

determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the San Diego Archaeological Center, 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, human remains representing at least one individual has been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects have been identified. This site is in the northwest part of San Diego County near the City of Vista. The site (CA-SDI-5775) is on a property located at N3668457 E476305 and was surveyed 06/06/1978. The site was tested in June 1980 by CRM firms Mooney, Jones, and Stokes and in 1978 by RECON (M.J. Hatley and Carol Walker) as part of a cultural assessment program before development of the property. The report described the site as measuring about 50 meters north-south and 40 meters east-west, consisting of dark midden of at least 12–18 inches in depth with flaked lithic tools, flakes and debitage, faunal shell and bone, and ceramics. The collection was brought to the San Diego Archaeological Center on 08/26/2006 for curation. The human remains were identified while preparing the collection for permanent curation. To confirm that it was human, the bone was inspected by the San Diego County Office of the Medical Examiner. The items were removed from the collection and placed in the Center's NAGPRA Vault awaiting Tribal notification and possible repatriation following their determination that they were human.

#### 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 San Diego Archaeological Center has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of at least one individual of Native American ancestry.
- There is a reasonable connection between the human remains described in this notice and the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians; Pala Band of Mission Indians; Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Indians (*previously* listed as Pechanga

Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California); Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California.

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

Repatriation of the human remains in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 29, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the San Diego Archaeological Center 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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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: October 25, 2024

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0038953; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

**Notice of Intended Repatriation: South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD, and South Dakota State Historical Society Pierre, SD**

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

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the South Dakota State Historical Society's

divisions of the Archaeological Research Center (ARC) and the State's Museum (SDSHM) intend to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an unassociated funerary object and that has a cultural affiliation with the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural item in this notice may occur on or after November 29, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Dustin Lloyd, South Dakota State Historical Society Archaeological Research Center, 937 East North Street, Suite 201, Rapid City, SD 57701, telephone (605) 391-2928, email [dustin.lloyd@state.sd.us](mailto:dustin.lloyd@state.sd.us).

**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 South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS), 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 one cultural item has been requested for repatriation. The one unassociated funerary object is a political peace medal, a Jefferson Peace Medal.

Based on the information available from both the SDSHS donor records, collector's notes, historical accounts, and oral tradition, this Jefferson Peace medal was removed from its burial context in a Sahnish (Arikara) village in 1935 by a teenager. The political medal in question is reasonably believed to have been presented to the Arikara chief Lightning Crow in 1804 by Lewis and Clark. Upon their return to the village in 1806, the medal had been transferred to another Arikara chief, Grey Eyes. Chief Grey Eyes was known to have the medal in his possession at or around the time of his death.

The medal was retained by the family of the teenage boy until its donation to the SDSHS on September 17, 2004. Recently, the family provided additional information on the medal's origins, which confirmed its original provenience from a burial context.

Despite establishing a reasonable owner of the unassociated funerary object, no lineal descendant was located. At this time, SDSHS staff have not identified any known lineal descendant(s).

Additionally, the above-described unassociated funerary object was not

treated with any type of hazardous chemicals/substances nor treated with any type of preservation agent or chemical while in the care and custody of the SDSHS. It is reasonably believed that the previously mentioned private citizens did not treat the medal with any type of hazardous or preservative chemical, substance, or agent.

#### Determinations

The SDSHS have determined that:

- The one unassociated funerary object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near human remains, and is 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 object has 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 item described in this notice and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota.

#### Requests for Repatriation

Additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item 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 item in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after November 29, 2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the SDSHS must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the cultural item are considered a single request and not competing requests. The SDSHS 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: October 22, 2024.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0038962; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intended Repatriation: Oakland Museum of California, Oakland, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Oakland Museum of California intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony 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 November 29, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Anna Bunting, NAGPRA Coordinator, Oakland Museum of California, 1000 Oak Street, Oakland, CA 94607, telephone (510) 318–8493, email [nagpra@museumca.org](mailto:nagpra@museumca.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 Oakland Museum of California, 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 332 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 332 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are listed below.

The majority of the items requested for repatriation were acquired by the Oakland Public Museum. The Oakland Public Museum (OPM) and its collections were merged into the Oakland Museum of California (OMCA) in 1969. Unless otherwise noted below, there are no known dates or circumstances related to when any of

the items on this claim were originally removed from their source communities. Unless otherwise noted below, all items included on the claim were described by OPM/OMCA as “Klamath River Indian” at the time of acquisition.

One hundred and twenty-four items (H16.10A–H16.249) representing two smoking pipes, three stirring paddles, 10 spoons, three dishes, one model boat, one lot of net gauges, two nets, nine lots of lithics (*i.e.*, spear, arrow, and drill points, knife), one deer snare, six arrows, one quiver, one lot of woodpecker scalps, one lot of iris fiber, 20 regalia items (necklace, hair ornament, headdress, mantle, dance skirts), one deerskin, one dance wand, and 61 baskets (basket bowls, basket hats, basket trays, basket cradle, tobacco basket, basket plaque, burden basket) were purchased by the Oakland Public Museum on April 6, 1909 from John Dagget. The three dishes were later described as “lower Klamath.” Larry Dawson (Senior Museum Anthropologist at UC Berkeley) attributed the four basket plaques as Yurok. Ron Johnson (Clarke Museum) attributed one basket hat as Karuk. The Pulikla Tribe of Yurok People (formerly Resighini Rancheria) attributes the basket hat as Yurok. The Yurok Tribe attributed smoking pipes, dishes, dance skirts, and headbands as Yurok.

One storage basket (H16.576) was purchased by the Oakland Public Museum on April 6, 1909.

Twenty-seven items (H16.984–H16.1046) representing one fox skin, 20 regalia items (head roll, headdress, plume, headband, skirts, necklace), two spoons, one eel skinner, and three basket bowls, were purchased from Paul A. Brizard whose family owned and operated A. Brizard, Inc. Department Store in Arcata, California by the Oakland Public Museum, January 22, 1910. Researchers Lynn Risling and Julian Lang attributed one dance skirt as Karuk. Information provided by the Pulikla Tribe of Yurok People (formerly Resighini Rancheria) attributes the dance skirt as Yurok.

Five items (H16.1903–1909) representing three basket bowls and two basket hats were gifted to the Oakland Public Museum on January 28, 1913 by Mrs. William B. Pringle. Museum records show Mrs. T.R. Hutchinson as the collector.

One baby carrier (H16.3039) was gifted to the Oakland Public Museum on October 31, 1919 by Amelia Sellander.

One dance apron (H16.3050) was gifted to the Oakland Public Museum, June 10, 1920 by Mrs. R.L. Rowley.