

Hamilton Cushing between 1886 and 1889 during the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition from the Pueblo de las Canopas site in Maricopa County, AZ. The expedition's benefactor was Mrs. Mary Hemenway. Excavation of Maricopa County sites began in February 1887 and concluded in June 1888. The Hemenway Expedition collection came into the possession of the PMAE in May 1894, following the death of Mrs. Hemenway.

Based on the information available, one associated funerary object has been reasonably identified. The one associated funerary object is one ceramic jar. The associated funerary object was removed by Frank Hamilton Cushing between 1886 and 1889 during the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition from the Pueblo del Patricio site in Maricopa County, AZ. The expedition's benefactor was Mrs. Mary Hemenway. Excavation of Maricopa County sites began in February 1887 and concluded in June 1888. The Hemenway Expedition collection came into the possession of the PMAE in May 1894, following the death of Mrs. Hemenway.

Based on the information available, one associated funerary object has been reasonably identified. The one associated funerary object is one shell. The associated funerary object was removed by Frank Hamilton Cushing between 1886 and 1889 during the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition from the Los Guanacos site in Maricopa County, AZ. The expedition's benefactor was Mrs. Mary Hemenway. Excavation of Maricopa County sites began in February 1887 and concluded in June 1888. The Hemenway Expedition collection came into the possession of the PMAE in May 1894, following the death of Mrs. Hemenway.

Based on the information available, one associated funerary object has been reasonably identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of a partially reconstructed ceramic jar known to have contained human remains. The associated funerary object was removed by R. E. L. Robinson in 1892 from an excavation in the center of Phoenix in Maricopa County, AZ, and was donated to the PMAE by an unknown person in 1892.

Based on the information available, human remains representing at least 138 individuals have been reasonably identified. The 16 associated funerary objects are one ceramic abrader, one lot of ceramic bowls, one lot of ceramic jars, one lot of ceramic pitchers, one lot of ceramic scoops, one lot of ceramic

sherds, one ceramic vessel, one chalcedony fragment, one lot of charcoal fragments, one hammerstone, one projectile point, one lot of shell fragments, one smoothing stone, one spindle whorl, one lot of unworked faunal remains, and one lot of worked faunal remains. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the seventeen subsites across the Los Muertos site in Maricopa County, AZ by Frank Hamilton Cushing during the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition between 1886 and 1880. The expedition's benefactor was Mrs. Mary Hemenway. Excavation of Maricopa County sites began in February 1887 and concluded in June 1888. The Hemenway Expedition collection came into the possession of the PMAE in May 1894, following the death of Mrs. Hemenway.

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 PMAE has determined that:
- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 148 individuals of Native American ancestry.
 - The 30 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 human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Ak-Chin Indian Community; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after January 15, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the PMAE 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 PMAE 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: November 20, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-22918 Filed 12-15-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6645; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041379; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) 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 15, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Cindy Carter-Davis, Chief Archaeologist, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Historic State Preservation Division, 100 South State

Street, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, email ccarterdavis@mdah.ms.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 Mississippi Department of Archives and 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

Based on the information available, in 2018, human remains from 22PA587 (Dugger Bluff) were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion, published in the **Federal Register** on April 13, 2018 (FR 2018-07699). Also in 2021, human remains and AFO from 22PA587 (Dugger Bluff) were listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion, published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 2021 (FR 2021-01340). These human remains and associated funerary objects were repatriated to The Chickasaw Nation. This notice includes additional human remains and associated funerary objects not included in the previous repatriations by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Human remains representing, at least, eight individuals have been identified from 22PA587 (Dugger Bluff). The nine lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramics, one lot lithics, one lot faunal remains, one lot shell, one lot fired clay, one lot organic material, one lot wood, one lot ochre, and one lot soil sample. In 1980, the University of Mississippi surveyed and excavated the surface of 22PA587. The human remains and surface collection were transferred from the University of Mississippi to MDAH in 2021. According to limited documentation, the site was also excavated in 1989 and possibly 1990 by MDAH personnel. However, no report for either excavation is available. In 1991, archaeologist Jay Mitchell performed a salvage excavation of a burial pit at the site and transferred the human remains and associated collection to MDAH.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22PA10 (Mothershead). The human remains were removed at an unknown date and an unknown provenience by collector Glenn Johnson. No associated funerary objects are present.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from Monroe County, Mississippi. The one

lot of associated funerary objects is a gorget. The human remains and the gorget are likely from a mound that was bulldozed in the 1960s near Amory and Nettleton, Mississippi. The human remains and the gorget were transferred to MDAH from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in 2021.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from Monroe County, Mississippi. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were recovered from a cotton field, located near Aberdeen, in the Tombigbee River bottom during the 1930s and donated to the Evans Memorial Library. The human remains were transferred to MDAH from the Evans Memorial Library in 2023.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from an unknown location in Monroe County, Mississippi. The one lot of associated funerary objects are lithics. The human remains and objects were collected by a private individual named Clarence Day in the area surrounding Aberdeen, MS along the Tombigbee River.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22MO940 (Nettleton). The one lot of associated funerary objects are faunal remains. The human remains and faunal remains were possibly removed from the site as part of a survey done by MDAH personnel in 1978.

Human remains representing at least, three individuals have been identified at 22PS529 (Trimble). The two associated funerary objects are one lot of Native American ceramic and one lot wood. The human remains and objects were transferred from the University of Mississippi to MDAH in 2021.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22IT500/22IT532 (Fear's Place or Ironwood Bluff). The one lot of associated funerary objects associated with this site is one lot of lithics. Although the site was noted in 1970, the provenience of these remains and associated funerary objects is mostly unknown. The remains were transferred from Louisiana State University to MDAH in 2022 and the lot of associated funerary objects are thought to have been collected in 1979.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22CL536. The four lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramics, one lot shell, one lot lithic, and one lot ceramic pipe. The human remains and objects were removed during a surface collection conducted by MDAH in 1979.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22CL597 (Harmon Lake #3). The four lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramics, one lot faunal remains, one lot clay, and one lot lithic. The human remains and objects were collected during a surface collection conducted by MDAH in 1979.

No human remains are present; the remaining objects associated with human remains from 22CL598 (Chuquatonchee #2) previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on March 29, 2023 (FR 2023-06474) have been identified. The four lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramics, one lot clay, one lot ochre, and one lot lithics. Some of the objects are from a surface collection conducted by MDAH in 1979. There is also a collection with an unknown history.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22CL604 (Smith #3). The three lots of associated funerary objects are one lot clay, one lot Native American ceramics and one lot lithic. The human remains and objects were collected during a surface collection conducted by MDAH in 1979.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22CL620 (Hang Kettle #1). The five lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramics, one lot shell, one lot lithic, one lot discoidal and one lot petrified wood. The human remains and objects may have been collected during a survey conducted by MDAH in the 1970s and/or 1980s.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified from 22CL763 (Sprouse). The four lots of associated funerary objects are one lot Native American ceramic, one lot shell, one lot clay and one lot lithic. The remains and objects may have been collected during a survey conducted by MDAH in the 1980s.

Through Tribal consultation, these 22 individuals and 39 lots of associated funerary objects were identified as culturally affiliated with The Chickasaw Nation. To our knowledge, no known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or 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 human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 22 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 39 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 January 15, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History 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 Mississippi Department of Archives and History 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: November 20, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-22921 Filed 12-15-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6612; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041343; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mercyhurst University, Erie, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Mercyhurst University 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 15, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Anne Marjenin, Mercyhurst University, 501 East 38th Street, Erie, PA 16546, email nagpra@mercyhurst.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 Mercyhurst University, 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, 10 individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. In the mid to late 1890s, likely around 1895, multiple individuals were removed from a location referred to as Traxler Mound and/or the Eiden Site in Lorain County, Ohio. On an unknown date, Raymond C. Vietzen (1907–1995) obtained an unknown number of individuals from the 1890s collecting activities. Between 1955 and 1958, additional individuals were removed from the same location, which was then referred to as the Engel-Eiden Site. Vietzen, who participated in the 1950s collecting activities, retained an unknown number of individuals from

the Engel-Eiden Site, and likely continued to remove individuals into the 1960s. While there is no record regarding potentially hazardous substances having been used to treat the human remains, tape, paint, newspaper, unidentified adhesives, and an unidentified plaster or similar type of substance are present. It is unknown when these materials and substances were applied. A residue, likely from tape, is also present on some of the human remains.

Human remains representing, at least, 15 individuals have been identified. The two associated funerary objects are a lead ball and faunal remains. On unknown dates before December 1943, Raymond C. Vietzen (1907–1995) removed, and supervised the removal, of multiple individuals from the Franks Site in Lorain County, Ohio. This location may also be referred to as the Morris-Franks Site and/or Morris Village Site. Vietzen likely removed additional individuals in 1949, and he retained an unknown number of individuals from the location. While there is no record regarding potentially hazardous substances having been used to treat the human remains, tape, wax, unidentified adhesives, an unidentified plaster or similar type of substance, and an unidentified preservative coating, consolidant, or sealant are present. It is unknown when these materials and substances were applied. A residue, likely from tape, is also present on some of the human remains.

Vietzen, an avocational archaeologist, collector, and author, established the Indian Ridge Museum in Elyria, Ohio, and the Archaeological Society of Ohio (formerly the Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society). The Indian Ridge Museum, founded in the 1930s, served as Vietzen's laboratory and repository, and it remained in operation until the mid-1990s. After Vietzen's death, the facility fell into disrepair, and most of the items he had acquired and housed at the museum were sold. In 1998, the Ohio Historical Society (presently the Ohio History Connection) removed ancestral human remains and some of the remaining items from the facility and temporarily housed them at the Ohio Historical Society. In October of 2003, these remains were transferred from the Ohio Historical Society to Mercyhurst College (presently Mercyhurst University).

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