

ADDRESSES: Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849 Ext. 2, email plape@uw.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 Burke Museum, 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 ceramic vessel (Burke Cat. 1965-4/1). The vessel was collected by W.L. Phillips in 1926 from the Gulf Coast, possibly in Mississippi. The vessel was eventually obtained by Floyd Baldwin who then donated it to the Burke Museum in 1965. Baldwin provided a note from W.L. Phillips that stated the vessel was from the "Choctaw Indians" and had been exposed due to a hurricane in 1926, which eroded burial sites along river banks. Phillips provided one photograph of the burial site where he found the vessel, which included human remains. There is no information about whether Phillips collected any other burial material or human remains from this site. There is no documentation that indicates the vessel has been treated with hazardous substances; however, it has not been tested for hazardous contamination.

Determinations

The Burke Museum has 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 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

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 April 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Burke Museum 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 Burke Museum 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: March 5, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-04626 Filed 3-18-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039555; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Denver Art Museum, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Denver Art Museum intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of an object of cultural patrimony 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 April 18, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Dakota Hoska, Associate Curator of Native Arts, Denver Art Museum, 100 W. 14th Avenue Pkwy, Denver, CO 80201, telephone (720) 913-0161, email dhoska@denverartmuseum.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 Denver Art Museum, 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 with two distinct pieces has been requested for repatriation. The object of cultural patrimony is a screen with two sections, both sections are made of wood and the culturally significant motifs of ravens are painted on them. The raven motif signals a clan house within the Tlingit community of Sitka Alaska. Because of the motif, we will refer to these two screens, which together form one object, as the Raven Screen throughout this notice. The Raven Screen was obtained by the Denver Art Museum's curator of Native Arts, Mr. Frederick Douglas from Mr. Henry Moses in 1939 through intermediary George Emmons with the intention of exhibiting the screen at the San Francisco World's Fair. Henry Moses was a fur trader living in Hoonah, Alaska who collected other items from this community as well. To our knowledge, Moses was not Indigenous, nor was he a member of a clan or moiety affiliated with these screens and thus would have had no right to possess or sell these items, which were normally passed down generationally within the community through systems of inheritance under Tlingit customary law. It is documented, through photography, that these screens were once positioned on a clan house in Sitka, Alaska and were important to the shared cultural heritage of the Tlingit community living there. As a matrilineal society, screens such as these should pass down to a nephew of the family's matriarch. However, the heritage rights of Alaskan Native communities came into conflict with the Western legal system, which forced many families to relinquish their inherited rights of possession and lose

ownership of their properties and any items associated with them. Henry Moses acquired these items from yet another person who is not specified in our records, but it is clear that at the time these screens were separated from the original knowledge keepers and rightful owners of this property, and at the time they fell into the hands of the unidentified person, the United States Government had so undermined the traditional inheritance systems and enacted measures of such extreme assimilation as to guarantee that these screens were relinquished or abandoned under a situation of extreme duress.

Determinations

The Denver Art Museum has determined that:

- The Raven Screen is an object of cultural patrimony and as described in this notice has 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 item described in this notice and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribe who have upon multiple consultations alerted the DAM to the screen's ongoing cultural significance and their importance in ensuring cultural knowledge persists into the future.

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 April 18, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Denver Art Museum 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 Denver Art Museum 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: February 19, 2025.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2025-04606 Filed 3-18-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039574; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, Tucson, AZ

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 Agriculture, Forest Service, Coronado National Forest intends to carry out the disposition of human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony 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 or cultural items in this notice may occur on or after April 18, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by March 19, 2026, the human remains or cultural items in this notice will become unclaimed human remains or cultural items.

ADDRESSES: David Mehalic, Coronado National Forest, Supervisor's Office, 300 W Congress Street, Tucson, AZ 85701, telephone (520) 388-8395, email david.mehalic@usda.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 Coronado National Forest, 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the identifications in this notice.

Abstract of Information Available

The 47 objects of cultural patrimony are ceramic sherds. Eight of the sherds are Mimbres Classic Black-on-white, two sherds are corrugated brownwares, eight sherds are undecorated whitewares, and 29 sherds are undecorated brownwares or buffwares. These materials were gathered from Forest Service site number AR03-05-04-101. This site is informally known as *Hawk Peak Shrine*. AR03-05-04-101 contains an oval hole surrounded by a rock ring and cairn and is interpreted to be a shrine associated with Mogollon use of the area. This site is located on the summit of a high-altitude peak in the Pinaleño Mountains, approximately 13 miles southwest of Safford, Arizona. The site is located on lands administered by the Coronado National Forest, in the Safford Vista Ranger District within Graham County, Arizona. On May 23, 2000, four ceramics were gathered from the surface of AR03-05-04-101. In addition to material gathered in 2000, ceramics associated with the site were gathered on October 20, 1987.

Based on the information available, human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been reasonably identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The two individuals were identified in faunal collections at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) associated with Forest Service site number AR03-05-05-213. This site is informally known as the *Romero Site* because of the Historic occupation of the Romero Family ca. 1844. The site is also a large Hohokam site with an occupation dating from A.D. 425 to A.D. 1450. The site is located on lands administered by the Coronado National Forest, Santa Catalina Ranger District and permitted to the State of Arizona for Catalina State Park. The site location is in Pima County, AZ.

In 1987, the Institute for American Research (Desert Archaeology) conducted an archaeological collection survey in Catalina State Park, focusing on the site. All artifacts, reports, and photo material were curated at ASM. Additional test excavations were conducted in 1990 and 1993 and all archaeological material was curated at ASM. This collection went through repatriation and disposition by ASM to the Tohono O'odham Nation on behalf of Coronado National Forest in 2009 (ASM #r DP-2009-7). Subsequently, in 2016 ASM conducted a review of the faunal remains from the excavations. The human remains of two individuals were identified in these collections.