

site). One individual was excavated in Erie county as part of a salvage excavation and later transferred to CMNH in 1975 (33Er18, Kelley mansion site, Kelleys Island). Another individual and 13 AFOs were excavated from the same county in 1983 during a salvage excavation and later transferred to CMNH in 2007 (33ER280, Harbour site). From Lake county, 11 individuals were excavated during a salvage excavation by CMNH staff in 1963 (33La11, Bartholomew Site), and one individual was excavated by CMNH staff in 1993 (33La158, Vrooman Road site). An extensive salvage excavation directed by CMNH staff from 1981–2003 uncovered 27 individuals and four AFOs at the Kerniskey site in Lake county, while an equally extensive salvage excavation directed by CMNH staff from 1981–1987 uncovered 172 individuals and at least 505 AFOs (33La139, Norma Grantham site). One individual was excavated by CMNH in 1966 from Meigs county (33Ms2, Hobson site). A salvage excavation of a mound from 1966–1967 in Ross county uncovered three individuals (33Ro22, Edwin Harness Mound, Liberty Works). One individual was collected by CMNH staff in 1975 in Sandusky. One individual and 70 AFOs were collected by CMNH staff in Summit county in 1971 (33–SU–14, Everett Knoll site). An excavation by amateur archaeologists between 1964–1967 uncovered 45 individuals, and 60 AFOs in Tuscarawas county (33Tu2, Riker site). All of this was donated to CMNH in 1971. One individual was excavated during a summer field school from Lorain county (33LA15, Burrell Orchard site).

### 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

The CMNH has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 416 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 705 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 Wyandotte 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 2, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the CMNH 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 CMNH 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 21, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–05608 Filed 4–1–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039808; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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

**DATES:** Repatriation of associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after May 2, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Traci Ardren, Interim Department Chair, University of Miami, Anthropology Department, 5202 University Drive, Merrick Building Room 102, Coral Gables, FL 33146, telephone (305) 284–2535, email *tardren@miami.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 Miami, 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

The 3,826 associated funerary objects include: Antler: 27 total (12 antler artifacts and 15 unmodified antler fragments); one bone bead; Faunal bone: 768 total lots of faunal bone (759 skeletal elements or fragments; nine artifacts [one chisel, one perforator, two pins, four points, one tool]); one turtle shell; one piece of charcoal; one crab claw; 10 clay samples; one coin; one composite tool (of bone and wood); four coprolites (most likely alligator); 313 core samples; 70 fossils (shell, wood, faunal, coral, flora); eight fossilized teeth (quadruped and Miocene sharks); one tree fungus; Lithics: 129 total lots of lithics (120 unspecified lithics; nine artifacts [six points, two bifaces, one atlatl counterweight]); one iron nail; two greenstone pendants; one leaf; 348 lots of rock; one lot of sand stratum; Sediment samples: 287 total lots of sediment samples (263 sediment samples; 19 sediment with rock samples; five wood and sediment samples); one lot of seeds; Shell: 619 lots of shell (611 unmodified land and marine shells; eight shell artifacts [one hammer, five tools, one pendant, one dipper]); one speleothem; Wood: 1,143 lots of wood (1,105 wood samples; 38 wood artifacts [one boomerang, one drill, one point, three tools, five stakes, 27 unspecified]), and 86 unknown items.

These artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from the submerged spring basin and adjacent wetland deposits at the Little Salt Spring Site in Sarasota County, Florida (sites 8SO18 and 8SO79, respectively); the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Limited underwater

archaeological test excavations occurred sporadically at the site from 1971–1980, under Carl Clausen, and continued from 1992–2011, under John Gifford. Preservation of organic materials is exceptional given the anoxic nature of the spring's water. The materials are currently housed at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Miami. Based on radiocarbon testing, materials recovered from LSS provide evidence of humans inhabiting the site during the Paleo-Indian period (between 12,000–8,500 years B.P.) and the Archaic period (between 8,500–5,200 years B.P.). During the Middle Archaic, the spring was used as a “mortuary pond.” 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The University of Miami has determined that:

- The 3,826 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the 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 associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after May 2, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Miami must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the associated funerary

objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Miami 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 21, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039799; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intended Repatriation: 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) intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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 2, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Deanna Byrd, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 384–0672, email [deannabyrd@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:deannabyrd@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 summary or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

A total of 45 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 26 unassociated funerary objects from an

“Indian Burial Place” in Longmeadow, Hampden County, MA, are two lots of ceramic sherds, one lot of stone gorget fragments, one lot of quartz and stone chips and fragments, 18 lots of finished and unfinished projectile points, three lots of stone tools, and one brass bullet. These 26 unassociated funerary objects were removed from the “Indian Burial Place” by Frederic Ward Putnam and B. Wilson Lord in 1882 and 1883 as part of PMAE Expeditions and donated to the PMAE in 1883.

The 18 unassociated funerary objects from the banks of the Connecticut River in Agawam, Hampden County, MA, are 17 unassociated funerary objects that are currently present at the PMAE and one unassociated funerary object that is currently missing. The 17 unassociated funerary objects that are currently present at the PMAE are two lots of projectile points, 11 lots of ceramic sherds, and four lots of quartz and stone implements. The one unassociated funerary object that is currently missing is one brass button. These 18 unassociated funerary objects were collected by B. Wilson Lord in 1884 and 1885 and donated to the PMAE by Lord in 1884 and 1885.

The one unassociated funerary object from a village site near Springfield, Hampden County, MA, is one lot of faunal remains. This unassociated funerary object was collected by Harry Andrew Wright in 1895 and donated by him to the PMAE the same year.

#### Determinations

The PMAE has determined that:

- The 45 unassociated funerary objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and are connected, either at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony of a Native American culture according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization. The unassociated funerary objects have been identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to human remains, specific individuals, or families, or removed from a specific burial site or burial area of an individual or individuals with cultural affiliation to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this