

National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Human remains representing, at least, 27, individuals have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1875, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from Avila Landing, San Luis Obispo County, California by James Terry. The AMNH purchased the remains from Terry in 1891 and accessioned them that same year. No associated funerary objects were present.

Prior to 1891, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from Point Mugu, Ventura County, California, by Stephen Bowers, who later sold them to James Terry. The AMNH purchased the remains from Terry in 1891 and accessioned them that same year. No associated funerary objects were present.

On February 12, 1880, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from Santa Barbara County, California, by Stephen Bowers, who later sold them to James Terry. The AMNH purchased the remains from Terry in 1891 and accessioned them that same year. No associated funerary objects were present.

In April of 1916, human remains representing a minimum of 14 individuals were removed from El Capitán Beach, Santa Barbara County, California, by E.C. Tripp. These remains were purchased by R.G. Hazard, who donated them to the American Museum of Natural History in 1917. The AMNH accessioned these remains that same year. No associated funerary objects were present.

Between 1936–1937, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a location 2 miles south of Lompoc, California. This site is likely Hondo Beach Village. The remains were gifted to the American Museum of Natural History by Richard L. Casanova in 1937, and they were accessioned that same year. Casanova described associated funerary objects in his letters to the Museum, however they were not accessioned by the Museum, and their current whereabouts are unknown.

Based on available information and tribal consultation, these remains are affiliated with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California. The following types of information were used to determine affiliation: geographical, historical,

anthropological, linguistic, archaeological, and Native American traditional knowledge.

While it no longer does so, in the past, the Museum applied potentially hazardous pesticides to items in the collections. Museum records do not list specific objects treated or which of several chemicals used were applied to a particular item. Therefore, those handling this material should follow the advice of industrial hygienists or medical personnel with specialized training in occupational health or with potentially hazardous substances.

#### 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 described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The American Museum of Natural History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 27 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, 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 an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after April 28, 2025. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the American Museum of Natural History 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 American Museum of Natural History 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: March 17, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–05229 Filed 3–26–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0039769; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Intended Disposition: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, Skagway, AK

**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 the Interior, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park (KLGO) intends to carry out the disposition of 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 cultural items in this notice may occur on or after April 28, 2025. If no claim for disposition is received by March 30, 2026, the cultural items in this notice will become unclaimed cultural items.

**ADDRESSES:** Angela Wetz, Superintendent, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, P.O. Box 517, Skagway, AK 99840, telephone (907) 983–9216, email [angela\\_wetz@nps.gov](mailto:angela_wetz@nps.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 Superintendent KLGO, and additional information on the cultural items in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the related records.

#### Abstract of Information Available

Based on the information available, seven glass beads were removed from the historic Dyea townsite, Skagway, Alaska between July and September of 2023. These seven beads have been identified by the Skagway Traditional Council as objects of cultural patrimony.

Two of the beads, are known as Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, commonly referred to as white heart beads and first appeared in Alaska as early as 1840. The other five beads are commonly referred to as "Russian trade beads" and are of blue glass with facets. These seven items of cultural patrimony are stored appropriately and securely at the KLGO archaeological laboratory in Skagway, Alaska.

#### Determinations

KLGO has determined that:

- The seven 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.

- The Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan); Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines); and the Skagway Village have priority for disposition of the cultural items described in this notice.

#### Claims for Disposition

Written claims for disposition of the cultural items in this notice must be sent to the appropriate official identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. If no claim for disposition is received by March 30, 2026, the cultural items in this notice will become unclaimed cultural items. Claims for disposition may be submitted by:

- Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization identified in this notice.
- Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that they have priority for disposition.

Disposition of the cultural items in this notice may occur on or after April 28, 2025. If competing claims for disposition are received, KLGO must determine the most appropriate claimant prior to disposition. Requests for joint disposition of the cultural items are considered a single request and not competing requests. KLGO is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the lineal descendants, 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. 3002, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.7.

Dated: March 17, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0039767; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Intended Repatriation: San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), San Bernardino County Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and/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 April 28, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Gabrielle Carpentier, San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374, telephone (909) 798-8613, email [gabrielle.carpentier@sbcm.sbcounty.gov](mailto:gabrielle.carpentier@sbcm.sbcounty.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 San Bernardino County 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 62 cultural items have been requested for repatriation.

The seven sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are one lot of ground stone, unmodified shell, worked shell, flaked stone, charcoal, asphaltum, and unmodified faunal bone. In 1948-50, Stuart Peck with ASA and UCLA excavated multiple pits at Zuma Creek (LAN-174) (SBCM-473), under a temporary permit.

The three unassociated funerary items are one lot of stone bowls, ground stone, and flaked stone. These objects were

donated by Bill and Steve Black (A158) in July 1968. Notes present in this file (SBCM-808/A158), state that these items were found in Goleta along with burials not housed at SBCM.

The three sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are one lot of steatite figurines, steatite beads, and worked faunal bone. These items were donated to the museum by Gerald Smith (A5) over several years. Based on our records, the culture area of these objects is coastal California.

The 18 sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are one lot stone pipes, ground stone, stone figurines, shell beads and pendants, shell fish hooks, stone fishing weights, a stone tube, stone pendants, a shell dish, flaked, a stone ball, debitage, a digging stick weight, an arrow straightener, a nutcracker, a stone bead, a stone lamp, and a comal. These items have been disenfranchised from their individual provenience, but based on expert opinion, are affiliated with coastal California Chumash.

The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is a stone figurine. A2033-279 was donated on 12/15/1986 by William Elliot and appraised prior to donation, where the appraiser listed it as Chumash.

The two sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are two paintings. These objects were donated to the museum in 2015. Both paintings were created by John Lincoln in 1975. A3393-9 is titled 'Chumash Rock Painting II' No 13/60. A3393-10 is titled 'Chumash Rock Painting III', NO 13/60. These pieces were from the estate of Mrs. Dickey, a long-time museum education volunteer, who donated them to the museum in June 2015.

The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is one lot of shell beads. A4-640 was purchased on 4/21/1941 from an archaeology student in Tucson, Arizona, although they were claimed to be found in California. These objects were brought to the museum by Benjamin McCown (A4). On 9/30/2024, Kathleen Marshall of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians identified these shell beads as Chumash.

The four sacred objects/objects of cultural patrimony are one lot of unmodified faunal bone, lithics, unmodified shell, and shell beads. These objects from Wilson's Landing (SBCM-75X) in Ventura County, California were recorded by San Bernardino County Museum in 1940.

The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is one lot of lithics. These objects from Oak Grove Park (SBCM-483) in Ventura County,