

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology conducted surface collections supervised by Michael Trinkley. A single human bone fragment was found on the ground surface. Additional surface collections included 158 pottery sherds, primarily Thom's Creek/Stallings series, suggesting use of the area during the Late Archaic Period (3000 BC–1000 BC). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This holding is in the possession or control of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology.

Human remains representing, at least, five individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In the mid-late 1990s, Robert Morgan removed the individuals from a burial in a housing development on Awendaw Landing that had been disturbed by road construction. They were brought to SCIAA in 2024 for repatriation. This holding is in the possession or control of SCIAA.

#### Colleton County

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In 1993, Frank and Theresa Morning of the Mid-State Geological Research Team recovered one individual from a disturbed burial eroding from the shoreline at site 38CN200 Edisto Beach State Park and brought them to SCIAA. In 1994, Raymond Gay recovered one individual from a disturbed burial eroding from the shoreline at Edisto Beach and brought them to SCIAA. This holding is in the possession or control of SCPRT.

#### Hampton County

Human remains representing, at least, 11 individuals have been identified. One lot of associated funerary objects is present. In 1971, Thomas M. Ryan of SCIAA recovered one individual from a disturbed burial from site 38HA2 "Stokes Bluff Landing" with permission from landowners South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department (SCWMRD). In 1994, Christopher Judge of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program and State Archaeologist Jonathan Leader of SCIAA recovered ten individuals from a disturbed burial with the permission of SCWMRD and brought them to SCIAA. The site dates to 3000 BCE to 1520 CE. This holding is in the possession or control of SCIAA.

Human remains representing, at least, 26 individuals have been identified.

One lot of associated funerary objects is present. In 1991 and 1992, Chester B. DePratter of SCIAA recovered 26 individuals and the one lot of associated funerary objects from site 38HA148 "Ware Creek Ridge" with permission from property owner Robert Winthrop II for Groton Land Company after the burials were disturbed by looting. Associated funerary objects indicate a site date of 1300–1425 CE. This holding is in the possession or control of SCIAA.

#### 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

The Collaborating Museums have determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 252 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 286 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 as "South Carolina Region 1 (Northeast Counties)" in this notice and the Catawba Indian Nation.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described as "South Carolina Region 2 (Central Counties)" in this notice and the Catawba Indian Nation; Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described as "South Carolina Region 3 (Southeast Counties)" in this notice and the Catawba Indian Nation; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Shawnee Tribe; and The Muscogee (Creek) 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 June 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Collaborating Museums 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 Collaborating Museums are 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: May 6, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025-08780 Filed 5-15-25; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040153; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

**Notice of Inventory Completion: David A. Fredrickson Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Sonoma State University 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 June 16, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Doshia Dodd, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, telephone (530) 514-8472, email [doshia.dodd@sonoma.edu](mailto:doshia.dodd@sonoma.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 Sonoma State University, and additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, the lot of 200 associated funerary objects were taken from Gaddy Ranch in Kelseyville, CA. The funerary objects are glass and shells beads and flaked stone tools and debitage. The lots have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1973 under Accession number 73-31.

Based on the information available, the lot of 79 associated funerary objects were taken from CA-LAK-382 in June 1974 and CA-LAK-1181 in December 1983 by SSU student Chuck Anderson and are not a part of a formal CRM survey. The associated funerary objects are Flaked stone tools and debitage; Modified shell; Shell beads; Unmodified shell. The associated funerary objects have been housed at Sonoma State University since 1984 under Accession number 84-01.

Based on records concerning the associated funerary objects and the institution in which they are housed, there is no evidence of the associated funerary objects being treated with hazardous substances.

#### 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 and the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California.

#### Determinations

The Sonoma State University has determined that:

- The 279 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 reasonable connection between the associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California.

#### 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 a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after June 16, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Sonoma State University 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 Sonoma State University 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: May 6, 2025

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0040152; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rock Creek Park, Washington, DC

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Rock Creek Park (ROCR) intends to carry out the disposition of human remains and associated funerary objects removed from Federal or Tribal lands to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization

with priority for disposition in this notice.

**DATES:** Disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after June 16, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by May 18, 2026, the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice will become unclaimed human remains and associated funerary objects.

**ADDRESSES:** Brian Joyner, Superintendent, Rock Creek Park, 3545 Williamsburg Lane NW, Washington, DC 20008, telephone (202) 895-6002, email [brian\\_joyner@nps.gov](mailto:brian_joyner@nps.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 Superintendent ROCR, and additional information on the human remains or cultural items in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the related records.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, one individual have been reasonably identified from the Ramp 3 site (51NW117). The 72 associated funerary objects include fragments of at least 14 great white shark's teeth; one sandstone phallus; two stone pendants; one elk antler comb with 83 fragments counted as one lot; one stone knife blade; one wood bead; one quartzite hammerstone; five fragmented antler disks; and some very small textile fragments counted as one lot. In addition to the artifacts, 33 small, burned fragments of mammal bone and 12 small, burned fragments of bird bone were found. Between 1996 and 1997, an archeological contract firm made an unanticipated archeological discovery during a highway improvement project on National Park Service land administered by Rock Creek Park in Washington, DC. During analysis of the animal fauna recovered from the site, two human bones were found and sent to a forensic specialist for identification. It is believed that the individual and some of the organic artifacts recovered at the site may have been cremated elsewhere before being re-interred in this location. The human remains and funerary objects are stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in the National Capital Region.

#### Determinations

ROCR has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical