

Dated: December 4, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–23344 Filed 12–18–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6793; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–  
NPS0041564; PPWOCRADNO–  
PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Rochester Museum & Science Center (RMSC) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Elizabeth Alecki, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607, email [ealecki@rmsc.org](mailto:ealecki@rmsc.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 Rochester Museum & Science Center, 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, four individuals have been identified.

Human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Bell-Philhower Site in Sussex County, NJ, by William A. Ritchie through RMSC excavation in July or August 1947. No known individuals were identified. The 4,146 associated funerary objects are 3,229

pottery sherds, 672 stone tools, 144 projectile points, 36 canine bones, 18 bone tools, 12 pots, 13 pipe fragments, seven turtle carapace fragments, two bear canines, two conches, one gorget fragment, one iron tool, one pipe, one portion of comb top, one piece of quartz, one spangle, one steatite dish portion, one strike-a-light, one piece of carbonized antler fragment, one piece of carbonized glass, one piece of charcoal. Of the 4,146 objects, 22 pottery sherds, three stone tools, six projectile points, one bone tool, and one pipe fragment are considered missing.

Human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the Davenport Site in Sussex County, NJ, by William A. Ritchie through Rochester Museum excavation at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. The 89 associated funerary objects are 58 pottery sherds, 25 stone tools, three projectile points, two bone tools, and one piece of charred wood.

There is no record of the human remains or associated funerary objects being treated with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the object(s) or to person(s) handling the object(s).

#### Cultural Affiliation

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

#### Determinations

The RMSC has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 4,235 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 Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

#### 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 January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Rochester Museum & Science Center 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 RMSC is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice and any other consulting parties.

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

Dated: December 8, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6814; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–  
NPS0041634; PPWOCRADNO–  
PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Intended Repatriation: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), The State Museum of Pennsylvania intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**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 Barbara Frederick, PHMC, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, 300 North Street Harrisburg, PA 17120, email [bafrederic@pa.gov](mailto:bafrederic@pa.gov).

**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 State Museum of Pennsylvania, 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 mask. This mask was purchased by Gerald B. Fenstermaker from a dealer in Auburn, New York. It is identified in museum records as Onondaga style. This item has been housed at The State Museum of Pennsylvania since c. 1932 under accession 32.35. No hazardous substances have been used to treat this item.

#### Determinations

The State Museum of Pennsylvania has determined that:

- The one sacred object described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects 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.
- There is a connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Onondaga Nation.

#### 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 State Museum of Pennsylvania

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 State Museum of Pennsylvania is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the 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. 3004 and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9.

Dated: December 11, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-23380 Filed 12-18-25; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6751; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041532; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, FL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to David Blackburn, University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, Gainesville, FL 32611, email [NagpraOffice@floridamuseum.ufl.edu](mailto:NagpraOffice@floridamuseum.ufl.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 Florida-Florida Museum of Natural History, 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

FLMNH has identified human remains representing at least 90 individuals from seven sites across Duval and St. Johns Counties, Florida in the collections. There are a total of 15,427 associated funerary objects across sites including beads, ceramics, fauna, shell, red ochre, buttons, lead, glass, lithics, and other items. Each site is described individually below.

(1) Brown Saxon (8DU62) is a 9.9-hectare multicomponent site that covers a large section of the interior part of the Theodore Roosevelt Preserve. The site runs parallel to the shoreline, although it is found on the higher ground inland from the marsh's edge. It was originally documented by William H. Sears. Sears performed three FLMNH museum expeditions in 1955, 1957, and 1959. The artifacts and human remains housed in the FLMNH originate from these expeditions. Human remains representing at least 41 individuals have been identified. The 615 associated funerary objects are pottery and fauna remains.

(2) Goodman (8DU66A) is located on the east bank of Mill Cove on the south side of the St. Johns River. In the spring of 1961, through the FLMNH, Douglas F. Jordon conducted excavations of this mound on property owned by Morris Goodman who was in the process of subdividing the land for development. Human remains representing at least 29 individuals have been identified (25 subadults and four adults). The approximately 3,500 associated funerary objects include pottery sherds, worked bone, bone/shell beads, stone tools, shell, and red ochre.

(3) McCormack (8DU66) is a multicomponent site located on the east side of Mill Cove. The site once consisted of a mound (Goodman Mound (8DU66A)) and an extensive shell midden. McCormack was first investigated by William H. Sears in 1955. The results of these excavations showed extensive occupation over long durée. Artifacts and human remains housed at the FLMNH originate from expeditions by Sears. Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified (one subadult and six adults). The 131 associated funerary objects include 74 catalogs of faunal and shell, as well as 57 catalogs of pottery, glass and lithic from the burial mound context, including Tests one and three.