

outside in pencil. The necklace was discovered hung on a replica mantle display. No information is available as to where, when, or how they were acquired.

Consultation

Invitations to consult were sent to the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin. The Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin all responded yes to NYOPRHP's request for consultation on this matter with all three Nations agreeing that the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin would take the lead during this consultation.

Cultural Affiliation

The following types of information about the cultural affiliation of the human remains in this notice are available: geographical and historical. The information, including the results of consultation, identified:

1. No earlier group connected to the human remains.
2. No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization connected to the human remains.
3. No relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that can be reasonably traced through time.

Determinations

The NYOPRHP has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry.
- No known lineal descendant who can trace ancestry to the human remains in this notice has been identified.
- No Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation to the human remains in this notice has been clearly or reasonably identified.
- The Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin have requested transfer of the human remains described in this notice.

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 any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization 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, transfer, or reinterment of the human remains described in this notice may occur on or after April 27, 2026. If requests for repatriation are received, the NYOPRHP must evaluate the requests and respond in writing to the requestors. The NYOPRHP is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes or 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 11, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-05974 Filed 3-26-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7024; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0042482; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: S'edav Va'aki Museum, City of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the S'edav Va'aki Museum (formerly Pueblo Grande Museum), City of Phoenix 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 April 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to Lindsey Vogel-Teeter, S'edav Va'aki Museum, 4619 East Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034, email lindsey.vogel-teeter@phoenix.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 S'edav Va'aki Museum, City of Phoenix, 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, four individuals and seven associated funerary objects have been identified in the collections of S'edav Va'aki Museum (SVM). The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from multiple archaeological sites in Maricopa County, AZ during three archaeological excavations. These archaeological sites are associated with the Hohokam archaeological culture (A.D. 450 to 1450).

In May 1976, at least two individuals and six associated funerary objects were removed from site AZ T:12:1(ASM), during a salvage archaeological project conducted by employees of the City of Phoenix. The cultural items were identified in collections at SVM in 1998. The six associated funerary objects include two lots ceramic sherds, two lots lithics, one faunal bone, and one shell bracelet fragment. The human remains were identified in 2023 during a review of the faunal collection.

In 2004, at least one individual was removed from AZ T:12:215(ASM) also known as AZ T:12:1(ASM) during archaeological data recovery which took place prior to a construction project. No associated funerary objects are present. No human remains were identified during the archaeological project. The human remains were transferred with the collection to SVM in 2005, but they were not identified until 2022 when they were located during a review of the faunal collection.

In 2004, at least one individual and one associated funerary object were removed from site AZ T:12:50(ASM) during archaeological data recovery prior to the sale of land. No human remains were identified during the archaeological project. The human remains and associated funerary object were transferred to SVM with the collection in 2015, but they were not identified until 2022 when they were located during a review of the faunal collection. The one associated funerary object is a lot of faunal bone.

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 SVM has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The seven 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

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 April 27, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the SVM 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 SVM 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: March 20, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[N7017; NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0042475; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intended Repatriation: Denver Art Museum, Denver, CO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Denver Art Museum intends to repatriate certain cultural items that meet the definition of sacred objects 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 27, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Send additional, written requests for repatriation of the cultural items in this notice to Jennifer (Jennie) Trujillo, Denver Art Museum, 100 W 14th Avenue Parkway, Denver, CO 80204, email jtrujillo@denverartmuseum.org.

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 Denver Art 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 18 cultural items have been requested for repatriation. The 18 sacred objects are two 'umeke lā'au (wood bowls), 10 kapa, one pahu (drum), two stone tools, one lei hulu (feather lei), one Lei niho palaoa (pendant necklace) and one moena (mat).

One wood bowl was acquired about 1899 from Mrs. A.C. Cass of Colorado, who then gifted it to the museum. The second bowl was purchased by the museum in 1948 from Altman Antiques in Los Angeles, California. Museum records have no additional information for either bowl. Five of the kapa came to the Denver Art Museum via an exchange with the British Museum in 1949. Oceanic works exchanged in 1949 with British Museum were taken from pool designated "duplicates collection" used for exchanges and was an

unregistered group with no catalogue records or detailed listings. Documentation provided has minimal provenance information. Consultation has confirmed their cultural affiliation with Hawaii. One kapa and the moena mat were gifts to the museum in 1942 from Mrs. Helen Stanford Canfield of Estes Park, Colorado. The kapa and moena mat were given to Mrs. Canfield's mother, Mrs. Josiah W. Stanford in Hawaii in 1898 by Mrs. Irene'i Holloway, a friend of Queen Lili'uokalani.

Two other kapa, the pahu, and the lei hulu were purchased by the museum from art dealer Julius Carlebach in 1949. There is no additional information about the kapa. The pahu is from the Fred Harvey collection that was exhibited at the San Francisco Fair in 1915. The lei hulu is said to have been acquired by an unnamed whaling family around 1800 and was brought to New Bedford Massachusetts in 1860. The lei hulu has tested positive for lead. One kapa was a gift from Mrs. Garetta Stoever of La Jolla, California. It was collected by Mrs. Stoever's father-in-law, Dr. Henry von H. Stoever, in Hawaii in the 1890's. The final kapa was acquired by exchange in 1959 from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. There is no further provenance information in the DAM's records. The stone tools, a ko'i (adze) and a pōhaku ku'i 'ai (pounder) were gifted to the museum by Frederic H. Douglas, of Denver, Colorado. This collection of Hawaiian stone implements was acquired by Douglas from Altman Antiques of Los Angeles. Altman received them from an auctioneer who had sold the contents of a house owned by a man who once lived in Hawaii. No further history was provided. Finally, the Lei niho palaoa was gifted to the museum in 1954 by Theodore B. Pittman of Massachusetts. It is uncertain if this was a gift of Theodore Pitman Sr. or T. Pitman Jr. Theodore "Ted" Baldwin "Hoolulu" Pitman Jr. (1917-1997) of Swampscott, born in Hawaii and great-grandson of the High Chieftess Kinoole-o-Liliha Pitman of Hilo, Hawaii.

Determinations

The Denver Art Museum has determined that:

- The 18 sacred objects described in this notice are specific ceremonial objects needed by a traditional Native American religious leader for present-day adherents to practice traditional Native American religion, according to the Native American traditional knowledge of a lineal descendant,