

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

Abstract of Information Available

Ancestral remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The one associated funerary object is one lot of glass beads. The Ancestor and funerary object were removed in 1958 from the Harland site, Sanilac County, Michigan (20SL4), by the landowner during excavation activities associated with a gravel pit. Dating for the site is to the Early Historic A.D. 1610–1670 based on diagnostic artifacts.

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 object with pesticides, preservatives, or other substances that represent a potential hazard to the collection or to persons handling the collection.

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.

Determinations

The University of Michigan has determined that:

- The Ancestral remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- The one object described in this notice is reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual Ancestral remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the Ancestral remains and associated funerary object described in this notice and the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomis (previously listed as Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians of Michigan); Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Pokagon Band of

Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the Ancestral remains and associated funerary object 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 identified in this notice and, if joined to a request from one or more of the Indian Tribes, the Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians or Grand River Bands of Ottawa Indians, as non-federally recognized Indian groups.
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 Ancestral remains and associated funerary object described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after October 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the University of Michigan must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the Ancestral remains and associated funerary object are considered a single request and not competing requests. The University of Michigan is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes 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.

[FR Doc. 2026–19466 Filed 9–22–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7501; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0043795; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN, and the Frank H. McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture, 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, Department of Anthropology and the Frank H. McClung Museum of Natural History & Culture (UTK) have completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and have 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 October 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Dr. Ellen Lofaro, University of Tennessee, Office of Repatriation, Knoxville, TN 37996, email 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, five individuals have been identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are four lots of ceramics, four lots of faunal material, five lots of lithics, five lots of shell, three lots of botanical material, and one lot of objects placed with or near human remains. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Harkrader site in Smyth County, VA. The site dates to between c. 1200 and 1600 CE.

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The four associated funerary objects are one lot of ceramics, one lot of lithics, one lot of faunal remains, and one lot of objects placed with or near human remains. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unnamed archaeological site in Smyth County, VA. Information about this site is minimal, but it is likely multicomponent (c. 1200 BCE and c. 1000–1600 CE.)

Human remains representing, at least, one individual have been identified. The three associated funerary objects are one lot of ceramics, one lot of lithics, and one lot of objects placed with or near human remains. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from an unnamed rockshelter site in Wise County, VA. The site dates to between c. 1000 and 1600 CE.

All the human remains and associated funerary objects described above were removed by a collector named Russell Frost at unknown dates prior to his death in 1983. Frost's parents brought these individuals and associated funerary objects to William Bass, UTK Anthropology, in 1983, and to the UTK McClung Museum in 1986. Some of the remains have been "repaired" using adhesive, but UTK has no records suggesting the presence of potentially hazardous materials.

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

UTK has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 29 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 Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Monacan Indian Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in 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 October 23, 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 and associated funerary objects 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: September 17, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7503; NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0043797; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, VA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts 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 October 23, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural item in this notice to Siera Hyte, Schiller Family Curator of Indigenous American Art, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 200 N Arthur Ashe Blvd., Richmond, VA 23220, email siera.hyte@vmfa.museum.

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 Virginia Museum of Fine Arts 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 object of cultural patrimony is a pair of beaded moccasins. The museum's records indicate that they were made in the 19th century and are culturally affiliated with one of the Ute Tribes. The moccasins were purchased by Robert and Nancy Nooter from an antiquities business known as Mystic Warriors owned and operated by Bruce and Ilene Johnson in Evergreen, Colorado. Robert and Nancy Nooter likely purchased the moccasins from Mystic Warriors during the Historic Indian & World Tribal Arts show in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 2005. The moccasins were accessioned into the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts collection in 2016. It is not currently known when, under what circumstances, or from whom Mystic Warriors acquired the moccasins. Results of consultation with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe confirm that the moccasins are an object of cultural patrimony belonging to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe. Further, consultation confirmed that the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts does not have the right of possession to the moccasins, as the Southern Ute Indian Tribe would not have willingly alienated them from the Tribe. To the museum's knowledge, no potentially hazardous substances have been used to treat the moccasins.

Determinations

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has determined that:

- The one object of cultural patrimony described in this notice has ongoing historical, traditional, or