

History and Description of the Remains

At an unknown date in the 19th century, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Rock Island Arsenal, located on Arsenal Island (originally known as Rock Island) in Rock Island County, Illinois. The human remains were donated to the Mütter Museum sometime in the 19th century. The donor is unknown. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Tribal affiliation was determined from writing on the squamous portion of the temporal bone stating "Sioux Indian prisoner . . . Died at Rock Island." Rock Island Arsenal was originally established as a government site in 1816, with the building of Fort Armstrong. From approximately 1863 to 1865, it was a prison for Confederate prisoners of war. How this individual came to be present at the Arsenal is unclear.

Determinations Made by the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Officials of the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia 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 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 Lowell Flanders, Collections Manager, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 19 S 22nd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, telephone (215) 560-8004, email lflanders@collegeofphysicians.org, by March 11, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 21, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031412; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Boston University, Boston, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Boston 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 associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Boston University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Boston University at the address in this notice by March 11, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Kathryn M. Mellouk, Associate Vice President for Research Compliance, Boston University, One Silber Way, 9th floor, Boston, MA 02215, telephone (617) 358-4730, email kateski@bu.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 Boston University, Boston, MA. The human remains and associated funerary

objects were removed from the St. Johns River, which runs from Duval County down to Brevard County, FL.

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 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 Boston University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

An invitation to consult was extended to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime prior to 1936, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the St. Johns River, which runs from Duval County down to Brevard County, FL. The human remains (inventory numbers 2067, 2068, and 129) were collected or acquired by Charles Herbert Mitchell. In 1936, Mr. Mitchell's family donated a portion of his collection to Boston University. In December 2018, a long-term volunteer curator of the University's archeology program collections and two undergraduate students found the human remains and wrote a description of them. A year later, when one of the students heard that the program was reviewing all its collections, the student recovered the description and sent it to university faculty on January 27, 2020. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a lot of ceramic sherds (inventory numbers 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2030).

Determinations Made by Boston University

Officials of Boston University 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, based on biological evidence.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)); and The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”), based on oral tradition, archeological, geographic, and linguistic evidence.

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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Kathryn M. Mellouk, Associate Vice President for Research Compliance, Boston University, One Silber Way, 9th floor, Boston, MA 02215, telephone (617) 358-4730, email kateski@bu.edu, by March 11, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

Boston University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 21, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031400;
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 Indian Tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes. Representatives of any

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 Indian Tribe stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any 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 March 11, 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.

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, and stored at the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN (UTK). The human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from sites 40BN12, 40DR1, 40DR43, and 40HY13 in Benton, Decatur, and Henry Counties, 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 and associated funerary objects was made by TVA professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Osage Nation (previously listed as Osage Tribe); The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (hereafter referred to as “The Consulted Tribes”).

History and Description of the Remains

From September 12 to November 22, 1940, human remains representing, at minimum, 186 individuals were removed from site 40BN12, the Eva site in Benton County, TN. This site was excavated as part of TVA's Kentucky Reservoir project by the University of Tennessee, using labor and funds provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Details regarding these excavations are in “*Eva An Archaic Site*,” authored by Thomas Lewis and Madeline Kneberg Lewis.

The human remains represent 68 females, 50 males, and 68 individuals of undeterminable sex. No known individuals were identified. The 257 associated funerary objects include one animal bone, one animal incisor, three antler flakers, three antler tines, one antler tool, three atlatl hooks, two bannerstones, one beaver molar, five blades, 14 bone awls, 10 bone beads, two bone objects, one bone pendant, one bone spatula, five coprolites, one daub, four dog burials, one dog canine tooth, one dog femur, one drill, two fish hooks, one gallstone, one bag of green mineral, two greenstone gorget fragments, one hair pin, one hammerstone, two knife bases, 25 lignite fragments, 24 fragments of ochre, 21 pebbles/drum teeth, 27 projectile points, 77 snake vertebrae (necklace), one stone, one stone bead, one turkey bone, seven pieces of turtle shell, one whetstone, and one worked bone.

As was common at this time, two perpendicular 3-foot wide trenches were placed across the site. Block excavation proceeded based on the stratigraphic information derived from the trenches. Below 5–8 inches of plow-zone, the excavators identified five strata. The field supervisor, David Osborne, described the first stratum as black humic soil that lacked shell. Stratum II was comprised of a similar black midden soil, but in addition, it contained mussel shell and was nearly a meter thick near the center of the site. Stratum III, described as a sandy loam of variable thickness, was not found throughout the site. Stratum IV was not found in all parts of the site, but was nearly half a meter thick in some areas. Shell was present near the base of this stratum. Stratum V was found in the southern portion of the site. It was sandy and lacked mussel shell. It also had the fewest artifacts. NAGPRA cultural items were found in each stratum. The chipped stone typology developed by Lewis and Lewis from 40BN12 has served as the basis for defining early hunter-gatherer occupations in the mid-continent. The