

allotted to Abbie Davis Colbert and her son, Douglas, in 1906 and 1908. The Colbert family retained the property until they sold it to the State of Oklahoma in 1962. The remains and funerary objects were transferred to the the Stovall Museum of Science and History, now called the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. No known individual was identified. The 1,532 associated funerary objects are 33 points, 2 drills, 13 biface fragments, 4 bifaces, 119 flakes, 17 blocky debris, 1 hammerstone, 2 manos, 1 groundstone fragment, 1 pottery bowl fragment, 7 undecorated pottery rim sherds, 51 undecorated pottery body sherds, 2 pottery body sherds, 1 pottery base sherds, 2 pieces of daub, 3 pieces of baked clay, 8 buttons, 2 toothbrush fragments, 1 knife handle, 1 knife handle fragment, 1 worked animal bone fragment, 397 animal bone fragments, 11 burned animal bone fragments, 2 boar tusks, 35 animal teeth fragments, 2 mussel shell fragments, 30 ceramic rim sherds, 3 ceramic handle fragments, 3 ceramic handle sherds, 96 ceramic body sherds, 24 ceramic base sherds, 1 ceramic base fragment, 398 pipestem fragments, 6 burned pipestem fragments, 80 pipe bowl fragments, 9 burned pipe bowl fragments, 2 pipe fragments, 4 clay marbles, 16 beads, 11 glass beads, 1 glass ornament, 1 glass stopper, 2 glass stopper fragments, 43 glass bottle fragments, 3 melted glass fragments, 1 molded glass bottle fragment, 3 iron fork fragments, 1 iron knife fragment with bone handle, 1 iron handle, 1 iron handle fragment, 1 iron bowl fragment, 2 iron keys, 1 iron hinge, 1 iron gun hammer, 2 iron gun pieces, 1 fish hook, 12 nails, 1 iron ring, 1 coffee mill, 1 possible iron file, 1 large iron tack, 4 iron rods, 3 unidentified iron fragments, 1 metal tube, 1 scissors fragment, 1 finial fragment, 1 brass gun ring, 2 brass hinges, 2 water taps, 1 brass buckle, 2 percussion caps, 1 brass fragment, 2 possible copper fragments, 2 lead musket balls, 1 lead bullet, 1 lead slug, 2 lead chunks, 1 lead rod, 1 spoon handle, 2 spoon fragments, 2 coins, 1 metal ornament, 1 piece of plaster or concrete, 2 fossils, 9 rocks, 1 rock fragment, 1 sandstone fragment, and 1 unidentified stone.

The skeletal remains consist of fragmentary long bones and cannot be used to conclusively establish cultural affiliation. The physical relationship of the remains to a particular population group (e.g., Native American, European, or African) could not be established. However, affiliation of the remains can be established with some degree of confidence through examination of the

archeological and historic context of the remains. This site is adjacent to (or more likely a part of) the use area of historic Fort Washita, which was established by the U.S. Government to protect southeastern removal Tribes (e.g., Chickasaw and Choctaw) from depredations by whites (principally from Texas) and Plains Indian groups (such as the Apache and Comanche). Many Chickasaw congregated around Fort Washita for protection as well as for the economic goods available there. Thus, the resident community of Fort Washita consisted of white soldiers; individuals related to post personnel; traders who operated outside the post; Native Americans (mostly Chickasaws) who settled around the post; and blacks who were slaves of the more affluent Chickasaws. Although the records do not specifically address the presence of human remains from the excavation, the long bones were found in physical association with the other materials from 34Br6. The materials recovered from 34Br6 are those that would be typically associated with refuse disposal, and this refuse area can be identified as principally Native American in origin (probably Chickasaw). This is due to an absence of military hardware and the presence of aboriginal historic ceramics and glass beads although European goods are also abundant within the midden. These facts indicate that the individual from the burial is most likely a person of Chickasaw cultural affiliation.

Determinations Made by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 1,532 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.
- 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 Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and

associated funerary objects should contact the Director, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, 2401 Chautauqua, Norman, OK 73072, telephone (405) 325-8978, before October 19, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2011-23969 Filed 9-16-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes.

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Burke Museum. Repatriation of the human remains to the Indian Tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the Burke Museum at the address below by October 19, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, telephone (206) 685-3849.

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 in the possession of the Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human

remains were removed from Kittitas 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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; and the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho (hereinafter "The Tribes"). The Burke Museum also consulted with the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group (hereinafter "The Indian Group").

History and Description of the Remains

In 1953–1954, human remains and funerary objects were removed from the Cedar Cave Site (45–KT–20), in Kittitas County, WA, during a University of Washington Field Expedition led by Dr. Earl Swanson, Jr. The human remains and funerary objects were transferred from the University of Washington Department of Anthropology and accessioned by the Burke Museum in 1966 (Burke Accn. #1966–95). In 1974, the Burke Museum legally transferred portions of the human remains to Central Washington University. In 2007, a Notice of Inventory Completion (NIC) describing 4 individuals and 42 associated funerary objects removed from the Cedar Cave site was published in the **Federal Register** [72 FR 52391–52392, September 13, 2007]. The Burke Museum and Central Washington University have jointly repatriated these human remains and funerary objects from the Cedar Cave site described in the NIC. In 2009, during a collection cataloging and rehousing project, the Burke Museum located one human tooth, representing an additional individual, which had also been removed from the Cedar Cave Site. No known individual was identified. There are no associated funerary objects for this individual.

Early and late published ethnographic documentation indicates that the Cedar Cave Site is in the aboriginal territory of

the Moses-Columbia or Sinkiuse, and the Yakima (Daugherty 1973, Miller 1998, Mooney 1896, Ray 1936, Spier 1936) whose descendants are represented today by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington. Furthermore, information provided during consultation indicates that the aboriginal ancestors occupying this area were highly mobile and traveled the landscape for gathering resources as well as trade. Descendants of these Plateau communities are now widely dispersed and enrolled in the two Tribes mentioned above, as well as the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon; and the Wanapum Band, a non-Federally recognized Indian group.

Determinations Made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke 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 Tribes and The Indian Group.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 35101, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685–3849, before October 19, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to The Tribes and The Indian Group may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes and The Indian group that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 13, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2011–23902 Filed 9–16–11; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–825 and 826; Second Review]

Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From Korea and Taiwan

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain polyester staple fiber from Korea and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on March 1, 2011 (76 FR 11268) and determined on June 6, 2011 that it would conduct expedited reviews (76 FR 37830, June 28, 2011).

The Commission transmitted its determination in these reviews to the Secretary of Commerce on September 13, 2011. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4257 (September 2011), entitled *Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From Korea and Taiwan: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–825 and 826 (Second Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 13, 2011.

James R. Holbein,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2011–23907 Filed 9–16–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–650]

Certain Coaxial Cable Connectors and Components Thereof and Products Containing Same; Notice of Issuance of a General Exclusion Order for U.S. Patent No. 5,470,257

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to issue a general exclusion order for U.S. Patent

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