

Service is not responsible for the identifications in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified. The individual was discovered on March 31, 1995, by an archaeological monitor along the cutbank of the road between Rancheria Court and the water tank, close to a rock shelter site at CA-MRP-382. The human remains were then accessioned into the Yosemite National Park collections (YOSE-6108). No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified. The individual was discovered on June 24, 1997, by a camper within Yosemite National Park at Housekeeping camp. The individual later found in the park collections with a note detailing the information above but was never accessioned into the collections. No associated funerary objects are present.

In April 2014, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Yosemite Village Site Complex (CA-MRP-056/H), during a subsurface survey (2014E). The intent of the survey was to further identify and characterize the area of potential effect for the rehabilitation of two buildings that comprise the Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex. Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, 10 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 63 associated funerary objects are three lots light bulb fragments, three sherds of glass fragments, four lots of glass fragments, two lots of mixed metal, two wire nail fragments, seven lots of wire nail fragments, one lot of burned milled wood, one slightly charred milled wood fragment, two lots of milled wood, one electrical fuse, two lots of ceramic sewer pipe fragments, one whiteware ceramic sherd, one lot of obsidian and chert debitage, one lot of obsidian and volcanic debitage, 24 lots of obsidian debitage, three edge-modified obsidian fragments, one obsidian discoidal edge-modified fragment, one projectile point fragment, one granite manuport, one lot of obsidian biface fragments, and one rodent bone.

In January 2016, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Yosemite Village Site Complex (CA-MRP-056/H), during a subsurface survey (2015E). The intent of the survey was to resolve an adverse effect to the site from rehabilitation of

the Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex. Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, 36 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 186 associated funerary objects are three glass pieces, one shell button fragment, four obsidian tinklers, one obsidian perforator, one granite manuport, one obsidian drill, two granite handstones, eight steatite vessel fragments, one granite cobble tool, three obsidian edge-modified pieces (oval scrapers), 42 obsidian edge-modified pieces, one lot of obsidian edge-modified piece fragments, three rose spring contracting stem projectile points, four rose spring corner notched points, one elko corner-notched projectile point, one large stemmed dart point, three stone cores, one obsidian exhausted core, seven obsidian biface fragments, two desert side-notched projectile points, two cottonwood triangular projectile points, one basalt biface fragment, 45 lots of obsidian debitage, three lots quartz debitage, one lot obsidian and quartz debitage, one lot of obsidian and chert debitage, six soil column samples, six light fraction soil samples, one unidentifiable bone micro fragment, one bone bead, three non-human tooth enamel fragments, one lot of non-human mammal bones, and 25 non-human faunal bones.

#### Determinations

YOSE has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 48 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 249 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.
- The Bishop Paiute Tribe; Bridgeport Indian Colony; Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California; Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California; and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California have priority for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

#### Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by December 21, 2026, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains or

cultural items. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

1. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization identified in this notice and, if joined to a claim for disposition from one or more of the Indian Tribes, the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation and the Mono Lake Kootzaduka'a Tribe, non-federally recognized Indian groups.

2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing claims for disposition are received, YOSE must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. YOSE is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and to any other consulting parties.

*Authority:* Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: December 11, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-23361 Filed 12-18-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6789; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041558; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intended Repatriation: Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS) intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object and that has a known lineal descendant.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural

item in this notice to Cecily Marcus, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 West Kellogg Blvd., Saint Paul, MN 55102, email [cecily.marcus@mnhs.org](mailto:cecily.marcus@mnhs.org).

**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 Minnesota Historical Society, 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 one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one sacred object is a pipe bowl and stem (MNHS #1797 A,B). According to the history inscribed on the pipe stem, the pipe belonged to Medweganoonnid (also spelled Mdwegwanonind and Mah-deva-ga-no-nind), "the head chief of the Red Lake Indians—Ojibways" and was gifted to Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple (d.1901) by Chief Kay-bay-no-ding, son of Medweganoonnid. The pipe was purchased by the Minnesota Daughters of the Revolution Chapters in 1939 as part of the Bishop Whipple Indian Collection, which was later transferred to Minnesota Historical Society as part of the Sibley House transfer by the Sibley House Association of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution on May 21, 1996. No potentially hazardous substances are known to have been used to treat this item.

#### Determinations

The Minnesota Historical Society has determined that:

- The one sacred object described in this notice is a specific ceremonial object needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

- Daniel King is connected to the cultural item described in this notice.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by 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 cultural item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Minnesota Historical Society must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Minnesota Historical Society is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to all requestors and any other consulting parties.

**Authority:** Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: December 8, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6779; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041544; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Kansas 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 January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Thomas Torma, The University of Kansas, Office of Audit Risk and Compliance, 1450 Jayhawk Blvd., 351 Strong Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045, email [t-torma@ku.edu](mailto:t-torma@ku.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

Kansas, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in its inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Accession records are missing for this individual. However, writing on the bone reads "Colonial Grave, c. 1683, Bayside, Long Island, New York." Bayside is in Queens County, New York. Bayside was home to the Matinecock people, descendants of whom can be traced to the federally recognized Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Shinnecock Indian Nation, and Stockbridge Munsee Community.

There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

#### 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 described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The University of Kansas has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Shinnecock Indian Nation; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

#### Requests for Repatriation

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

- Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
- 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 described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation