Putnam and Levy stemmed varieties, dating the shell mound to the Archaic period (5000-1000 B.C.).

In 1906, human remains consisting of 10 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 1 individual, were removed from a shell mound on the east bank of the St. Johns River, 5 miles west of Enterprise, Seminole County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, this site is either the Mound Near Fort Florida (Florida site #8VO50) or Fort Florida Mound (Florida site #8V049), both of which date to the St. Johns II period (A.D. 750-1562).

In 1906, human remains consisting of 42 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 2 individuals, were removed from the Spring Grove Shell Mound (Florida site #VO55), Enterprise, Seminole County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, this site dates to the Orange period (circa 2000-100 B.C.).

In 1906, human remains consisting of 41 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 1 individual, were removed from a burial mound at Ross Hummock, 3 miles south of Oak Hill, Volusia County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects are one turtle carapace fragment, two clam shells, and one fragment of St. Johns plain pottery, which suggest that the site dates to between 700 B.C. and A.D. 1562.

In 1906, human remains consisting of 15 bone fragments, representing a

minimum of 1 individual, and human remains consisting of 61 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 2 individuals, were removed from a shell mound in Oak Hill, Volusia County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, the site is either Florida site #VO125 or VO128, both of which date from the Mount Taylor period to the St. Johns period (circa 5000 B.C.-A.D. 1562).

In 1906, human remains consisting of 31 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 3 individuals, were removed from the Hernandez Shell Mound (Cotton site) (Florida site #8VO83), Ormond, Volusia County, FL, by J.T. Bowne. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1925 by Mr. Bowne. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, fragments of Orange plain, Orange incised, St. Johns plain, St. Johns incised, St. Johns cord-marked, and St. Johns check-stamped pottery recovered from the site suggest that the site dates from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1562.

In 1909, human remains consisting of seven bone fragments, representing a minimum of two individuals, were removed from a shell mound in Everglades, Collier County, FL, by L.J. Sikes. These human remains were donated to the Springfield Science Museum in 1928 by Mr. Sikes. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Ten fragments of St. Johns plain pottery collected in the vicinity of the graves place the age of the site between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1562.

In 1912, human remains consisting of 35 bone fragments, representing a minimum of 1 individual, were removed from the Orangedale Shell Mound (Florida site #8SJ21), St. Johns County, FL, by C.B. Moore and were donated to the Springfield Science Museum the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, the plain and stamped pottery recovered at the site dates to the St. Johns I and II periods and places the age of the site between 700 B.C. and A.D. 1562.

In 1912, human remains consisting of three bone fragments, representing a minimum of one individual, were removed from the Old Okahumpta Shell Mound (Florida site #LA57) near Old Okahumpta, Lake County, FL, by C.B.

Moore and were donated to the Springfield Science Museum the same year. No known individual was identified. The associated funerary objects are 14 shell beads. According to the Florida State Archaeologist, the site dates to the St. Johns II period (A.D. 750-1562).

The nine sites listed above are located within the known territory historically occupied by the Miccosukee Indians. During consultation, the sites were identified as earlier occupation areas by representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians.

Officials of the Springfield Science Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (9-10), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 15 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Springfield Science Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001, Sec. 2 (3)(A), the 18 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, Sec. 2 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these 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 April 7, 2003. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Springfield Science Museum is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 17, 2003.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 03-5512 Filed 3-6-03; 8:45 am]

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