

A preliminary inventory was completed by Dr. Johnson in 2013. Bioarcheologist Dr. Jess Beck conducted a detailed analysis of the human remains for Vassar College in 2020 and identified the minimum number of individuals. The individuals include eight adults and three subadults of unknown sex. No individuals have been identified. Although Unangan Aleut burials are often associated with a small number of utilitarian objects such as wedges and knives, as the human remains came from eroded contexts, no associated funerary objects have been identified.

Radiocarbon dates from charcoal samples found at XSI-007 indicate that the site was occupied shortly before 2000 years ago. The Chernabura Island human remains are more likely than not Native American, and they are most closely affiliated with the modern Aleut people.

#### **Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region**

Officials of the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 11 individuals 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 Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove; Native Village of Belkofski; Native Village of Unga; Pauloff Harbor Village; and the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point (previously listed as Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village) Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska (hereafter referred to as "The Indian Tribes").

#### **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 Jeremy M. Karchut, Regional Historic Preservation Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS-235, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 786-3399, email [Jeremy\\_Karchut@fws.gov](mailto:Jeremy_Karchut@fws.gov), by March 1, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Indian Tribes may proceed.

The U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region is responsible for notifying The Consulted Entities and The Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 14, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2021-01902 Filed 1-27-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031388; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Geneva Historical Society, Geneva, NY**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Geneva Historical Society 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 Geneva Historical Society. 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 Geneva Historical Society at the address in this notice by March 1, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Kerry Lippincott, Geneva Historical Society, 543 South Main Street, Geneva, NY 14456, telephone (315) 789-5151, email [director@genevahistoricalsociety.com](mailto:director@genevahistoricalsociety.com).

**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 Geneva Historical Society, Geneva, NY. The human remains were removed

from the Reed Farm, Ontario County, NY.

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 Geneva Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York).

#### **History and Description of the Remains**

In the spring of 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Reed Farm in Ontario County, NY. Two boys, James and Thomas Reed, discovered the human remains in a sand mound eight miles south of Geneva, NY, along Seneca Lake. They found the remains of one individual, possibly female, buried in a seated position with crossed arms and crossed legs, and facing east. In May 1969, the Reed family placed the human remains on loan with the Geneva Historical Society, and since 1995, the human remains have been under the Society's control. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

A written description of the burial at the time of discovery stated that no artifacts were discovered with the human remains. In 1995, Peter Jemison, NAGPRA coordinator for the Seneca Nation of Indians, opined that the human remains were of pre-historic date, as a Haudenosaunee burial would have included a beaded necklace. Along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake seasonal settlements established for fishing marked the periphery of Seneca Nation territory. A few miles to the west of these settlements, archeological evidence exists for the associated Seneca towns. Based on the totality of the information, the Geneva Historical Society has determined that the human remains listed in this notice are ancestral to the Seneca people.

#### **Determinations Made by the Geneva Historical Society**

Officials of the Geneva Historical Society 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 Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York).

#### 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 Kerry Lippincott, Geneva Historical Society, 543 South Main Street, Geneva, NY 14456, telephone (315) 789-5151, email [director@genevahistoricalociety.com](mailto:director@genevahistoricalociety.com), by March 1, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York) may proceed.

The Geneva Historical Society is responsible for notifying the Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York) that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 14, 2021.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2021-01897 Filed 1-27-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031390;  
PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 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 TVA. 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 TVA at the address in this notice by March 1, 2021.

**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](mailto: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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN, 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.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the unassociated funerary objects was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Coshatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Shawnee Tribe; The Chickasaw Nation; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Cultural Items

On June 25, 1937, 47 cultural items were removed from burial 15 at 1MS32, the McKee Island site, in Marshall County, AL. The McKee Island site was excavated as part of TVA's Guntersville Reservoir project by the Alabama Museum of Natural History (AMNH) at the University of Alabama, using labor and funds provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Details regarding these excavations may be found in "An Archaeological Survey of Guntersville Basin on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama," by William S. Webb and Charles G. Wilder. TVA acquired the site on November 12, 1936. The 47 unassociated funerary objects are sherds of a Mississippi Plain vessel.

Site 1MS32 was a midden-rich village that extended 800 feet along a ridge of the now-inundated McKee Island. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from this site, ceramics recovered from 1MS32 indicate occupations during the Colbert (300 B.C.–A.D. 100), Flint River (A.D. 500–1000), and Crow Creek (A.D. 1500–1650) phases. Burial 15 is from the Mississippian Crow Creek phase. Chronicles from Spanish explorers of the 16th century and French explorers of the 17th and 18th century indicate the presence of chiefdom-level tribal entities in the southeastern United States that resemble the historic Native American chiefdoms. Linguistic analysis of place names noted by multiple Spanish explorers indicates that Koasati-speaking Muskogean groups inhabited northeastern Alabama. Early maps and research into the historic Native American occupation of northeastern Alabama indicate that the Koasati (as called by the English) or the Kaskinampo (as called by the French) were found at multiple sites in Jackson and Marshall Counties in the 17th and 18th centuries. Oral history, traditions, and expert opinions of Koasati/Kaskinampo and Muscogee (Creek) descendants indicate that this portion of the Tennessee River valley was their tribal homeland. Oral tradition also indicates that by the middle 1700s, the Koasati/Kaskinampo were leaving the Tennessee River valley and moving south.

Based on the totality of the evidence, TVA has determined that the items from the Mississippian burials at 1MS32 are culturally affiliated with descendants of the Koasati/Kaskinampo. These descendants include the Alabama-Coshatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coshatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coshatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

#### Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have determined that:

• Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 47 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), these items are culturally affiliated with the Alabama-Coshatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coshatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-