

with the prefix PO followed by a number. Most of the artifacts are pottery vessels, along with various chipped and ground stone tools, bone awls and needles, and other materials. The 195 lots of associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, ceramic sherds, shell, faunal bone, ground stone, lithic, beads, and charcoal.

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 University of Alabama Museums has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 213 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 1,658 lots of associated funerary 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 Quapaw 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 16, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Alabama 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 University of Alabama Museums 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 24, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23026 Filed 12–16–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6681; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041421; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) 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 16, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Nicole Klarmann, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6th Avenue, Topeka, KS 66615–1099, email kshs.nagpra@ks.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 KSHS, 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, four individuals have been identified from the Calovich Mound site (14WY7)

in Wyandotte County, KS (UBS 1991–72). The seven associated funerary objects include a bone bead, shell fragments, a rock, and animal bone. This Middle Ceramic village and burial site among the Missouri River bluffs was excavated in 1960 and then later assessed by KSHS in the 1970s. Human remains and funerary objects were removed from backdirt piles left by looter pits. Around this time, a nearby landowner removed teeth and a bone bead from the site and gave them to KSHS. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances were used to treat the human remains or associated funerary objects.

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 KSHS has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The seven 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 Kaw Nation, Oklahoma and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.

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 16, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the KSHS 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 KSHS 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 24, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025–23033 Filed 12–16–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N6654; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041391; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, Athens, GA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology 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 16, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Amanda Roberts Thompson, University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, 1125 E Whitehall Rd., Athens, GA 30602, email arobthom@uga.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 Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, 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 and associated funerary objects were removed from the Lower Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of Georgia, including Bryan County sites 9BN7 Seven Mile Bend, 9BN9 Red Bird Creek, 9BN10 Kilkenny; Chatham County sites 9CH_ , 9CH14 Oemler Mound, 9CH15 Haven Home (Indian Kings Tomb), 9CH61 Pagan Plum, 9CH71 Groves Creek, 9CH119, 9CH683 Habersham Mounds; Glynn County sites 9GN1 Airport, 9GN3 Charlie King Mound, 9GN6 Evelyn, 9GN22 Kelvin Grove Plantation, 9GN34 Sea Island Point, 9GN40 Belle Point, 9GN51 Kent Mound, 9GN54 Goodyear Mound, 9GN55 Taylor Mound, 9GN56 Oatland Mound, 9GN74 Sea Palms, 9GN88 Kutwick; Liberty County sites LI Shoreline Survey, 9LI8 Fallen Tree, 9LI21 Meeting House Field, 9LI207 Back Creek Village, 9LI231 St. Catherines Shell Ring, 9LI274 Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, 9LI648, McQueen Shell Ring, 9LI2111 Hope Mound, 9LI2117 Pueblo North; McIntosh County sites 9MC_Site 147, 9MC_Harris Neck, 9MC4 Townsend Mound, 9MC64 Pine Harbor Mound, 9MC404 The Thicket, 9MC414 Little Pine Island and from unprovenienced areas in Chatham County, Liberty County, Glynn County, and McIntosh County.

Human remains representing at least 24 individuals have been identified. The approximately 496 associated funerary objects include faunal bone, shell, charcoal, shell and bone mix, shell beads, ceramics. These ancestors and objects were recovered in excavations by Fred Cook in 1971 at 9BN7, Seven Mile Bend in Bryan County, Georgia. Cook likely brought the collection to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the project but the date is not known. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least five individuals have been identified. The approximately 183 associated funerary objects include faunal bone, lithic, and ceramics. These ancestors and objects were excavated by Charles Pearson and Chester DePratter in 1973 at 9BN9, Red Bird Creek in Bryan County, Georgia. Pearson and DePratter likely brought the collection to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the project but the date is not known. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least three individuals have been identified. The approximately 47 associated

funerary objects include shell beads. These ancestors and objects were recovered in excavations by Fred Cook in 1968 at 9BN10, Kilkenny Mound in Bryan County, Georgia. Cook likely brought the collection to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the project but the date is not known. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. The approximately 26 associated funerary objects include ceramics, clay, nail, lithic, shell, faunal bone, and charcoal/burnt wood. The ancestor and objects were recovered in excavations from an unknown location in Chatham County, Georgia. Howard and DePratter's names are written on other bags in this box (from other sites). So, it is probable that this unknown site was part of the NSF surface survey they were conducting in the 1970s. It is likely the collection was brought to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the project but the date is not known. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. Chester DePratter and Pennington collected at 9CH14 Oemler Marsh Mound in Chatham County, Georgia in 1978. It is likely the collection was brought to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the project but the date is not known. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least four individuals have been identified. The approximately 364 associated funerary objects include ceramics. These ancestors and objects were excavated from 9CH15, Haven Home in Chatham County, Georgia. The collection history is somewhat unclear, but it is known that excavations occurred at the site in the late 1930s. At some point in 1972, 1 associated funerary object was transferred to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology. Ancestors and associated funerary objects were transferred from the University of West Georgia and Fernbank Natural History Museum in 2025. There is no record of any potentially hazardous substances.

Human remains representing at least one individual have been identified. There are no associated funerary objects. Chester DePratter and Don Crusoe excavated at 9CH61, Pagan Plum Point in Chatham County, Georgia in early 1970s. It is likely the collection was brought to the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology after the