

The human remains include two 30–40 years old males and one 20–30 year old of unknown sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At some time during the 1950s, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from site 1LI50 in Limestone County, AL, by James Cambron. TVA acquired this site on July 25, 1935, for the Wheeler Reservoir project, but no formal excavations were conducted. Site 1LI50 was described as a shell midden. Artifacts suggest a Late Archaic to Early Woodland occupation. The human remains include one 17–19 year old female and an adult female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At some time during the 1950s, human remains representing, at minimum, seven individuals were removed from site 1LI51 in Limestone County, AL, by James Cambron. TVA acquired this site on December 20, 1934, for the Wheeler Reservoir project, but no formal excavations were conducted. Site 1LI51 was described as a shell midden. Artifacts suggest occupations during the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland. The human remains include three 30–50 year old males; one 40–50 year old female, and three juveniles of indeterminate sex. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

From February through March 1934, human remains representing, at minimum, 25 individuals were removed from site 1MA4, in Madison County, AL, by AMNH. TVA acquired a strip of land around the periphery of Hobbs Island encompassing this site on May 23, 1939 as part of the Wheeler Reservoir project, but the excavation was conducted with Federal funds in anticipation of the inundation of this site. The site was a shell midden 300 x 125 feet and adjacent to the island's shoreline. There are no radiocarbon dates available for this site, but artifacts from a non-mortuary context suggest Langston (A.D. 900–1200) and Hobbs Island (A.D. 1200–1450) phase occupations. The human remains include infants, adolescents, and adults of both sexes. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

From March 1940 to July 1941, human remains representing, at minimum, nine individuals were removed from site 1MA31/1MA32 in Madison County, AL. TVA acquired this site on July 6, 1936, for the Wheeler Reservoir project. 1MA31 and 1MA32 are now considered one multi-mound and village site. The site was composed

of one small conical mound; a 200 x 1000 foot village area and a large mound 10 feet in height and 75 x 105 feet at the base. These mounds were domiciliary, rather than mortuary, in nature. Unfortunately, both mounds had suffered from looting prior to excavation. Recent radiocarbon dates of animal bone from a non-mortuary context have a calibrated two-sigma range of A.D. 1050–1275, indicating an occupation from the early to middle Mississippian period. The human remains are in a fragmentary state, making it impossible to determine sex, but most of the individuals appear to be adults over the age of eighteen. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

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 an osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 189 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 35 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 were removed is the aboriginal land of The Chickasaw Nation.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects will be to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902–1401, telephone (865) 632–7458, email tomaher@tva.gov, by January 22, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.

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

Dated: November 19, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018–27710 Filed 12–20–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027067; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology (UTK), 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 UTK. 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 UTK at the address in this notice by January 22, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Robert Hinde, University of Tennessee, Office of the Provost, 527 Andy Holt Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996-0152, telephone (865) 974-2445, email rhinde@utk.edupac@utk.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 University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Knoxville, TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Williamson 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 the UTK professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

At a date likely between 1960 and 1969, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed from 40WM4, the DeGraffenreid site in Williamson County, TN. At a date likely after 1969, this individual was transferred to UTK. UTK believes these human remains were removed by the Southeastern Indian Antiquities Survey (SIAS) during excavations conducted in the 1960s at the DeGraffenreid site after it had been destroyed by potash (phosphate) mining. The UTK curation repository holds a number of collections excavated by the SIAS. Burial 1 belongs to a young child, aged 2–4 years old. No known

individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are fragments of burned wood. The DeGraffenreid site dates to circa 1300–1450 C.E., based on the identification by Jones (1876) and Smith (1994) of artifacts not under the control of UTK.

At a date possibly between 1965 and 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from 40WM5, the Arnold site in Williamson County, TN. At a date perhaps between 1965 and 1980, these individuals were transferred to UTK. Between 1965 and 1967, members of the SIAS excavated the Arnold site when it became threatened by subdivision development. It is unclear if these six individuals were uncovered as part of SIAS excavations or were excavated prior to or after the SIAS project as they cannot be correlated with any of the individuals described in the report on this site (Ferguson 1972). Burial A belongs to a young adult female (20–35 years old). Burial B belongs to an adult male, likely middle aged (35–50 years old). Burial C belongs to a juvenile of indeterminate sex (12–15 years old). Burial D belongs to a young adult, probably female (20–35 years old). Burial E belongs to a middle aged adult of indeterminate sex (35–50 years old). The sixth individual, without a burial designation, is a young adult male (25–34 years old). No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a limestone-tempered ceramic sherd. The Arnold site dates to circa C.E. 1150–1350, based on a radiocarbon date, placing it within the Middle Cumberland Culture of the Mississippian period. Other funerary objects reported by Ferguson and not under the control of UTK also date to this time period.

Between 1971 and 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from 40WM6, the Harpeth Meadows site in Williamson County, TN. During construction activities in 1971, the landowner encountered two stone box graves, and contacted a local historical society, which ultimately led to the involvement of amateur archeologists from the SIAS of Nashville later that year. Excavations at this small village and cemetery site, including the contents of two excavated pits and the presence of stone box graves, indicate that this site dates to the Late Mississippian Period. At a date sometime after 1972, the human remains were transferred to UTK by John Dowd. Burial 1 belongs to an adult male, aged 50 or older. Burial 5 belongs to an adult male, aged 35–39. (Burials 2 through 4 were never transferred to

UTK. According to burial records, only the outlines of the stone box grave surrounding Burial 2 were intact when the SIAS investigated it; no human skeletal remains were present. However, burial records state that human remains were present in Burials 3 and 4. The current location of these individuals is unknown). No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are two ceramic sherds and one faunal bone sherd, both of which are associated with Burial 1. Additional funerary objects are noted in the site records, but were never transferred to UTK.

Between 1980 and 1982, upon the urging of the private landowner, human remains representing, at minimum, 81 individuals were removed from 40WM9, the Anderson site in Williamson County, TN, by a group from the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society that included John Dowd, Tom Kinney, Bruce Lindstrom, and Ken Steverson. Sometime between 1980 and 1983, the human remains were transferred to UTK. These individuals include: 22 females or probable females, 17 males or probable males, five adults of indeterminate sex, and 37 subadults. No known individuals were identified. The 341 associated funerary objects include: 62 waste flakes, one core fragment, one piece of shatter, one uniface scraper, one drill fragment, two bifacially worked tools, one fragment of a lanceolate type projectile point, two small groundstone fragments, possibly part of a bannerstone, 79 pieces of fire cracked rock, two pieces of limestone (one is burned), four pieces of sandstone, 96 non-culturally altered rocks associated with burials, two pieces of burned clay, 72 faunal bones and teeth (including a turtle carapace fragment, a carnivore tooth, and 15 fragments of gastropod and mussel shell), and 15 bags of sediment from burial areas of the site. Based on Dowd's report (1989), the majority of the funerary objects (and particularly those with photographs), as well as all ceramics and most faunal remains, were never transferred to UTK. Based on the lithic points listed by Dowd (1989), which are not under the control of UTK, and include Eva, Morrow Mountain, and Big Sandy types and radiocarbon dates obtained from wood and nutshell, the main occupation of the Anderson site appears to be during the Middle Archaic period, 6720 +/- 220 B.P. to 6495 +/- 205 B.P. (Dowd 1989:179).

Determinations Made by the University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology

Officials of the University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archeological context and osteological analysis.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 90 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 347 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.
- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that 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; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.
- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

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. Robert Hinde, University of Tennessee, Office of the Provost, 527 Andy Holt Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996-0152, telephone (865) 974-2445, email rhinde@utk.edu and [\[utk.edu\]\(mailto:utk.edu\), by January 22, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma may proceed.](mailto:vpaa@</p>
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UTK is responsible for notifying the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 28, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-27649 Filed 12-20-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027080; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has completed an inventory of human remains 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 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 should submit a written request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at the address in this notice by January 22, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Patricia Capone, Museum Curator and Director of Research and Repatriation, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.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 under the control of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains were removed from Marion 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. 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cherokee Nation; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1871, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from a cave near Jasper in Marion County, TN, by Rev. E. O. Dunning as part of a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition. No known individuals were identified.

In 1890 and 1892, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from the Holloway Mounds, located in the Sequatchie Valley in Marion County, TN, by John W. Emmert as part of a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition. No known individuals were identified.

In 1891, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from mounds in the Sequatchie Valley in Marion County, TN, by John W. Emmert as part of a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition. No known individuals were identified.