

Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 20, 2005.

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

[FR Doc. 05-10808 Filed 5-31-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR (museum that has control of the cultural items), determined that the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry and approximately 331 associated funerary objects in the museum's collections, described below in **Information about cultural items**, are culturally affiliated with the Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

The National Park Service publishes this notice on behalf of the museum as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The museum is solely responsible for information and determinations stated in this notice. The National Park Service is not responsible for the museum's determinations.

Information about NAGPRA is available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra>.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural items to the Indian tribes listed above in Summary may proceed after July 1, 2005, if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact the museum before July 1, 2005.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Authority.** 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* and 43 CFR Part 10.

**Contact.** Contact C. Melvin Aikens, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology,

1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5115, regarding determinations stated in this notice or to claim the cultural items described in this notice.

**Consultation.** The museum identified the cultural items and the cultural affiliation of the cultural items in consultation with representatives of the Coquille Tribe of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community of Oregon; and Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

**Information about cultural items.** In 1938, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were removed from three burials during excavations by University of Oregon staff at site 35SC3, Bullards Beach, Coos County, OR. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The museum accessioned the human remains into the collection in 1939. No known individuals were identified. The 75 associated funerary objects are pine nut beads.

Site 35SC3 is a habitation site that probably dates to the middle of the 19th century. The published site report states that the three burials were interred underneath decayed wood planks, but remnants of the planks apparently were not collected.

In 1952, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site 35CS5, Bullards Beach, Coos County, OR, during excavations by University of Oregon staff. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The museum accessioned the human remains into the collection in 1959. No known individuals were identified. The approximately 250 associated funerary objects include glass and dentalium shell beads and cedar plank fragments.

In 1954, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from site 35CS5, Bullards Beach, Coos County, OR, and donated the same year to the museum by local residents. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The names of the residents are withheld by the museum. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are one stone scraper and one blue glass bead.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered by an unknown party from site 35CS5, Bullards Beach, Coos County, OR, and were accessioned into the collection at an unknown date. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. No known individual was

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The presence of the Euroamerican beads at site 35CS5 dates the human remains that were removed in 1952 and 1954 to the Protohistoric or Historic period.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the vicinity of the Coquille River, Coos County, OR, by the Coos County sheriff, who discovered the human remains exposed by flooding. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The sheriff donated the human remains to the museum the same year. The museum inventoried two sets of human remains attributed to site 35CS1 at Bandon, Coos County, OR, which is several miles north of Bullards Beach, Coos County, OR, on the Coquille River. No information is available regarding the date that the human remains were removed from site 35CS1, or when the human remains were accessioned into the museum. The museum considers it likely that the inventoried human remains from site 35CS1 are the same human remains that the sheriff removed in 1969, although due to cataloging problems this interpretation cannot be established with certainty. While no associated funerary objects are identified in museum records, copper buttons and a whale bone fragment are stored with the human remains. Based on the appearance of copper staining on the human bone, the museum has determined that the objects are funerary objects associated with the human remains. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are three copper buttons and one whale bone fragment.

The funerary objects associated with the human remains indicate a Contact period age.

Based on associated funerary objects, archeological context, and skeletal morphology, the human remains have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, continuities of material culture, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate the Coquille people have occupied the Bullards and Bandon areas since precontact times.

**Determinations.** Under 25 U.S.C. 3003, museum officials determined that the human remains represent the physical remains of 10 individuals of Native American ancestry. Museum officials determined that the approximately 331 objects 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. Museum officials determined that the human

remains and associated funerary objects are culturally affiliated with the Indian tribes listed in *Summary*.

**Notification.** The museum is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the consulted Indian tribes listed above in Consultation.

Dated: May 20, 2005

**Paul Hoffman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR (museum that has control of the cultural items), determined that the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry and four associated funerary objects in the museum's collections, described below in **Information about cultural items**, are culturally affiliated with the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; and Coquille Tribe of Oregon.

The National Park Service publishes this notice on behalf of the museum as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The museum is solely responsible for information and determinations stated in this notice. The National Park Service is not responsible for the museum's determinations.

Information about NAGPRA is available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra>.

**DATES:** Repatriation of the cultural items to the Indian tribes listed above in Summary may proceed after July 1, 2005 if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items should contact the museum before July 1, 2005.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Authority.** 25 U.S.C. 3001 *et seq.* and 43 CFR Part 10.

**Contact.** Contact C. Melvin Aikens, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5115, regarding determinations stated in this notice or to claim the cultural items described in this notice.

**Consultation.** The museum identified the cultural items and the cultural affiliation of the cultural items in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon; and Coquille Tribe of Oregon.

**Information about cultural items.** At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the "Coos Bay area" and donated to the museum by a donor whose name is withheld by the museum. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The Oregon State Museum accessioned the material into the collection at an unknown date. A map related to the human remains indicates the human remains were recovered from northwest of North Bend, Coos County, OR. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1933, human remains representing three individuals were removed by University of Oregon and amateur archeologists during legally authorized excavations from a village site near North Bend, Coos County, OR. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. Materials stored with the human remains may have been associated with the burial and are listed in the accession record as "shell-mound refuse." No known individuals were identified. The two lots of associated funerary objects are one dentalium shell and fragments of shell, bone, and charred wood.

In 1934, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Coos Bay area, Coos County, OR, and were donated to the museum by a donor whose name is withheld by the museum. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The Oregon State Museum accessioned the material into the collection in 1934. Euroamerican items that were associated with the human remains but not donated to the museum indicate a historic or proto-historic date for the remains. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on associated funerary objects, archeological context, and skeletal morphology, the human remains have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, continuities of material culture, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate the Coos people have occupied the Coos Bay area since precontact times.

In 1936, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from Baker's Ranch, south of Heceta Head, Lane County, OR, by an unknown individual. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The Oregon State Police brought the human remains to the museum, and the material was accessioned into the collection in 1936. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are one bone headscratcher and several unmodified sea lion bones.

In 1952, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the area of Mapleton, Lane County, OR, and were donated to the museum by a donor whose name is withheld by the museum. The status of the land at the time of removal, is unknown. The Oregon State Museum accessioned the material into the collection in 1952. The remains of a fir post are recorded as being associated with the burial, but the post was not donated with the human remains. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979 or sometime before, human remains representing one individual were removed from an unrecorded shell mound a half-mile north of the Oregon House Hotel, near Heceta Head, Lane County, OR, and were donated to the museum by a donor whose name is withheld by the museum. The status of the land at the time of removal is unknown. The Oregon State Museum accessioned the material into the collection in 1979. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on associated funerary objects, archeological context, and skeletal morphology, the human remains have been determined to be Native American. Historic documents, continuities of material culture, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate the Siuslaw people have occupied the central Oregon coast area since precontact times.

**Determinations.** Under 25 U.S.C. 3003, museum officials determined that the human remains represent the physical remains of nine individuals of Native American ancestry. Museum officials determined that the four objects are reasonably believed to have been