

determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of UTK, 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, 233 individuals have been identified. The 111 lots of associated funerary objects are 53 lots of ceramics, 40 lots of lithics, nine lots of faunal remains, four lots of botanicals, two lots of minerals, and three lots of shell.

These individuals were removed from 40SW20, the “Indian Bluff” site, in Stewart County, TN. They were removed between July–October 1939, by Works Progress Administration (WPA) crews under the direction of George W. Brainerd. After the 1939 excavation, they were transferred to UTK. 40SW20 was a Mississippian Period, “Middle Cumberland Culture” (~1000–1425 CE), site consisting of a mostly stone box cemetery and a village on the east bank of the Cumberland River. Cultural affiliation was determined through Tribal consultation. In consultation, The Chickasaw Nation communicated their cultural affiliation and specifically referenced geographical and historical information: Treaty with the United States and the Chickasaws, 1805, which shows that Stewart County, TN is part of the aboriginal homeland of the Chickasaw people.

Some of the remains were “repaired” using an unknown glue, and some were treated with an unknown preservative, however, to our knowledge no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat the remains.

#### Cultural Affiliation

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

#### Determinations

UTK has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 233 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 111 lots of 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 Chickasaw 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 April 17, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UTK 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. UTK 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: February 11, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–04383 Filed 3–17–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039516;  
PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Intended Repatriation:  
University of Tennessee, McClung  
Museum of Natural History & Culture,  
Knoxville, TN**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Tennessee, McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture (UTK), 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 April 17, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee, Office of Repatriation, 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37921–6053, telephone (865) 974–3370, email [nagpra@utk.edu](mailto:nagpra@utk.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 UTK, 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 57 lots of cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 57 unassociated funerary objects are 28 lots of ceramics, 27 lots of lithics, one lot of faunal remains, and one lot of minerals. These funerary objects were removed from 40SW20, the “Indian Bluff” site, in Stewart County, TN. They were removed between July–October 1939, by Works Progress Administration (WPA) crews under the direction of George W. Brainerd. After the 1939 excavation, they were transferred to UTK. 40SW20 was a Mississippian Period, “Middle Cumberland Culture” (~1000–1425 CE) site consisting of a mostly stone box cemetery and a village on the east bank of the Cumberland River. Cultural affiliation was determined through Tribal consultation. In consultation, The Chickasaw Nation communicated their cultural affiliation and specifically referenced geographic and historic information: Treaty with the United States and the Chickasaws, 1805, which shows that Stewart County, TN is part of the aboriginal homeland of the Chickasaw people. To our knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances were used to treat any of these objects.

#### Determinations

UTK has determined that:

- The 57 lots of 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 Chickasaw Nation.

### 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 April 17, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UTK 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. UTK 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: February 11, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-04382 Filed 3-17-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039466;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: The Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, The University of Idaho, Moscow, ID**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and

Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, The University of Idaho 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 April 17, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Emily Hull, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, The University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive MS 4023, Moscow, ID 83844-4023, telephone (509) 336-5868, email [emilyhull@uidaho.edu](mailto:emilyhull@uidaho.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 Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, The University of Idaho, 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

A number of ancestral remains from California were found at the University of Idaho in 2024 associated with the archaeologist and osteologist Grover S. Krantz. Many of the remains were gathered in concert with A.B. Elsasser and Jack Smith, both of California. Krantz integrated these remains into his osteological collection at UC Berkeley. It is presumed that they were brought by Krantz to Washington State University in 1968, when he assumed a faculty position. It is unknown how or why the remains were transferred to the University of Idaho, however, there has been a historically close relationship between the two universities due to physical proximity, and other exchanges have been documented. We believe that these remains were used as part of the former Human Osteology Collection housed in the Department of Anthropology. At an unknown time, the remains were removed, given new catalogue numbers, and moved to a secure location in the Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology. These remains were re-discovered in 2024.

#### CCo-19, GSK Individual 7-8

In 1955, ancestral remains representing one individual were removed from site Ca-CCo-19 in Concord, CA. The remains were removed as part of a salvage operation

when burials were disturbed by construction at the site. This site was originally known as "Read's Site" after Walter Read, the man who reported the site's location. The construction development uncovered several burials, which were reported to the UCAS by a Mr. C.K. Sapper of East Contra Costa College on 10/9/1956, and a salvage excavation was afterwards undertaken by Arnold Pilling and J. Bennyhoff. Bennyhoff's notes state that Pilling and Bennyhoff found three mortuary features and ancestral remains already extremely damaged by the construction. They report the discovery of an additional five burial sites, though no remains were taken from these burials. They noted that almost all burials were oriented facing north, with one facing NW. The associated artifacts were reported as "two small obsidian flakes, a chert flake, and two pieces of fractured deer antler." The location of these funerary belongings is unknown. Additionally, a small pestle was found which was, according to the records, transferred to an unknown unit at University of California, Berkeley. The files were signed by A.B. Elsasser, who is noted in Grover S. Krantz's notes as a common source of human remains for his collection at UC Berkeley. (Bennyhoff's original report is available upon request; it has not been included with this report, as there are rudimentary drawings of the mortuary features and remains in the report.) As of Dec 2024, we have determined that the remains of at least one individual are attributed to CCo-19, based on Krantz's original notes and research of the site. Primary documents from Krantz are sparse and without detail, however, we believe that there is enough evidence to clearly link them to Contra Costa County and specifically with site CCo-19.

#### CCo-2, GSK Individual 118

These ancestral remains belong to a single individual who was exhumed at an unknown time and place but were listed as given to Grover Krantz by A.B. Elsasser on July 20, 1961, in Contra Costa County, with the site listed as CCo-2. The notes by Krantz and Elsasser list the individual as "Male Amerind," but there are no other details of his identity, provenance, or circumstances. Like the previously listed ancestors, these remains are assumed to have been brought by Krantz to Washington State University in 1968, and then, at an unknown time, were moved to the University of Idaho. They were found in the same box as the remains from CCo-19 in October of 2024. The ancestral remains are now housed in a secure area