



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7523; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0043827; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, AL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Auburn University at Montgomery 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 [INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*].

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Kimberly Pyszka, Auburn University at Montgomery, P.O. Box 244023, Montgomery, AL 36124, email nagpra@aum.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 Auburn University at Montgomery, 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

1EE56

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The five associated funerary objects are four pottery sherds and one lithic. 1EE56 is located near the Tallapoosa River in Elmore County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1966. During

these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE59

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 338 associated funerary objects are 168 pottery sherds, 125 lithics, five faunal bone, 14 metal objects, one kettle pot, 24 glass sherds, and one lot of charred seeds. 1EE59, or the Johnson Site, is located near the Tallapoosa River in Elmore County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1978. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE65

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 100 associated funerary objects are 77 pottery sherds, 18 lithics, two faunal bone, one shell, one metal object, and one glass shard. 1EE65 is located south of the Coosa River along the border of Chilton and Elmore County. The site was excavated by David Chase at an unknown time. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE71

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The eight associated funerary objects are two pottery sherds, two lithics, one faunal bone, two glass shards, and one metal object. 1EE71, Okchai, is located along the Coosa River in Elmore County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1968. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated

funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE94

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 207 associated funerary objects are 189 pottery sherds, two faunal bone, three lithics, and 13 shell. 1EE94, Davis Valley Ranch Site, is located along the bank of the Alabama River in Elmore County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1968. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE141

Human remains representing, at least, three individuals have been identified. The 44 associated funerary objects are 19 pottery sherds, one faunal bone, 10 lithics, one shell, and 13 pieces of charred plant material. 1EE141 is located along an abandoned river channel, north of Jackson lake in Elmore County, AL. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1965 and 1968. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

1EE180

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The 243 associated funerary objects are 149 pottery sherds, 56 lithics, 35 faunal bones, two lots of shell, and one lot of concretions. 1EE180 is north of the town of Millbrook, AL in Elmore County. The site was excavated by David Chase in 1980. During these excavations, human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

The Green Site

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. The 101 associated funerary objects are 77 pottery sherds, one fired clay, nine mammal bone fragments, seven lithic, six glass shards, and one lot of metal. The Green Site was described as located east of 1EE191, Fusihatchee, in Elmore County, AL. No site number was found in association with the Ancestors and funerary objects. From 1986 to 1988 archaeologists, most likely from AUM, removed human remains and associated funerary objects from the site. These human remains and associated funerary objects were then housed in the AUM Archaeology Laboratory. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of the human remains or associated funerary objects.

Unknown Location in Wetumpka, AL

Human remains representing, at least, one individual has been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. The Ancestor was excavated by David Haines from undisclosed location in Wetumpka, AL (Elmore County). The original collection included Protohistoric (1550-1650 CE) glass beads and key style rumbler bells. The funerary objects were sold before the Ancestor was donated to the AUM Archaeology Lab. The date of sale and the recipient of the objects is not known. No known hazardous substances were used to treat any of 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

Auburn University at Montgomery has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 13 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 1,046 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 Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas; Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Jena Band of Choctaw Indians; Kialegee Tribal Town; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creek Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida; Shawnee Tribe; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and The Seminole 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 **[INSERT DATE 30 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE *FEDERAL REGISTER*]**. If competing requests for repatriation are received, Auburn University at Montgomery 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. Auburn University at Montgomery 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: September 17, 2026

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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