

determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the San Bernardino County Museum, 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, one individual and three lots of associated funerary objects (one lot of stone, one lot of ceramics, and one lot of bone tools) were removed from a roasting pit under the freeway at Mountain Pass (also known as Cajon Pass) Interstate 15 in 1924, predating Caltrans ownership. Field notes state that an individual named "Waite" excavated the remains in 1924, but the collection was not donated to the museum until July 31, 1976, by E.L. McFarlane, at which point the AFOs were given accession numbers (A1361-1, A1361-5, A1361-6).

A preponderance of the evidence supports a determination that the individuals are Native American, based on the artefactual context and skeletal taphonomy. Ethnohistoric evidence indicates that the area around the Cajon Pass was occupied by the Serrano Tribe during the prehistoric and protohistoric period. This area has traditionally been identified as Serrano ancestral territory. Serrano tribal leader Santos Manuel (namesake of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation) when being interviewed by John P. Harrington in the early 1900s, calls the area of Cajon Pass "amutskupiat", a Serrano space.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual and four lots of associated funerary objects (one lot of lithic tools, one lot of shell, one lot of charcoal, and one lot of faunal remains) were removed from archaeological site SBCM-39 (CA-SBr-01457). The site is situated on Rialto Bench overlooking Lytle Creek Wash near the mouth of Cajon Canyon. San Bernardino County Museum's first record of the site is from 1939. Level Report Forms from California State Polytechnic University Pomona show additional excavation or survey continued or restarted in 1982. In a preliminary report on the Rialto Bench Project written by Julie C Wizorek in 1984, it is stated that Richard Reynolds of the Page Museum and Bob Yohe assisted in identifying bone, bone tools, and animal teeth from the site. Two human teeth were identified as deciduous (or primary) teeth.

A preponderance of the evidence supports a determination that the

individuals are Native American, based on the artefactual context and skeletal taphonomy. Ethnohistoric evidence indicates that the area around the Cajon Pass was occupied by the Serrano tribe during the prehistoric and protohistoric period. This area has traditionally been identified as Serrano ancestral territory. Serrano tribal leader Santos Manuel (namesake of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation) when being interviewed by John P. Harrington in the early 1900s, identified two Serrano villages in the vicinity. Papiambit, located on the edge of Lytle Creek and Apuritaimbit, southeast along Lytle Creek Wash.

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 San Bernardino County Museum has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The seven lots 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 Morongo Band of Mission Indians, California and the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (*previously* listed as San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California).

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 December 16,

2024. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the San Bernardino County Museum 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 San Bernardino County Museum 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 7, 2024

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2024-26453 Filed 11-13-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039029; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: The San Diego Archaeological Center, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the San Diego Archaeological Center intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or 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 December 16, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Stephanie Sandoval, The San Diego Archaeological Center, 16666 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido, CA 92027, telephone (760) 291-0370, email sjsandoval@sandiegoarchaeology.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 San Diego Archaeological Center 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

An approximate total of 12,901 cultural items representing 16 archaeological collections have been requested for repatriation by the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC), on behalf of the 12 Federally recognized Kumeyaay Tribal Nations. The 58 unassociated funerary objects include the following material classes: Ground stone fragments and Shell beads/fragments; the 569 sacred objects include the following material classes: Ceramic pipe fragments, figurine fragments, and rattle beads; Chipped stone biface, blanks, core, debitage, flakes, points, tools, and sucking tube fragment; Ground stone pendants; Ochre mineral fragment; Shell beads and pendants; and tourmaline crystals; and the 12,274 objects of cultural patrimony include the following material classes: Bone (faunal) modified and unmodified; Ceramics; Chipped stone tools; Chipped stone; Ground stone tools; Historic; Lithics; Samples (charcoal and soil); Vegetal modified and unmodified; Shell modified and unmodified.

There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances used to treat any of the cultural items mentioned in this notice.

Determinations

The San Diego Archaeological Center has determined that:

- The 58 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.

- The 569 sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant,

Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization.

- The 12,274 objects of cultural patrimony described in this notice have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group, including any constituent sub-group (such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivision), according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

- There is a reasonable connection between the cultural items described in this notice and Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay 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 December 16, 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 cultural items 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 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: November 5, 2024.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039038; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (PMAE) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a known lineal descendant connected to the human remains in this notice.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after December 16, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Jane Pickering, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.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 PMAE, 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 one individual has been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The human remains were collected at the Sherman Institute, Riverside County, CA, and are hair clippings collected from one individual,