

Valley County

North Fork Payette River Bridge, ID 55,
Approx. 2.5 mi. N of Smiths Ferry, Smiths
Ferry vicinity, 99000416

KANSAS**Johnson County**

Turner, William Thomas, Barn, 19805 S.
Moonlight Rd., Gardner vicinity, 99000420

MARYLAND**Anne Arundel County**

Chance Boatyard, 222 Seventh Ave.,
Annapolis, 99000421

Prince George's County

Hazelwood, 18611 Queen Anne Rd., Upper
Marlboro vicinity, 99000422

NEBRASKA**Douglas County**

Simon Brothers Company, 1024 Dodge St.,
Omaha, 99000423

NORTH CAROLINA**Anson County**

Wadesboro Downtown Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Martin, Rutherford,
Morgan, Lee, and Brent Sts., Wadesboro,
99000425

Beaufort County

Bowers—Tripp House, 1040 N. Market St.,
Washington, 99000424

OKLAHOMA**Oklahoma County**

Merchants Transfer and Storage, 19 E.
California Oklahoma City, 83004655

PENNSYLVANIA**Blair County**

Roosevelt, F. D., Grade School—Greenfield
High School, Bedford St., Greenfield
Township, 99000426

TENNESSEE**Bradley County**

Blue Springs Encampments and
Fortifications (Civil War Historic and
Historic Archeological Resources in
Tennessee MPS) Address Restricted,
Cleveland, 99000427

WISCONSIN**Dane County**

Bedrud—Olson Farmstead, 996 E. Church
Rd., Christiana, 99000429
A Request for REMOVAL has been made
for:

INDIANA**Spencer County**

Brown-Kercheval House, 315 S. 2nd St.,
Rockport, 73000045

[FR Doc. 99-6305 Filed 3-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for
Native American Human Remains and
Associated Funerary Objects from
Ness City and Rawlins County, KS in
the Possession of the Kansas State
Historical Society, Topeka, KS**

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana.

During the 1890s, human remains representing two individuals from site 14NS320 along Walnut Creek southeast of Ness City, KS were placed as part of an indefinite loan to the Fort Hays State University (FHSU) by the Maranville family, owners of the site. In 1990, these individuals were transferred to KSHS by Fort Hays University as required by the Kansas Unmarked Burials Sites Preservation Act. Efforts to contact the Maranville family regarding this loan have been unsuccessful. No known individuals were identified. The 401 associated funerary objects include a mirror, two knives, two files, a bell, a comb, 44 glass and metal buttons, eleven brass circlets, three metal cone clusters, three metal buckles, on length of brass wire, one silver plaque, 39 silver conchos, five metal arrowheads, and 287 glass beads.

According to the FHSU museum exhibit label, the grave of these individuals was lined with cedar poles. In a written 1973 statement, a member of the Maranville family described the burial as an "Indian grave" consisting of two seated skeletons. Based on the associated funerary objects and reported manner of interment, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The FHSU museum exhibit label also states that local legend indicates these were Cheyenne individuals killed in the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and brought to Walnut Creek for burial.

In 1912, human remains representing one individual were donated to KSHS by R. K. Farrar. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Donor information indicates this individual was removed from the 1875 Cheyenne Massacre site derived from the Cheyenne Hole or Sappa Creek Battle on the Middle Fork of Sappa Creek, Rawlins County, KS and identified by the donor as Cheyenne. In 1980, archeological investigations identified not only the 1875 component, but also a precontact habitation site dating to the Great Bend Aspect (1400—1600 A.D.). Based upon condition of the human remains and donor information, this individual has been identified as Cheyenne.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of three individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 401 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 Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), 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 Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Randall Thies, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66606-1099; telephone: (913) 272-8681, ext. 267, before April 15, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma may begin

after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 1999.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Deputy Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99-6308 Filed 3-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, MT in the Possession of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service, Crow Agency, MT

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in the possession of the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service, Crow Agency, MT.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the National Park Service professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Indian Reservation, Minnesota.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were illegally removed from a grave on federal and/or Crow tribal lands at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument by George Scott of Billings, Montana. In the spring of 1991, Scott transferred the

human remains to Richard Maniscalco, of Rappahannock Academy, Virginia. Additionally, Scott provided Maniscalco with approximately 59 other illegally obtained objects from federal and/or Crow tribal lands at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. No known individual was identified. The 15 associated funerary objects include one 45/70 slug, 12 glass seed beads, a scalping knife blade, and a buffalo tooth.

On January 19, 1994, Maniscalco sold the human remains, purported to have been a Cheyenne rib bone, to an undercover federal agent. During this transaction, Maniscalco also sold the agent archaeological resources said to have originated from the Little Bighorn National Monument. Following the sale, special agents from the National Park Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Land Management confronted Maniscalco with the illegal acts that had transpired. In addition to the human remains and archaeological resources Maniscalco sold to the federal agent, it was discovered that he possessed 15 objects that had been bagged together and separately labeled by Scott as having been removed from a Cheyenne grave. These objects included a 45/70 slug (labeled: from grave), 12 glass seed beads (labeled: from Cheyenne grave), a metal item (labeled: Cheyenne scalp knife), and a buffalo tooth (labeled: from Cheyenne grave).

The United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia prosecuted Maniscalco, following a referral by the United States Attorney for the District of Montana and the Bureau of Land Management. In the case of *United States v. Maniscalco*, the defendant, Maniscalco, entered a guilty plea in the United States District Court of Eastern Virginia to trafficking in American Indian human remains, in violation NAGPRA's illegal trafficking provisions under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1170(a). Furthermore, Maniscalco pled guilty to the illicit sale of archeological resources obtained from public and/or Indian lands, in violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Title 16, United States Code, Sections 470ee (a) and (b).

On April 17, 1996, the human remains and associated funerary objects were officially transferred from the Department of Justice to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, National Park Service.

The result of a professionally administered, non-destructive analysis conducted on the above mentioned Native American human remains indicates the bone fragment's

morphology as being consistent with that of a human tibia, or leg bone. Further, the size of the bone suggests that it represents the remains of a female.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 15 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 a death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the associated funerary objects and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming; Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana; Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma; Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota; Crow Tribe of Montana; Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana; Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota; and Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Indian Reservation, Minnesota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects, should contact Neil C. Mangum, Superintendent, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, P.O. Box 39, Crow Agency, MT 59022; telephone: (406) 638-2621, before April 15, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated grave goods to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Montana, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma will begin after that