

Tennessee at Knoxville (UTK) since they were excavated.

Details regarding the excavations at 40HS44 have never been published, and no field report could be found at UTK. The state site form indicates that the Hobbs site was a shell mound of 1.5 acres in extent. Excavation maps indicate that the site was bisected by perpendicular trenches to identify its stratigraphy. Small excavation units were extended off the trenches to help define features. One rectangular wall trench structure was identified during the excavation. Designated house 1, this structure was 20 x 16 feet. Individual post molds were 3–4 inches in diameter and placed within the wall trench. A specific floor of this structure could not be identified. There are no radiocarbon dates for this site, but the wall-trench structure and recovered pottery vessels suggest a Mississippian occupation.

#### 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 21 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 55 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 judgements of the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. 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. The Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to transfer control of the human remains to The Chickasaw Nation.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(4), the Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to transfer control of the associated funerary objects to The Chickasaw Nation.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 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 October 8, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to The Chickasaw Nation may proceed.

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

Dated: August 3, 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–NPS0030487; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Princeton University has completed an inventory of 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 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Princeton University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the 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 associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Princeton University at the address in this notice by October 8, 2020.

**ADDRESSES:** Bryan R. Just, Princeton University Art Museum, Princeton, NJ 08544, telephone (609) 258–8805, email [bjust@princeton.edu](mailto:bjust@princeton.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 associated funerary objects under the control of Princeton University, Princeton, NJ. The associated funerary objects were removed from Chevelon, Homolovi I, and Homolovi II, in Navajo County, AZ.

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 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 Princeton University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1899, human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from Chevelon, Homolovi I, and Homolovi II, in Navajo County, AZ, by J.A. Burt on behalf of the Field Museum of Natural History, and they were accessioned by the Field Museum in February of 1900. In 1907, as part of a larger transfer of pottery, one bowl from each of the three sites was sent to Princeton University. The human

remains with which the three bowls are associated are in the control and possession of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are these three ceramic bowls.

Chevelon was occupied from around A.D. 1250 until 1450. According to documentation from the Field Museum of Natural History, the bowl from Chevelon (73363) was excavated from grave 80. The bowl is black-on-yellow with geometric designs on the inside and outside of the bowl.

Homolovi I was occupied from around A.D. 1285 to 1390. According to documentation from the Field Museum of Natural History, the bowl from Homolovi I (73404) was excavated from grave 29. The bowl is black-on-orange with a geometric design on the inside of the bowl.

Homolovi II was occupied from around A.D. 1350 to 1400. According to documentation from the Field Museum of Natural History, the bowl from Homolovi II (73531) was excavated from grave 13. The bowl is black-on-white with geometric designs on the inside and outside of the bowl.

#### Determinations Made by Princeton University

Officials of Princeton University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the three 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), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, 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 request transfer of control of these associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Bryan R. Just, Princeton University Art Museum, Princeton, NJ 08544, telephone (609) 258-8805, email [bjust@princeton.edu](mailto:bjust@princeton.edu), by October 8, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

Princeton University is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of 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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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030725;  
PPWOCRADNO-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 October 8, 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](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. 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 of Natural History and Culture (MM) at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville,

TN. The human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from site 40BN77, also known as the McDaniel archeological site, in Benton 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 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

Site 40BN77 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. Details regarding these excavations have not been published. A field report by Douglas Osborn regarding this site can be found at the MM and TVA. The human remains and associated funerary objects listed in this notice have been in the physical custody of the University of Tennessee since excavation, but they are under the control of the TVA.

From June to August 1941, human remains representing, at minimum, 21 individuals were removed from site 40BN77, in Benton County, TN. These human remains represent seven females, two males, and 12 individuals of undeterminable sex. They represent primarily adults. No known individuals were identified. The 116 associated funerary objects include five antler adzes, one antler projectile point, four bone awls, two blades, 39 animal bones, two animal mandibles, one ceramic sherd, three dog burials, two drills, 10 projectile points, two samples of red ochre, and 45 fragments of a turtle shell pendant.

Excavation at 40BN77 commenced after TVA had acquired the land on