

Human remains representing, at least, five individuals have been identified from Brown and Doniphan County, KS (UBS 1991–76A). No associated funerary objects are present. These remains were brought to the Iowa Sac and Fox Mission/Highland Mission over time and their provenience is limited. They were transferred to KSHS in 1991.

Human remains representing, at least, 19 individuals have been identified from unknown locations across Kansas, and potentially Nebraska and North Dakota (UBS 1996–10, UBS 2013–07, UBS 2021–02, UBS 2021–03, UBS 1995–34A, UBS 1995–34C, UBS 2001–12, UBS 2001–19, UBS 2005–11, UBS 2024–13, UBS 1989–19C, UBS 1992–02, UBS 2023–25). No associated funerary objects are present. Provenience is unknown for these remains. UBS 1989–19C may have shellac on the remains.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified from Kansas, Nebraska, or North Dakota (UBS 2007–02). The 16 associated funerary objects are animal bone fragments. Fragmented remains and objects were removed in the late 1800s or early 1900s by J.V. Brower, likely from a mound. Brower removed remains and objects from these states, however, no other provenience information is available. He gave his collection to the Minnesota State Historical Society who then transferred it to KSHS in 1923.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified, possibly from Oklahoma (UBS 1991–83). No associated funerary objects are present. A label attached to the remains said, “Indian Territory.” A military captain gave the remains to KSHS in 1882 with no other provenience information.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified, possibly from Oklahoma (UBS 1991–95). No associated funerary objects are present. Human remains were transferred to KSHS from the Harvey County Museum in Newton, KS in 1992. The label for the remains said, ‘D.S. Estate-OKLA’ but no other provenience information was provided. Visible wire and holes present indicate that these remains may have been used in a medical setting.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified (UBS 1992–24B). No associated funerary objects are present. Father Felix Nolte, a priest and professor at Benedictine College in Atchison, KS had these remains in the College museum collections with no provenience or catalog information. They were transferred to KSHS in 1992.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified (UBS 1989–18E, UBS 1996–33B). The one associated funerary object (from UBS 1989–18E) is a rusted metal piece. These remains and object do not have any provenience information, however, they were transferred to KSHS from the Ft. Hays State University/Sternberg Museum collections in 1989 and 1996 respectively.

Human remains representing, at least, two individuals have been identified (UBS 1996–25) from Woodson, Wilson, Greenwood, Allen and Anderson counties in KS. No associated funerary objects are present. A local individual began surface collecting in these counties from 1919 onward and transferred these remains to KSHS in 1985 and 1986.

Unless noted above, and to the best of our knowledge, no 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

The KSHS has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 129 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 640 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 Kaw Nation, 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 June 11, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the KSHS 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 KSHS 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: May 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7135; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0042752; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Austin, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of Texas at Austin, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) 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 June 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Jessica Ulmer, The University of Texas at Austin Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, 1 University Station, R7500, Austin, TX 78712, email jessica.ulmer@austin.utexas.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 TARL, 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, 22 individuals have been identified. The 342,744 associated funerary objects are wooden and copper objects, stone and ceramic earpools, lithic tools, ceramic sherds, ceramic vessels, shells, beads, faunal bone, charcoal samples, and soil samples.

Of the total individuals and materials, two individuals and 160,752 associated funerary objects are from archaeological site 41RR16 in Red River County. Multiple archaeological projects conducted between 1931 and 2006 led to Native American human remains and associated funerary objects being removed from site. Between 1930 and 2006, the above human remains and associated funerary objects came to be held at TARL. The site has historically been associated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

The remaining 20 individuals and 181,992 funerary objects are from the Caddoan Mound State Historic Site, 41CE19 in Cherokee County. Multiple archaeological projects conducted between 1933 and 2012 led to Native American human remains and associated funerary objects being removed from site. Between 1968 and 1970, the human remains and associated funerary objects came to be held at TARL. The site has long been associated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

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

TARL has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 22 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 342,744 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 Caddo 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 June 11, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, TARL 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 TARL 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: May 5, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7156; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0042770; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, Andover, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Robert

S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology (RSPI) intends to repatriate a certain cultural item that meets the definition of a sacred object/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 June 11, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to Ryan Wheeler, Robert S. Peabody Institute of Archaeology, 180 Main Street, Andover, MA 01810, email rwheeler@andover.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 RSPI, 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 sacred object/object of cultural patrimony is a stone pipe. The stone pipe (192/22972) was transferred to the RSPI in 1962 from the Merrimack Valley Textile Museum along with another pipe and pipe stem and bone and wooden flutes and flageolets. There is no known presence of any potentially hazardous substances.

Determinations

The RSPI has determined that:

- The one sacred object/object of cultural patrimony described in this notice are, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, specific ceremonial object needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, and 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).

- There is a connection between the cultural item described in this notice and the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.