

Patayan and Hohokam groups, especially in the vicinity of Gila Bend, Patayan groups share distinct cultural practices. These practices include settlement and subsistence patterns characterized by semi-permanent or permanent farming rancherías scattered across the floodplain of the Lower Gila River and the Lower Colorado River that are typically comprised of two to seven pit houses. Produce from these farms was augmented by seasonal gathering of resources from temporary camps along the river tributaries, as well as adjacent deserts and mountains. Large ceremonial sites served as gathering places for multiple families, are characterized by shrines, petroglyphs, earth figures, intaglios, dance pathways, and rock alignments located on desert terraces adjacent to the floodplains. All Patayan groups and their descendants practice cremation. Given the relative lack of archeological evidence on Patayan groups, archeologists have had difficulty establishing a relationship between prehispanic Patayan groups and specific historic Yuman tribes. However, archeologists have found the Patayan to be culturally affiliated with the Fort Mojave Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Cocopah Tribe, and Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe. Modern Yuman groups in Southern Arizona, including the Fort Mojave Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Cocopah Tribe, and the Fort-Yuma Quechan Tribe, share oral traditions which trace their origins to the time of creation at Spirit Mountain (Avikwaame). According to this oral tradition, the Creator led the seven original Yuman groups to their various ancestral homelands, naming certain geographical markers along the way. Cultural informants cited place names from their oral traditions—settlements, geographic features, and significant locations—that correlate to geographical areas of occupation defined by archeological material culture. These oral traditions suggest cultural continuity between modern Yuman groups and the earlier archeological Patayan culture.

#### Determinations Made by the Arizona State Museum

Officials of the Arizona State Museum 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak

Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Cocopah Tribe of Arizona; Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Affiliated 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 John McClelland, NAGPRA Coordinator, P.O. Box 210026, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, telephone (520) 626-2950, by April 1, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Affiliated Tribes may proceed.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Affiliated Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 1, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-03568 Filed 2-28-19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

**[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027254: PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN; Correction

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on September 16, 2016. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals. 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 TVA. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes 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 TVA at the address in this notice by April 1, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902, 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 correction of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The human remains were removed from site 1JA155 in Jackson County, AL.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 63793-63795, September 16, 2016). Additional human remains and associated funerary objects from these sites were discovered during improvement of the curation of the non-NAGPRA TVA archeological collection. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 63793, September 16, 2016), column 3, paragraph 2, sentence 1, under the heading "History and Description of the Remains," is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

From January to April 1939, human remains representing, at minimum, 32 individuals were removed from the Crow Creek Island site, 1JA155, in Jackson County, AL.

In the **Federal Register** (81 FR 63794, September 16, 2016), column 3, paragraph 1, sentence 1, under the

heading “Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority,” is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 353 individuals of Native American ancestry.

#### 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 Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902, telephone (865) 632-7458, email [tomaher@tva.gov](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov), by April 1, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”) may proceed.

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

Dated: February 1, 2019

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-03585 Filed 2-28-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027258; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN; Correction

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register* on September 5, 2017. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals. 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 TVA. If no

additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes 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 TVA at the address in this notice by April 1, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902, 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 correction of an inventory of human remains under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN. The human remains were removed from sites 1JA27, 1JA28 and 1MS121 in Jackson and Marshall County, AL.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the *Federal Register* (82 FR 41990-41991, September 5, 2017). Additional human remains from these sites were discovered during improvement of the curation of the non-NAGPRA TVA archeological collection. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

#### Correction

In the *Federal Register* (82 FR 41990, September 5, 2017), column 3, paragraph 3, sentence 1, under the heading “History and Description of the Remains,” is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

From March to April of 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 49 individuals were removed from the Hardin site (1JA27) in Jackson County, AL, after TVA acquired the site on October 16, 1936.

In the *Federal Register* (82 FR 41990, September 5, 2017), column 3, paragraph 4, sentence 1, under the heading “History and Description of the Remains,” is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

From January to June of 1938, human remains representing, at minimum, 162 individuals were removed from the Saulty and Riley site (1JA28) in Jackson County, AL, after TVA purchased the site on October 16, 1936.

In the *Federal Register* (82 FR 41991, September 5, 2017), column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 1, under the heading “History and Description of the Remains,” is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

From October to November of 1937, human remains representing, at minimum, 14 individuals were removed from site 1MS121 on Pine Island in Marshall County, AL, after TVA purchased the site on April 19, 1937.

In the *Federal Register* (82 FR 41991, September 5, 2017), column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 2, under the heading “Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority,” is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 309 individuals of Native American ancestry.

#### 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 Dr. Thomas O. Maher, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902, telephone (865) 632-7458, email [tomaher@tva.gov](mailto:tomaher@tva.gov), by April 1, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Cherokee Nation; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians; Poarch Band of Creeks (previously listed as the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama); The Chickasaw Nation; The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; The Muscogee (Creek) Nation; The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.