

survey in section 33, Township 20 South, Range 54 East, of the Mount Diablo Meridian, in the State of Nevada, under Group No. 771, was accepted January 21, 1998.

This survey was executed to meet certain administrative needs of the Bureau of Land Management.

2. The Plat of Survey of the following described lands was officially filed at the Nevada State Office, Reno, Nevada on January 30, 1998:

The plat, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west boundary and a portion of the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of section 20, and a metes-and-bounds survey in sections 19 and 20, Township 23 South, Range 62 East, of the Mount Diablo Meridian, in the State of Nevada, under Group No. 770, was accepted January 28, 1998.

This survey was executed to meet certain administrative needs of the Bureau of Land Management.

3. The Plat of Survey of the following described lands was officially filed at the Nevada State Office, Reno, Nevada on March 5, 1998:

The plat, in four (4) sheets, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west boundary (Reese River Guide Meridian) of Township 12 North, Range 43 East; and the dependent resurvey of portions of the south and north boundaries and subdivisional lines, and the independent resurvey of portions of the north boundary and subdivisional lines, and the metes-and-bounds survey of Tracts 37 and 38, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 12 North, Range 42 East, of the Mount Diablo Meridian, in the State of Nevada, under Group No. 764, was accepted March 3, 1998.

This survey was executed to meet certain administrative needs of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

4. The above-listed surveys are now the basic records for describing the lands for all authorized purposes. These surveys have been placed in the open files in the BLM Nevada State Office and are available to the public as a matter of information. Copies of the surveys and related field notes may be furnished to the public upon payment of the appropriate fees.

Dated: March 31, 1998.

Robert H. Thompson,

Acting Chief Cadastral Surveyor, Nevada.

[FR Doc. 98-10269 Filed 4-17-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

National Capital Area Parks East

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site Advisory Commission; Public Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that a meeting of the Federal Advisory Commission for the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site will be held on April 30, 1998, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the Newberry Library, located at 6 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

The Commission was authorized on December 11, 1991, by Pub. L. 102-211, for the purpose of advising the Secretary of the Interior in the development of a General Management Plan for the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site.

The members of the Commission are as follows: Dr. Dorothy I. Height; Ms. Barbara Van Blake; Ms. Brenda Girton-Mitchell; Dr. Savanna C. Jones; Dr. Bettye J. Gardner; Dr. Bettye Collier-Thomas; Mr. Eugene Morris; Dr. Rosalyn Terborg-Penn; Mrs. Bertha S. Waters; Dr. Frederick Stielow; Dr. Sheila Flemming; Dr. Ramona Edelin; Mrs. Romaine B. Thomas; Ms. Brandi L. Creighton; and Dr. Janette Hoston Harris.

The purpose of this meeting will be to continue planning and developing a general management plan for the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site. This meeting will be open to the public. Any person may file with the Commission a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed. Persons who wish further information concerning this meeting or wish to file a written statement or testify at the meeting may contact the Federal Liaison Officer for the Commission, at (202) 673-2402. Minutes of this meeting will be available for public inspection 4 weeks after the meeting at the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, located at 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Dated: April 13, 1998.

John Hale,

Acting Superintendent, National Capital Parks East.

[FR Doc. 98-10073 Filed 4-17-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from Minnesota in the Control of the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul, MN

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 control of the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Hamline University Osteology Laboratory professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux community, Prairie Island Community, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, and Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska.

In 1969, human remains representing a minimum of 35 individuals were recovered from the Gull Lake dam site (12 CA37) near Brainerd, MN during legally authorized archeological excavations by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society prior to improvements at the Gull Lake dam. No known individuals were identified. The 1,060 associated funerary objects include ceramic vessels, ceramic sherds, pieces of lithic debris, stone tools and tool fragments, two wood charcoal samples, and fragments of canine, beaver, bear, avian, and moose bone.

Based on continuities of material culture in ceramic styles and construction, archeological evidence indicates long-term occupation of this area by the same cultural group, from the archeologically-defined Brainerd to Kathio-Clam River-Blackduck to Psinomani. The Psinomani, present during the Late Woodland and early Contact periods, are generally regarded as the ancestors of the Dakota. Historic documents indicate that Eastern Dakota bands (Mdewakanton, Wahpekute, Sisseton, and Wahpeton), and related

groups (Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonai), occupied the headwaters area of the Mississippi into the contact period. Archeological evidence, Dakota oral tradition, and the continuities of material culture, together with the well-established and historically documented presence of these Eastern Dakota bands, particularly the Mdewakanton and Wahpeton, in the Gull Lake area during the early contact period indicates the Eastern Dakota are affiliated with the burials in this particular mound group.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 35 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 1,060 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. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District 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 Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux community, Prairie Island Community, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, and Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux community, Prairie Island Community, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, and Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ms. Sissel Johannessen, Environmental Resources Section, St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers, 190-5th Street East, St. Paul, MN 55101; telephone: (612) 290-5263 before May 20, 1998. Repatriation of the human

remains and associated funerary objects to the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, Lower Sioux Mdewakanton Community, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux community, Prairie Island Community, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, and Santee Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 14, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

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

[FR Doc. 98-10355 Filed 4-17-98; 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 in the Possession of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN

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 Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, Bemidji, MN.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Hamline University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota, Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe of North Dakota, Prairie Island Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota, Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, Shakopee Dakota Community of Minnesota, and the Upper Sioux Indian Community of the Upper Sioux Reservation.

In 1938, human remains representing one individual were removed from a Spirit Lake Sioux cemetery overlooking the river near Tokio, ND by unknown person(s) and "dropped off" at the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a celluloid pin.

Based on the cemetery location and use, these human remains have been identified as Native American. Based on the associated funerary object, these human remains are also estimated to date from the late nineteenth century. This cemetery is known to have been exclusively used by the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe during this time.

In 1946, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Saienga Mound, Chippewa County, MN during excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects include a catlinite elbow pipe, iron nails, gunflints, a striking steel, a coiled spring, a ring, a broken knife, and a "washer" ornament.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. These burials are from the post contact period, and represent intrusive burials into a precontact mound. Based on the trade goods present and manner of interment, these individuals have been identified as Sisseton-Wahpeton.

In 1963, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the Kemnitz site, Renville County, MN during excavations conducted by Anderson and Norquist of the University of Minnesota. No known individual was identified. The ten associated funerary objects include metal earrings, a coffin nail, a bone comb, glass beads, human hair, a feather, iron scissors, fabric, fabric with feathers, and coffin wood fragments.

Based on the associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. The location, age of the associated funerary objects, and manner of interment of these individuals indicate affiliation with the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe.

In 1940, human remains representing six individuals were recovered from the Huber Mound site, Scott County, MN during excavations conducted by L.A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a scraper.

Based on material culture, the Huber Mound site has been identified at a Late Woodland—Kathio phase (900-1300 A.D.) occupation. Based on continuities of material culture in ceramic styles and construction, archeological evidence indicates long-term occupation of this area by the same cultural group, from the archeologically-defined Brainerd to Kathio-Clam River-Blackduck to Psinomani. The Psinomani, present during the Late Woodland and early