

Dated: January 25, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6-1381 Filed 2-1-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

**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. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The Horner Collection, Oregon State University professional staff consulted with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, were advised of the cultural items, but did not participate in consultation.

In 1936, Mr. Keith Chamberlain loaned two antelope spikes to the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country, Oregon Agricultural College. The Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the Oregon State College in 1937, and became Oregon State University in 1962. In 1974, Mr. Chamberlain donated the two antelope spikes to the Horner Museum. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University. At that time, Mr. Chamberlain also donated an additional 36 cultural items to the Horner Collection. The cultural items are 14 bead necklaces, 3 mortars, 1 pestle, 2 gaming sticks, 1 bow, 2 bone whistles, 1 axe head, 1 small bowl, 1 flintlock and bead, 1 unknown lithic, 1 stone

pendant, 2 sets of miscellaneous beads, 1 blue and white ceramic pendant, 1 horn jar, 1 copper pendant, 1 set of brass buttons, 1 metal pendant, and 1 set of loose copper beads.

The cultural items were noted as being from "Memaloose Island, Columbia River." It is unknown if they were from Lower Memaloose Island, Wasco County, OR, or Upper Memaloose Island, Klickitat County, WA. It is unknown if they were found by Mr. Chamberlain. The Memaloose Islands were used during the postcontact period by local Native American peoples for the burial of their dead. The Memaloose Islands are within the traditional territory of Chinook- and Sahaptin-speaking Indian groups represented today by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon has submitted a claim for the unassociated funerary objects.

Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 38 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University 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 38 unassociated funerary objects and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Sabah Randhawa, Executive Vice President and Provost, President's Office, Oregon State University, 600 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-8260, before March 6, 2006. Repatriation of the 38 unassociated funerary objects to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Horner Collection, Oregon State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington and

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 20, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. E6-1379 Filed 2-1-06; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

**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 Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from an island in the Columbia River, near the border between Oregon and Washington.

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 Horner Collection, Oregon State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, were advised of the human remains, but did not participate in consultation.

Some time between 1925 and 1927, human remains representing a minimum of one individual was removed from "Memaloose Island, Columbia River." It is unclear from museum records whether the human remains came from Upper Memaloose Island, Klickitat County, WA, or Lower Memaloose Island, Wasco County, OR. On June 16, 1936, Keith Chamberlain loaned one cranium (skull without the lower jaw), to the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country, Oregon Agricultural College. The Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the Oregon State College in 1937, and

became Oregon State University in 1962. In 1975, Keith Chamberlain gifted the cranium to the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country. The Horner Museum closed in 1995. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University. It is unknown whether the human remains were removed by Mr. Chamberlain. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains have been identified as Native American based on the presence of cranial deformation and museum records that identify the human remains as a "flathead skull", cranial deformation is consistent with practices of the Chinook-speaking groups and, to a lesser degree, by the Sahaptin-speaking groups. The Memaloose Islands were used during the post-contact period by local Native American peoples for the burial of their dead. The Memaloose Islands are within the traditional territory of Chinook- and Sahaptin-speaking Indian groups represented today by the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon has submitted a claim for the human remains.

Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University 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 Horner Collection, Oregon State University have also 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 and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington, and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Sabah Randhawa, Executive Vice President and Provost, President's Office, Oregon State University, 600 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-8260, before March 6, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of

Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Horner Collection, Oregon State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington, and Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 20, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*  
[FR Doc. E6-1380 Filed 2-1-06; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Renton Historical Society and Museum, Renton, 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 control of the Renton Historical Society and Museum, Renton, WA. The human remains were removed from King 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 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 Renton Historical Society and Museum professional staff in consultations with representatives of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington.

In the early 1900s, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unknown site on the beach of southern Lake Washington, Renton, King County, WA, by Carl Mattison, a local resident. In 1978, the human remains were donated to the Renton Historical Society and Museum by Marilyn Calcaterra and Judith Matson. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on a cursory physical examination of the human remains and general knowledge of indigenous habitation of the Lake Washington area prior to colonization by Europeans, the

human remains are presumed to comprise the partial skeleton of an individual of Native American ancestry. According to museum records, the donor speculated that a mass burial site, similar to those used by Native Americans, was within the general area where the human remains were unearthed. Moreover, Native Americans have been known to populate the area surrounding Lake Washington since before contact. Descendants of the original inhabitants are members of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington, and the Lake Washington area is within their aboriginal territory.

Officials of the Renton Historical Society and Museum 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 Renton Historical Society and Museum 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 Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Laura Crawford, Acting Collections Manager, Renton Historical Museum, 235 Mill Avenue South, Renton, WA 98055, telephone (425) 255-2330, before March 6, 2006. Repatriation of the human remains to the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Renton Historical Society and Museum is responsible for notifying the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 20, 2006.

**C. Timothy McKeown,**

*Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*  
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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Reclamation

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Revisions to a Currently Approved Information Collection; Request for Comments

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.