

3.6.3a Fundraising by Associations will be governed by Director's Order #21—Donations and Fundraising.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the Coconino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Flagstaff, AZ

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Coconino National Forest, United States Forest Service, Flagstaff, AZ.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Forest Service, Arizona State Museum, Arizona State University, Museum of Northern Arizona, Northern Arizona University, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (Harvard University), the Southwest Museum, and University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

In 1916, human remains representing one individual were removed without permit from Chavez Pass Ruin, Coconino National Forest by Mrs. Blanche Dougan, who donated the remains to the Southwest Museum. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Prior to 1934, human remains representing four individuals were removed from Chavez Pass Ruin by George Woodbury and Gila Pueblo staff and donated in 1934 to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Gila Pueblo was an archeological research facility located in Globe, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1967, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from a portion of Chavez Pass

Ruin during legally authorized collections by Dr. John Wilson of the Museum of Northern Arizona following the disturbance of this portion by pothunters. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1976, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the surface of Chavez Pass Ruin by Northern Arizona University staff following vandalism. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1977 and 1981, human remains representing a minimum of 1,930 individuals were recovered from Chavez Pass Ruin during legally authorized excavations by Dr. Fred Plog of Arizona State University. No known individuals were identified. The 810 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls, jars and sherds; shell beads and ornaments; manos and metates; stone tools; projectile points; fiber matting and basketry; seeds; charcoal; and animal bones.

Chavez Pass Ruin has been identified as two large northern Sinagua masonry pueblos occupied between 1250-1400 A.D. based on ceramic seriation and radiocarbon dating.

Between 1940 and 1960, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from the Pollock site (NA 4317) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John C. McGregor of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Pollock site has been identified as a large northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1200-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During 1953-1955, human remains representing seven individuals were removed from the Pollock site (NA 4317) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John McGregor of the University of Illinois and presently curated at the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 317 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls and jars, shell bracelets, turquoise mosaics, copper bells, shell beads and pendants, yucca fiber, and grinding stones.

This portion of the Pollock site has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1325-1400 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1940, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from Kinikinick Ruin (NA 1629) during

legally authorized excavations conducted by Milton Wetherill of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1940 and 1960, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Kinikinick Ruin (NA 1629) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John C. McGregor of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. No known individuals were identified. The ten associated funerary objects include shell beads.

Kinikinick Ruin has been identified as two northern Sinagua masonry pueblos occupied between 1250-1350 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, architecture, and published oral traditions indicate the affiliation of Chavez Pass Ruin, Kinikinick Ruin, and the Pollock site with both the Hopi Tribe and Pueblo of Zuni. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe and Pueblo of Zuni further support this affiliation with the northern Sinagua sites of Chavez Pass Ruin, Kinikinick Ruin, and the Pollock site.

In 1927, human remains representing one individual were purchased by Gila Pueblo and transferred to the Arizona State Museum in 1950. Collection information indicates this individual was removed site AR-03-04-02-1892 without a permit by an unknown person. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a Sosi pitcher in which the cremated human remains had been placed.

Site AR-03-04-02-1892 has been identified as a small Sinagua-period pueblo occupied between 1006-1300 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1927, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from Turkey Hills Pueblo during legally authorized excavations by the Arizona State Museum. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include pottery bowl and jars.

Turkey Hills Pueblo has been identified as a large two-story pueblo with a large open court containing small structures. The site appears to have been occupied during the Sinagua elden-Turkey Hill phase, between 1100-1225 A.D. based on material culture, site organization, and architecture.

In 1980 and 1985, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from the Townsend Divide Site by University of Arizona staff

during legally authorized mitigation work on U.S. Highway 89. No known individuals were identified. The 25 associated funerary objects include potter jar and bowls, projectile points, stone tools, and shell jewelry.

The Townsend Divide Site has been identified as a Sinagua pithouse village occupied between 1000-1225 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1922, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Southwest Museum by Mr. Elliot B. Loomis. These remains were apparently removed from a cliff dwelling in Sycamore Canyon without a permit by Mr. Loomis. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

This cliff dwelling in Sycamore Canyon has been identified as a Southern Sinagua site occupied between 1100-1400 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During the 1950s, human remains representing nine individuals were removed from NA 4265 (Page site) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls and jars, manos, and shell ornaments.

During the 1950s, human remains representing a minimum of 37 individuals were removed from NA 4266 (Piper site) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 58 associated funerary object include pottery jars, bowls, and pitchers; projectile points; stone beads; and shell jewelry.

During the 1950s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 5700 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1950s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 5899 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1950s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 5971 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1950s, human remains representing two individuals were

removed from site 6589 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 4265 (Page Site), site NA 4266 (Piper Site), site NA 5700, site NA 5899, site NA 5971, and site NA 6589 consist of pithouses, small masonry pueblos, and an alcove site occupied between 500-1300 A.D. by people of the Northern Sinagua culture based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 7432 (Rincon Pueblo) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects include pottery bowls.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 8499 (Weimer Ruin) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from site NA 8507 (Red Bead Pueblo) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The twelve associated funerary objects include pottery jars and bowls, and projectile points.

During the 1960s, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site NA 8722 (Cinder Hill Village) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a shell bracelet and pottery canteen.

During the 1960s, human remains representing four individuals were removed from site NA 8735 (Cinder Hill Annex) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are pottery bowls.

During the 1960s, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were recovered from site NA 8529 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 25 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls, jars, pitcher and ladle; stone tools, and bone tools.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were

recovered from site NA 8723 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are pottery bowls.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 8781 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 8787 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects are projectile points.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual were removed from site NA 9091 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the 1960s, human remains representing five individuals were removed from site NA 9099 during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are turquoise pendants.

Sites NA 7432, NA 8499, NA 8507, NA 8722, NA 8735, NA 8529, NA 8723, NA 8781, NA 8787, NA 9091, and NA 9099 have been identified as a group of pueblo and pithouse sites occupied between 1066-1250 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1932, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Calkins Ranch site (NA 2385) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1957, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the Calkins Ranch site (NA 2385) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. David A. Breternitz of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include pottery bowls and jars, and shell ornaments.

The Calkins Ranch site (NA 2385) has been identified as a pithouse village occupied between 900-1100 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

Between 1966 and 1968, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from Elden Pueblo (NA 142) during legally authorized

excavations conducted by Northern Arizona University, and curated by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a turquoise bead earring.

Since 1978, human remains representing fourteen individuals have been recovered from Elden Pueblo (NA 142) during legally authorized excavation and stabilization projects by the Coconino National Forest in partnership with the Museum of Northern Arizona and other institutions. No known individuals were identified. The 124 associated funerary objects include pottery mugs, effigies, bowls, jars, and sherds.

Elden Pueblo has been identified as northern Sinagua pueblo, pithouses, and outlier pueblos occupied between 1100-1275 A.D. based on material culture, radiocarbon dating, architecture, and site organization.

In 1974 and 1975, human remains representing a minimum of 145 individuals were recovered from the Koharsho site (NA 10937) during legally authorized excavations by Dr. William J. Beeson of Sacramento State College. No known individuals were identified. The 1,575 associated funerary objects include stone beads, pottery bowls, shell beads, and a shell pendant.

The Koharsho site (NA 10937) has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1120-1250 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Between 1984 and the summer of 1990, human remains representing 54 individuals were recovered from Lizard Man Village (NA 17957) during legally authorized excavations by Dr. John Whittaker and Dr. Kathryn Kamp of Grinnell College. No known individuals were identified. The 26 associated funerary objects include pottery miniatures and sherds; projectile points; shell bracelet and beads; stone and bone tools.

Lizard Man Village has been identified as a northern Sinagua pithouse and surface rooms occupation dating to 1066-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Between 1984 and the summer of 1990, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from Fortress Hill Pueblo (NA 6612) during legally authorized excavations by Dr. John Whittaker and Dr. Kathryn Kamp of Grinnell College. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Fortress Hill Pueblo has been identified as a northern Sinagua

masonry pueblo occupied between 1066-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During 1968-1970, human remains representing eleven individuals were recovered from site NA 10101 during legally authorized excavations by Dr. J. Richard Ambler of Northern Arizona University. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a shell bracelet and a corn cob.

Site NA 10101 has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1100-1225 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1957, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site NA 1125 during legally authorized excavations by Dr. David A. Breternitz of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 1125 has been identified as a northern Sinagua pithouse village occupied between 900-1066 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1974, human remains representing two individuals were removed from site NA 11553 during legally authorized excavations by Queens College, City University, New York, NY and are curated by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 11553 has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 900-1066 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of four individuals were recovered from site NA 13259 by the Museum of Northern Arizona during legally authorized collections following the discovery of pothunting in areas of the site. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 13259 has been identified as a group of northern Sinagua pithouses based on material culture and site organization.

In 1958, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site NA 19055 during legally authorized excavations conducted jointly by the Museum of Northern Arizona and Northern Arizona University as a field school supervised by Dr. David Wilcox. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 19055 has been identified as a northern Sinagua group of pithouses

occupied between 1066-1150 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of nineteen individuals were recovered from site NA 10772 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects present include pottery bowls, metates, and olivella beads.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site NA 10775 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a pottery bowl.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing 81 individuals were recovered from site NA 10792 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The seven associated funerary objects present include pottery jar and bowls, and stone tools.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing 27 individuals were recovered from site 10794 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of 151 individuals were recovered from site NA 10803 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 94 associated funerary objects are a pottery bowls, jars, ladles and pitchers; stone beads and tools; shell beads and ornaments; and projectile points.

During the early 1970s, human remains representing a minimum of 196 individuals were recovered from site NA 10806 during legally authorized data recovery excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 75 associated funerary objects are a pottery canteen, bowls, jars, and pitchers; stone beads and tools; shell beads and ornaments; and projectile points.

Sites NA 10772, NA 10775, NA 10792, NA 10794, NA 10803, and NA 10906 consist of a group of northern Sinagua pithouse villages and small masonry pueblo occupied between 900-1250 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1985, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from Old Caves (NA 72) during legally authorized salvage excavations conducted by U.S. Forest Service personnel. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The Old Caves site has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo and ball court occupied between 1250-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1939, human remains representing a minimum of sixteen individuals were removed from Ridge Ruin (NA 1785) during legally authorized excavations by Dr. John McGregor of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 1,595 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls, jars and pitchers; wood carvings; stone and bone tools; projectile points; turquoise beads, jewelry and figurines; shell beads and jewelry; burial mats; woven baskets; and macaw remains.

In 1939, human remains representing a minimum of fifteen individuals were recovered from sites NA 3673 and NA 3676 during legally authorized excavations by Dr. John McGregor of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 118 associated funerary objects include a pottery bowl and sherds, and stone beads.

Ridge Ruin and associated sites NA 3673 and NA 3676 have been identified as a northern Sinagua pueblo and pithouse villages occupied between 1066-1200 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During the 1940s, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Museum of Northern Arizona by an anonymous individual following recovery without a permit from the Honaki site (NA 1255). No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is burial cloth wrappings.

During the 1940s, human remains representing two individuals were donated to the Museum of Northern Arizona by an anonymous individual following recovery without a permit from Sugar Loaf Ruin (NA 1269). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1965, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Museum of Northern Arizona by Paul Dyck following recovery without a permit from the Dyck Site (NA 9471). No known individual was identified. The 70 associated funerary objects

include burial wrappings, cordage, and shell bracelets.

During the 1940s, human remains representing one individual were turned over to Coconino National Forest by an anonymous individual following recovery without a permit from site NA 19804. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1958, human remains representing one individual from McGuireville Cave (NA 4007C) were turned over to the Coconino National Forest by Montezuma Castle National Monument. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1949, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Panorama Ruin (NA 5111) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between the 1950s and the early 1970s, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Hackberry site (NA 3604) and the Stoneman Lake site (NA 11254) during legally authorized excavations by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Moon Ranch Pueblo (NA 21979) during legally authorized salvage excavations conducted by the Coconino National Forest. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Prior to November 16, 1990, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site NA 23401 during legally authorized salvage excavations conducted by the Coconino National Forest. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

The Honanki site, Sugar Loaf Ruin, Dyck site, NA 19804, McGuireville Cave, Panorama Ruin, Hackberry site, Stoneman Lake site, Moon Ranch Pueblo, and NA 23401 have been identified as southern Sinagua pithouses, masonry pueblos, and a cliff dwelling occupied between 700-1400 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1979, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Sunset Pueblo (NA 1638) during legally authorized excavations conducted by J.W. Hohman of the Coconino National Forest. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects include pottery sherds.

Sunset Pueblo has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1100-1200 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1928 and 1929, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from Turkey Hills Pueblo (NA 660) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. Byron Cummings of Arizona State University. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects include a pottery jar and bowl (curated at Arizona State Museum).

In 1985, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from the surface of Turkey Hills Pueblo (NA 660) during legally authorized surface collections conducted by Dr. David Wilcox of the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Turkey Hills Pueblo has been identified as a northern Sinagua pueblo and pithouses occupied between 1250-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Between 1935-1939, human remains representing a minimum of 76 individuals were removed from sites within the Winona Village complex (NA 2131, NA 2133, NA 2134, NA 3644) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John C. McGregor of the Museum of Northern Arizona. The approximately 44 associated funerary objects include pottery pitcher, jars, and bowls; and shell and stone beads.

The Winona Village complex has been identified as a group of northern Sinagua pithouse villages occupied between 1066-1150 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1981, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site AR 03-04-02-1675 during legally authorized excavations by the Coconino National Forest. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site AR 03-04-02-1675 has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1150-1250 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from Padre Knoll Pueblo (NA 789) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing a minimum of five

individuals were excavated from Turkey Tank Pithouse (NA 2098) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The six associated funerary objects include pottery bowls and jars.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing fourteen individuals were excavated from Turkey Tank Caves (NA 117) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 32 associated funerary objects include pottery jars and bowls; and turquoise and shell beads and ornaments.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Deadman's Wash (NA 2077) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from Jack Smith Alcove House (NA 1295) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site NA 2801 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The four associated funerary objects include pottery bowl, pitcher, and sherds.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from site NA 3996 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1938 and 1940, human remains representing one individual were excavated from site NA 860 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The two associated funerary objects consist of a pottery bowl and a stone tool.

Padre Knoll Pueblo, Turkey Tank Pithouse, Turkey Tank Caves, Deadman's Wash, Jack Smith Alcove House, site NA 2801, site NA 3996, and site NA 860 have been identified as a group of northern Sinagua pueblo, pithouse, and cave habitations occupied between 900-1400 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During the 1930s, human remains representing three individuals were excavated from Clear Creek Ruin (NA 2806) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1970-1971, human remains representing six individuals were excavated from Exhausted Cave (NA 10769) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Bruce R. Gudgens of Northern Arizona University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Clear Creek Ruin and Exhausted Cave have been identified as a group of southern Sinagua cliff and cave dwellings occupied between 1100-1400 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1931 and 1951, human remains representing six individuals were excavated from the Juniper Terrace site (NA 1814) during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The 102 associated funerary objects include pottery bowls and jars, stone pipe and beads, and faunal material.

The Juniper Terrace site has been identified as a group of northern Sinagua and Cohonino masonry roomblocks occupied between 1150-1250 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

During 1962-1964, human remains representing eleven individuals were excavated from Two Kivas Pueblo (NA 700) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John C. McGregor of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. No known individuals were identified. The twelve associated funerary objects include pottery jar and bowls, shell beads, paint palette, and turquoise ornaments.

Two Kivas Ruin has been identified as a group of northern Sinagua pueblos occupied between 1150-1325 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1974, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from site NA 12559 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a pottery sherd and a shell bracelet.

Site NA 12559 has been identified as a northern Sinagua trash mound utilized between 1066-1100 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1970, human remains representing one individual were removed from

Boynton Canyon without a permit by an anonymous individual and were donated to the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. The thirteen associated funerary objects include baskets, a pottery bowl, woven goods, and gourds.

The Boynton Canyon site is a southern Sinagua cave dwelling site occupied between 1100-1300 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1938 and 1939, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from sites NA 3679 and NA 3680 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include pottery jar and bowls, a shell ring and bracelet, and a projectile point.

Sites NA 3679 and NA 3680 have been identified as two northern Sinagua pithouse villages occupied between 1066-1150 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

During the 1930s and 1970s, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from site NA 5182 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 5182 has been identified as a northern Sinagua pithouse village occupied between 1066-1100 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

During the 1930s, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site NA 914 during legally authorized excavations conducted by the Museum of Northern Arizona. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site NA 914 has been identified as three northern Sinagua rooms associated with a cave utilized between 900-1300 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual from site Verde 5:41 were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University by Gila Pueblo, an archeological research facility in Globe, AZ. These human remains had been recovered at an earlier unknown date during legally authorized collections by Gila Pueblo. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Site Verde 5:41 has been identified as a large southern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1300-1400

A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1934, human remains representing three individuals from the Lookout Ruin site (16:16) were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University by Gila Pueblo, an archeological research facility in Globe, AZ. These human remains had been recovered at an earlier unknown date during legally authorized collections by Gila Pueblo. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Lookout Ruin site (16:16) has been identified as a northern Sinagua masonry pueblo occupied between 1150-1300 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual from the Canyon Padre site were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University by Gila Pueblo, an archeological research facility in Globe, AZ. These human remains had been recovered at an earlier unknown date during legally authorized collections by Gila Pueblo. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Canyon Padre site has been identified as a small northern Sinagua habitation occupied between 1150-1250 A.D. based on material culture.

In 1983, human remains representing one individual were confiscated from pothunters at site AR 03-04-02-2512 by U.S. Forest Service law enforcement personnel. No known individual was identified. The 99 associated funerary objects include pottery sherds.

Site AR 03-04-02-2512 has been identified as a small northern Sinagua masonry pueblo and associated trash mound utilized between 1150-1250 A.D. based on material culture and site organization.

Between 1958 and 1960, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from the Pershing site (NA 7207) during legally authorized excavations conducted by Dr. John C. McGregor of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects include chipped stone.

The Pershing site has been identified as a large northern Sinagua village occupied between 900-1066 A.D. based on material culture, architecture, and site organization.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, architecture, and published oral traditions indicate the affiliation of the northern and southern Sinagua sites with the Hopi Tribe. Oral

traditions presented by representatives of the Hopi Tribe further support the affiliation with northern and southern Sinagua sites in this area of north-central Arizona.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 2,992 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Forest Service have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 5,331 objects listed 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 U.S. Forest Service have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe; and the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects from Chavez Pass Ruin, Kinikinick Ruin, and the Pollock site with the Hopi Tribe and the Pueblo of Zuni.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Hualapai Tribe, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Frank E. Wozniak, NAGPRA Coordinator, Southwestern Region, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone: (505) 842-3238, fax: (505) 842-3800, before November 3, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the culturally affiliated tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 29, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

September 26, 1997.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has submitted the following public information collection requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). A copy of each individual ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Department of Labor, Departmental Clearance Officer, Theresa M. O'Malley ((202) 219-5096 ext. 143) or by E-Mail to OMalley-Theresa@dol.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TTY/TDD) may call (202) 219-4720 between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, Monday-Friday.

Comments should be sent to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for BLS, DM, ESA, ETA, MSHA, OSHA, PWBA, or VETS, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 ((202) 395-7316), within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**. The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Title: Alternative Mines Rescue Capability for Small and Remote Mines and Mines with Special Mining Conditions.

OMB Number: 1219-0078 (reinstatement with change).

Frequency: On occasion.