

lot faunal remains, and one lot clay. The site was excavated in 1973 and 1980 by the University of Memphis. These included a surface collection and an excavation from a mound at the site. These objects were transferred to the DeSoto County Museum between 2013–2015 from the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa, and then to MDAH in 2019. Included in the transfer was a donation given to the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa from the site with an unknown provenience.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from 22DE526/527 (22DS526/527). The three lots of associated funerary objects consist of one lot lithics, one lot Native American ceramics, and one lot faunal remains. The human remains and objects from 22DE526/527 (22DS526/527) were collected by a Keith Rennick in 1973 either as an individual or with the University of Memphis.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from 22DS630 (Sandpit). The five lots of associated funerary objects consist of one lot lithics, one lot Native American ceramics, one lot faunal remains, one lot clay, and one lot matrix. The site has a collection with an unknown history and an additional collection likely collected by Jay Mitchell.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified from 22DS711 (C–1150–1). The five lots of associated funerary objects consist of one lot faunal remains, one lot Native American ceramics, one lot lithics, one lot clay, and one lot shell. The collection has an unknown history.

No human remains are present; the remaining objects associated with human remains from 22DS00D, a site associated with 22DS500 (Walls), previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 2021 and on July 14, 2022 (FR 2021–01340 & FR 2022–15041) have been identified. The one lot of objects consist of lithics. This unprovenienced collection was from Howard Mize.

No human remains are present; the remaining objects associated with human remains from 22DS000/D1979.07.01 (Harris Property) previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 2021 (FR 2021–01340) have been identified. The four lots of associated funerary objects consist of one lot ceramics, one lot clay, one lot lithics, and one lot petrified wood. A collector, Lou White, donated a surface collection to the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa in 1979. The C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa

also received a surface collection from Memphis State University. These collections were transferred from the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa to the DeSoto County Museum between 2012–2015. The collections were then transferred from the DeSoto County Museum to MDAH in 2019.

No human remains are present; the remaining objects associated with human remains from MAGS Lot #26 (Old River Bank at Walls) in DeSoto County previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on March 29, 2023 (FR 2023–06475) have been identified. The four lots of associated funerary objects consist of one lot ceramics, one lot lithics, one lot faunal remains, and one lot shell. This collection was transferred from the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa to the DeSoto County Museum between 2012–2015. The collection was then transferred from the DeSoto County Museum to the MDAH in 2019.

Through Tribal consultation, these 66 individuals and 127 lots of associated funerary objects were identified as culturally affiliated with The Chickasaw Nation. To our knowledge, no potentially 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 clearly identified by the information available about the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

#### Determinations

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 66 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 127 lots of 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 Chickasaw Nation.

#### 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 January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History 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 Mississippi Department of Archives and History 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: December 16, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2025–23388 Filed 12–18–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6778; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0041543; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Department of Anthropology (UTK) has completed an inventory of human remains and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the human remains in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains in this notice to Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee, Office of Repatriation, 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Knoxville, TN 37996, email [nagpra@utk.edu](mailto:nagpra@utk.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 UTK, 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 have been identified. No associated funerary objects are present. This individual was removed from an unnamed archaeological site, (14LY304), located along the Verdigris River in Lyon County, eastern KS. 14LY304 was excavated in June of 1965 after Tom Witty, Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) reported the Mound on the site was endangered by a flood control project and plans for dam construction in the Upper Verdigris Watershed area. Excavations were funded by the University of Kansas (KU) and field records note that the Mound was constructed from layers of limestone fragments and slabs. The 1965 excavations noted significant evidence of looting in the center of the Mound, and the only objects encountered were historic materials. The age of the 14LY304 site is currently not determined, likely due to extensive looting at the Mound. The human remains were examined by William Bass at the University of Kansas (KU) Museum of Natural History between 1965 and 1966. Bass likely retained this individual and brought them to UTK in 1971. To our knowledge, no hazardous substances were used to treat any of the remains.

#### 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

UTK has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.

- There is a connection between the human remains described in this notice and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation; and The Osage Nation.

#### 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 January 20, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UTK 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. UTK 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: December 4, 2025.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[N6795; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0041566; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Michigan has completed an inventory of human remains

(hereinafter referred to as "Ancestral remains" or "Ancestors") and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the Ancestral remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the Ancestral remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after January 20, 2026.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written requests for repatriation of the Ancestral remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Ben Secunda, University of Michigan, Office of Research, Suite G269, Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1274, email [bsecunda@umich.edu](mailto:bsecunda@umich.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 University of Michigan, 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

Ancestral remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of unworked animal bone. The David Page site (20SL2) is located in Sanilac County, Michigan. In July of 1947, the Ancestors and object were removed by a property owner and donated to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology (UMMAA) in August of 1947. The Ancestors are an adult 35-60 years male, and an adult 22-45 years female. Dating for the site is to the Woodland 850 BC-1400 AD based on burial treatment.

The University of Michigan has no record of, nor do its officials have any knowledge of, any treatment of the Ancestral remains and associated funerary objects with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the collection(s) or to persons handling the collection(s).

#### 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 Ancestral remains and associated funerary object described in this notice.