

sherds; 10 shell spoons/fragments; 1 wooden tablet; 19 bone tools; 1 polished bone tube; 3 samples of unidentified material; 27 ceramic vessels; 1 sample of material from inside of a copper covered coiled wooden object; 41 wood/fragments; 1 worked shell; and 20 miscellaneous worked stone/fragments.

The excavations at the site were primarily conducted at an area currently identified as "Mound C," which had previously been partially excavated by other agencies, at the edge of Mound B and in the "Village Area" of the 52-acre historic site. Radiocarbon studies indicate that the burials date from A.D. 800 to 1400. The site is normally identified as a "Mississippi Site" that dates from A.D. 900 to 1550. There is no absolute archeological proof that links the site with any modern day Indian tribe. Evidence in the form of historical documents, early maps, and a listing of common lifeway traits were presented by the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Poarch Band of Creeks, Kialegee Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town during consultation. Similar information was presented by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians, who occupied the Bartow County area at the time of forced removal (A.D. 1838). However, the Cherokee do not have a shared group relationship to the Native American human remains described in this notice, as the Cherokee were not present in the area prior to approximately A.D. 1450, which post-dates the burials at Etowah.

The results of the consultation and studies with the tribes, have determined that there is a reasonable belief of a shared group identity between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from the Etowah Mounds and the modern Muscogean (Creek) Tribes. The Muscogean (Creek) Tribes are represented by the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 404 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 187,060 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources have determined that, 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 Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and/or associated funerary objects should contact Dr. David Crass, State Archaeologist, Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 34 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 1600, Atlanta, GA 30303, telephone (404) 656–9344, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources is responsible for notifying the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–6507 Filed 3–24–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: Northwest Museum, Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the possession of the Northwest Museum (formerly Maxey Museum), Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA. The human remains were removed from Walla Walla County, WA.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Whitman College and Northwest Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

On an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from a home site in Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. In 1929, the human remains were donated to the Northwest Museum at Whitman College by Mr. Emory Frank (WHIT–X–0008; Old Cat. No. 540, 5743 and WHIT–XX–0049; Old Cat. No. 5743). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

According to museum records, the human remains were identified as Indian, and were found buried in a sitting position. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on skeletal morphology, as well as on museum records of the provenience.

The city of Walla Walla is within the ceded lands of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon. The ceded land of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation extends over 6.4 million acres in eastern Oregon and southeast Washington, and was occupied by the Weyiiletpu. Walla Walla is in an area that the Pasxapu band of the Weyiiletpu used for winter quarters. The Walla Walla River and its tributaries is where they fished for salmon and gathered foods and medicines along the river banks and ridges. The Pasxapu summers were spent hunting, fishing, and gathering foods and medicines in the adjacent Blue Mountains. Consultation evidence from tribal representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation further supports this evidence of occupation. Descendants of the Walla Walla (Waluulapam), Umatilla (Imatalamlama), and Cayuse (Weyiiletpu) tribes that are enrolled in

the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon, are of the Shapthian cultural group.

Officials of the Northwest Museum, Whitman College have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Northwest Museum, Whitman College also have determined that, 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 Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Brian Dott, Director, Northwest Museum, Maxey Hall, Whitman College, 345 Boyer Ave., Walla Walla, WA 99362, telephone (509) 527–5776, fax (509) 527–5026, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Northwest Museum, Whitman College is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 10, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–6512 Filed 3–24–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Texarkana Museums System, Texarkana, TX

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

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 in the possession of the Texarkana Museums System (formerly the Texarkana Historical Museum), Texarkana, TX. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Bowie County, TX.

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.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Texarkana Museums System professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

In 1978, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Cabe Mounds in Bowie County, TX. The human remains and associated artifacts were acquired by the museum through its then-director, Katy Caver, as part of an archeological survey of the region. No known individuals were identified. The 141 associated funerary objects are 3 pieces of pottery; 13 pottery fragments; 2 beads; 2 projectile points; 70 lots of debitage; and 51 pre-form tools and fragments.

Two of the three individuals removed from the Cabe Mounds were found scattered around two burials, and the remaining individual was found intact in a third burial. The pottery fragments, tools and tool fragments were found scattered among all three burials. The human remains and associated funerary objects are related to the Caddo Nation who settled the Red River Valley more than 1,200 years ago. The Caddo Nation remained a strong presence in this region well into the 18th century. The manner of interment is consistent with Caddo tradition, as are the decorative and construction techniques used in the pottery found in proximity to the grave sites. References to the complex now known as the Cabe Mounds date back to the latter part of the 19th century and were made by C.B. Moore, one of the first to identify and explore Caddo sites in East Texas. The site was acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy in 1985.

Officials of the Texarkana Museums System have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Texarkana Museums System also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 141 objects 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. Lastly, officials of the Texarkana Museums System have determined that, 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 Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact J.A. Simmons, Texarkana Museums System, PO Box 2343, Texarkana, TX 75504, telephone (903) 793–4831, before April 24, 2009. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Texarkana Museums System is responsible for notifying the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 10, 2009

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E9–6513 Filed 3–24–09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–50–S**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–460–461  
(Preliminary)]**

### Ni-Resist Piston Inserts from Argentina and Korea; Determinations

On the basis of the record <sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Argentina and Korea of Ni-resist piston inserts, provided for in subheading 8409.99.91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of Argentina and Korea.

### Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).