

### Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of 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 prehistoric archeological sites and osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 26 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 13 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.
- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects 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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1)(ii), TVA must offer to transfer control of the human remains 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 and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have declined to accept transfer of control of the human remains. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has not responded. Accordingly, TVA has decided to transfer control of the 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 Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization 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](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov), by December 7, 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: October 22, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2020-24681 Filed 11-5-20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031086; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Gilcrease Museum, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Gilcrease Museum. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items 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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Gilcrease Museum at the address in this notice by December 7, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 North Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918)

596-2747, email [laura-bryant@tulsa.edu](mailto:laura-bryant@tulsa.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 cultural items under the control of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects 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(s)

Likely in the late 19th or early 20th century, two cultural items were removed from an unknown location. Thomas Gilcrease likely acquired these items as part of a larger collection in the mid-1900s, though the exact details are unknown. Thomas Gilcrease transferred his collection to the City of Tulsa in 1955 and 1964. The two unassociated funerary objects are pipe bags (accession numbers 84.507 and 84.521).

Both pipe bags were identified as Cheyenne in the Gilcrease Museum's records, and that affiliation was confirmed during consultation with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma. Both pipe bags are covered in dirt and show signs of having been buried. Pipe bags are known to have been buried with individuals.

In the late 19th or early 20th century, one cultural item was removed from an unknown location and acquired by Joseph H. Sharp, an American artist. In the mid-20th century, the Thomas Gilcrease Foundation purchased part of Sharp's collection. Thomas Gilcrease transferred his collection to the City of Tulsa in 1955 and 1964. The one unassociated funerary object is a pipe bag (accession number 84.524).

The pipe bag was identified as Cheyenne in the Gilcrease Museum's records, and that affiliation was confirmed during consultation with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma. The pipe bag is covered in dirt and shows signs of having been buried. Pipe bags are known to have been buried with individuals.

In the late 19th or early 20th century, two cultural items were removed from an unknown location. Likely in the early 20th century, Emil Lenders, a

European artist who immigrated to the United States in the 1890s and traveled throughout the Midwest, acquired these two items. The Thomas Gilcrease Foundation purchased Lenders' collection on June 7, 1950. Thomas Gilcrease transferred his collection to the City of Tulsa in 1955 and 1964. The unassociated funerary objects are two pairs of moccasins (accession numbers 84.425a-b and 84.426a-b).

The moccasins were identified as Cheyenne in Gilcrease Museum's records, and that affiliation was confirmed during consultation with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma. Both pairs of moccasins are covered in dirt and show signs of having been buried. Moccasins are regularly buried with individuals.

#### **Determinations Made by the Gilcrease Museum**

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the five cultural items described above 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma).

#### **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 these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Laura Bryant, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 North Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127, telephone (918) 596-2747, email [laura-bryant@utulsa.edu](mailto:laura-bryant@utulsa.edu), by December 7, 2020. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the unassociated funerary objects to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma) may proceed.

The Gilcrease Museum is responsible for notifying the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma (previously listed as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma) that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 22, 2020.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031106;  
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, IN**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, through the agency of Ball State University, Department of Anthropology 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 no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology through Ball State University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology through Ball State University at the address in this notice by December 7, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Kevin C. Nolan, Applied Anthropology Laboratories, Ball State University, 2000 W University Ave., Muncie, IN 47306, telephone (765) 285-5325, email [kcnolan@bsu.edu](mailto:kcnolan@bsu.edu).

**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 Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis, IN. The human remains were removed from site 12-M-623, in Madison County, IN.

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**

As agents of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, a detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Ball State University, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; and Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

The following Tribes were invited to consult, but did not participate: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Cherokee Nation; Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana (previously listed as Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana); Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Kaw Nation, Oklahoma; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas; Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas; Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; Lac du Flambeau Band of