

SUMMARY: The Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin at the address in this notice by August 31, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Ester Harrison, Art Registrar for Loans & Exhibitions, Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin, P.O. Box 7219, Austin, TX 78713-7219, telephone (512) 471-9127, email ester.harrison@austin.utexas.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate one cultural item under the control of the Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, that meets the definition of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

In 1970, one drum (catalog number 1080) was donated to the University of Texas at Austin as part of the estate of Erle Stanley Gardner of Temecula CA, and subsequently transferred to the Harry Ransom Center collections. It is not known when or how Erle Stanley Gardner originally collected the drum.

This sacred object and object of cultural patrimony is a wooden drum with rawhide ends and lacing, and painted in ochre, dark brown, and white colors.

Based on initial research by the Harry Ransom Center, the drum was believed to be of Southwest Native American origin. Further research and consultation with representatives from the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico, found that Cochiti is known by all Pueblos for creating ceremonial drums of this style for tribal use in the practice of traditional native religion. Accordingly, this drum in the Erle Stanley Gardner Collection clearly is a sacred object originating from Cochiti Pueblo.

Determinations Made by the Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin

Officials of the Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is of specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between drum and the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Ester Harrison, Art Registrar for Loans & Exhibitions, Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin, P.O. Box 7219, Austin, TX 78713-7219, telephone (512) 471-9127, email ester.harrison@austin.utexas.edu, by August 31, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred object and object of cultural patrimony to the Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico may proceed.

The Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas at Austin is responsible for notifying the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico &

Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 18, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030489; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in consultation with the appropriate Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and funerary objects and any present-day Federally-recognized Indian Tribe. Representatives of any Federally-recognized Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Federally-recognized Indian Tribe stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Federally-recognized Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the TVA at the address in this notice by August 31, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The human remains and funerary objects were removed from archeological sites 1LU495 and 1LU92 in Lauderdale County, AL, and 40HN4/40HR54 in Hardin County, TN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

From June 29 to July 1, 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, 33 individuals were removed from site 1LU495 by the University of Alabama archeological field school. TVA acquired this land on February 18, 1937, for the Pickwick Reservoir project. The site is a cave adjacent to Coffee Slough in the vicinity of Seven Mile Island. The University of Alabama field school excavated two small units, but the chronological placement of the site is unknown. Human remains from this site were previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the

Federal Register (82 FR 39904-39906, August 22, 2017) and were transferred to The Chickasaw Nation. Additional human remains were found during a recent improvement in the curation of the TVA archeological collections at the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH). These human remains are too fragmentary to determine the sex of the individuals. They belong to 27 adults 18 years or older, and six sub-adults ranging in age from 1-14 years. No known individuals were identified.

From October 1937 to December 1938, human remains and funerary objects were excavated from site 1LU92 by the AMNH. Excavation commenced after TVA purchased this land on November 27, 1935, for the Pickwick Reservoir project. Site 1LU92 was composed of both a village and a cemetery. Excavations focused on the cemetery. There was no clear stratigraphy at the site. The excavators believed the village midden predates the cemetery. The later occupation is attributed to the Kogers Island phase of the Mississippian period (A.D. 1200-1500). Human remains and associated funerary objects from this site were previously listed in Notices of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 60378, September 1, 2016 and 84 FR 38051, August 5, 2019), and were transferred to The Chickasaw Nation. Additional funerary objects were found during a recent improvement in the curation of the TVA archeological collection at the AMNH. The five funerary objects associated with human remains include four wood ear spools with copper staining and one bone pin with copper staining.

From January 16 to April 26, 1937, human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from the Fisher Mound, 40HN4/40HR54, by the AMNH. TVA acquired this site on July 25, 1936, as part of the Pickwick Reservoir project. The site was approximately 400 feet north of the border with Alabama on the right descending side of the Tennessee River. The site's most noticeable surface feature was a conical mound 70 feet in diameter and 11 feet high. Using Works Progress Administration labor and funds, the AMNH excavated the mound and three adjacent areas. There are no radiocarbon dates from this site, and very little pottery was recovered in the village area. The mound is generally identified as a mortuary structure from the Copena phase (A.D. 100-500). Cultural items from this site were previously listed in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 65738, December 21, 2018), and were transferred to The Chickasaw

Nation. Additional funerary objects were found during a recent improvement in the curation of the TVA archeological collection at the AMNH. The seven funerary objects include five pieces of daub or clay used to contain human remains and two galena nodules.

Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on their presence in a prehistoric archeological site and osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 33 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 12 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the cultural items and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgements of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the cultural items were removed is the aboriginal land of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- The Treaty of September 20, 1816, indicates that the land from which the cultural items were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1)(ii), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. The Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma have declined to accept transfer of control of the human remains. Accordingly, TVA has decided to transfer control of the unidentifiable human remains to The Chickasaw Nation.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(4), TVA has decided to transfer control of the funerary objects associated with the culturally unidentifiable human remains to The Chickasaw Nation.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Federally recognized Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.gov, by August 31, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 18, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2020-16498 Filed 7-29-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030483; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The Charleston Museum, Charleston, SC

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Charleston Museum has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to The Charleston Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written

request with information in support of the request to The Charleston Museum at the address in this notice by August 31, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Martha Zierden (Curator of Historical Archaeology), Jennifer McCormick (Chief of Collections), The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29403, telephone (843) 722-2996 Ext. 225 or Ext. 244, email mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org or jmccormick@charlestonmuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of The Charleston Museum, Charleston, SC. The human remains were removed from Patterson Farm, near Duck River, Humphreys County, TN.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by The Charleston Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of The Chickasaw Nation.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1933, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual (ANP-46) were removed from Patterson Farm in Humphreys County, TN. On or about May of 1933, Dr. Woldemar H. Ritter collected cultural materials and four fragments of human remains from the surface and plowed fields of Patterson Farm in Humphreys County, TN. The human remains, along with other cultural materials, were donated to The Charleston Museum by the widow of W.H. Ritter on May 23, 1941. Mrs. Ritter resided in East Hartford, CT, at that time. No other information on the site, or the collecting method, is available. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. (Mrs. Ritter donated 35 objects collected from the Patterson Farm property, which The Charleston Museum has determined are not associated funerary objects. They include marine snails, sandstone pebbles, chert flakes and scrapers, and Adena-type knife or spear point, a Palmer-type point, triangular points. Decorated potsherds from the

Woodland period belong to the Decatur and Harmon's Creek cultures.)

Determinations Made by The Charleston Museum

Officials of The Charleston Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and The Chickasaw Nation.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Martha Zierden (Curator of Historical Archaeology) and Jennifer McCormick (Chief of Collections), The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29403, telephone (843) 722-2996 Ext. 225 or Ext. 244, email mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org or jmccormick@charlestonmuseum.org, by August 31, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

The Charleston Museum is responsible for notifying The Chickasaw Nation that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 18, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030485; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Michigan State University has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian