

Coosa River Survey (1EE?)

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The site is located in Elmore County, Alabama, along the Coosa River. Collection is believed to have been carried out by Troy University archaeologists during a surface collection survey. The date of collection and time period for the site are unknown. These human remains were then housed at the Troy University Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains.

Hawley Money Pit (1HE?)

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. The 20 associated funerary objects are two lithic flakes, 15 stones, two lots of oyster shell, and one green Coke-a-Cola bottle. The site is located in Henry County, Alabama near the city of Abbeyville, and was excavated in 2002 by MacDonald Brooms of Troy University. Hawley Money Pit possibly dates to the Mississippian period with some modern intrusion. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the Troy University Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Birmingham Police Department Find (1JE? Case No. 83BHO8328)

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The location is believed to be in Jefferson County, Alabama near Birmingham, and are believed to have been collected as a possible crime scene by the Birmingham Police Department in 1983. The time period of the site is unknown. These human remains were then housed in the Troy University Forensics Lab. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains.

Honey Bluff (9BT?)

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The site is believed to be located in Brantley County, Georgia. The date of excavation, the primary investigator, and the time period for Honey Bluff are unknown. These human remains were housed in the Troy University Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

Troy University has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 32 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 1,485 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after May 5, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Troy University must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. Troy University is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-05808 Filed 4-3-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039842; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion:
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and
Ethnology, Harvard University,
Cambridge, MA**

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

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after May 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Jane Pickering, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the PMAE, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

Based on the available information, human remains representing, at least, six individuals have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were collected at the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, Kay County, OK. The human remains are hair clippings collected from two individuals who were recorded as being 18 years old, two individuals who were recorded as being 17 years old, and two

individuals who were recorded as being 16 years old and identified as “Creek.” Lawrence E. Correll took the hair clippings at the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School between 1930 and 1933. Correll sent the hair clippings to George Woodbury, who donated the hair clippings to the PMAE in 1935. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the available information and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is clearly identified by the information available about the human remains described in this notice.

Determinations

The PMAE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of six individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after May 5, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The PMAE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: March 26, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-05813 Filed 4-3-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039850;
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Riverside intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony and that have a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after May 5, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Megan Murphy, University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone (951) 827-6349, email megan.murphy@ucr.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the University of California, Riverside, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

A total of eight cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The eight objects of cultural patrimony are six lots of charcoal, one lot of soil samples, and one lot of ceramics.

In 1979, Stanley Berryman submitted three charcoal samples to the University of California, Riverside radiocarbon dating laboratory from archaeological site CA-SDI-5344 (SDM-W-1583). The samples dated to about A.D. 1100 and were associated with lithic debitage and marine shell. No other items were collected from the site and no known archaeological collections from the site exist at other institutions.

In 1979, Keith Polan submitted three charcoal samples and one soil sample to the University of California, Riverside radiocarbon dating laboratory from archaeological site CA-SDI-5669 in the city of Santee, San Diego County. The

site was described as a village site with habitation debris. Objects removed from the site included lithics, pottery, shell beads, stone beads, bone awls, arrow shaft straightener, quartz crystals, metates and manos, pendants, clay pipes, animal bone, fire-affected rock, charcoal, and historic items. UCR NAGPRA Program staff attempted to locate the collection associated with the 1979 project but were unable to do so.

In 1975, Charlotte McGowan submitted one charcoal sample to the University of California, Riverside radiocarbon dating laboratory from archaeological site CA-SDI-12809. The sample dates to about 320 +/- 50 years before present. McGowan described the site as an extensive village site, many hearths noted on surface. Objects reported include lithic scatters, fire-affected rock, ground stone tools, ceramics, steatite arrow-shaft straighteners, shell beads, bone tools, shelf scatter and faunal scatter. UCR NAGPRA Program staff attempted to locate the collection associated with the 1975 project but were unable to do so.

In 2024, the University of California, Riverside NAGPRA Program staff discovered a bag of ceramic sherds in UCR's archaeological collections labelled, “ceramic sherds, San Diego co.”. The sherds are believed to be related to the work of retired archaeology professor Philip Wilke.

Determinations

The University of California, Riverside has determined that:

- The eight objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La