

Fishhook) and a Pōhaku Ku'i 'Ai (19117 Poi Pounder).

#### *Makau Fishhook*

A compound fishhook made from mammal bones. In 1977, a collection of 19 objects, from a wide variety of tribal Nations, was donated by Frederic E. Ossorio (1919–2005). Some objects in the collection were reported as formerly part of the Harry Geoffrey Beasley (1881–1939) collection; Beasley was a British collector. It is unknown how Ossorio came into possession of the objects. No potentially hazardous substances have been used to treat the objects.

#### *Pōhaku Ku'i 'Ai Poi Pounder*

A pestle made of stone (pōhaku) used to pound steamed taro (kalo) into poi, steamed ulu (breadfruit) into poi and to prepare other foods ('ai) through light pounding (ku'i). Mr. James B. Hatcher, b.1906, became editor of the Honolulu Star Bulletin in 1929 and later of the Hilo Tribune-Herald. He also wrote a tour book, "Highlights of Hawaii." The pestle is described as having been collected at Kalapana, Hawaii in 1932. No potentially hazardous substances have been used to treat the pounder.

#### **Determinations**

The Bruce Museum has determined that:

- The two sacred objects 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 items described in this notice and the Hui Iwi Kuamo'o.

#### **Requests for Repatriation**

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items 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 items in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after August 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Bruce Museum must determine the

most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Bruce Museums 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: July 9, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[N6359; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0040616; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH), 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 the associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after August 28, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to Zachary Garrett, NAGPRA Program Coordinator, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, OK 73072–7029, email [zacgarrett@ou.edu](mailto:zacgarrett@ou.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 SNOMNH, 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**

One associated funerary object was removed from the Heerwald/Jordan site (34CU27), in Custer County, OK. The one associated funerary object is one lot of ceramic vessels. This list of objects is an addition to a group of associated funerary objects previously identified in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 2017 (82 FR 50667).

This site is on private land on a ridge south of Turkey Creek, a tributary of the Washita River. This object was removed by James Schaeffer of the Highway Salvage Archaeology program in 1957, when I–40 was constructed south of old US 66, and was subsequently donated to the Museum. This site is from the Plains Village Period, Washita River phase (approximately 1250–1400 CE). This phase demonstrates continuity in material culture with known groups of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Oral history as well as post-contact records support the presence of the Wichita in this area. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous chemicals were used to treat the associated funerary objects.

One associated funerary object was removed from the Brewer site (34ML3), in McClain County, OK. The one associated funerary object is one lot of ceramic vessels. This list of objects is an addition to a group of associated funerary objects previously identified in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on November 1, 2017 (82 FR 50667).

This site on the south bank of the Canadian River was originally surveyed and recorded in 1950, by the University of Oklahoma. William Villines of Rosedale, OK, brought a collection from the site to the Department of Anthropology at the University in 1951. In 1986, additional collections were removed by Richard Drass, Robert Brooks, and Alan Wormser of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, after more material was exposed by oil well workers. The collections were accessioned by the Museum in 1953 and 1988. This is a Paoli phase (900–1250 CE) settlement. The Paoli phase demonstrates continuity in the material culture with the subsequent Washita River phase and later known groups of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Oral history as well as post-contact records support the presence of the Wichita in this area. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous chemicals were used to treat the associated funerary objects.

## Cultural Affiliation

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

## Determinations

SNOMNH has determined that:

- The two 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 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, & Tawakonie), 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 August 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, SNOMNH 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. SNOMNH 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: July 9, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6356; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040613; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 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 August 28, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Luke Swetland, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email [lswetland@sbnature2.org](mailto:lswetland@sbnature2.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 Santa Barbara 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

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains include a cranium and mandible. They were removed from an unprovenienced prehistoric cemetery on one of the Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County, CA, in the 1930s and subsequently donated or sold to the U.S.C. Dental School. The head of the U.S.C. Dental School later gave them to Dr. J.D. Lowry, a family friend of John Nusser. Dr. Lowry gave Mr. Nusser the cranium and mandible sometime around 1995, when Mr. Nusser was in medical school. Mr. Nusser donated them to the Museum in 2001.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains include an acromion process of a right scapula. The human remains were anonymously mailed to the Museum in an envelope with a postmark of April 17, 2010, sent from Palm Beach Gardens, Florida. Inside the envelope was a handwritten note that read, "This bone fragment along with some beads (that are lost) (??? white) were taken from the Channel Islands Hillsides more than 30 years ago by a relative. I would like to return them to where they belong. I am sure they are Chumash origin. Thank you." No other information was provided.

## 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 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California and the Tejon Indian Tribe.

## Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains 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 described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after August 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains are considered a single request and not competing requests. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native