

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Bureau of Land Management**

[UT-912-08-0777-52]

**Utah Resource Advisory Council**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Advisory Council meeting.

**SUMMARY:** Utah's Resource Advisory Council (RAC) will meet January 28-29, 1998, at the Bureau of Land Management's Dixie Field Office, 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, Utah. On January 28, the RAC will be touring portions of the Dixie Resource Area to be shown examples of emerging issues facing public land managers resulting from the pressure of urban growth. This tour will focus on recreation conflicts and opportunities, other issues pertaining to community-based planning initiatives, the Washington County Habitat Conservation Plan, land exchange impacts, and Wild and Scenic River Studies. The RAC will be briefed on how these matters are being addressed in the Dixie Resource Management Plan (which is expected to be published later in the year).

On January 29, the RAC along with Utah's Leadership Team will be given a presentation on the Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS). ALMRS/Modernization will substantially increase BLM's internal efficiency and level of customer service.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:** Resource Advisory Council meetings are open to the public; however, transportation, meals, and overnight accommodations are the responsibility of the participating public. A public comment period has been set for January 29, from 8:00-8:30 a.m. Anyone wishing to attend the meeting and/or to address the Council should contact Sherry Foot, Special Programs Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 324 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111; telephone (801) 539-4195.

Dated: January 5, 1998.

**G. William Lamb,**  
State Director.

[FR Doc. 98-651 Filed 1-9-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-DQ-M

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item from South Carolina in the Possession of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC**

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

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item from South Carolina in the possession of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC which meets the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under 43 CFR 10.2 (d).

The object is a crescent-shaped silver gorget. The gorget has the name "FINEY GEORGE" engraved on the front center surrounded by a Neo-classical engraved border. On the back of the gorget there are two snakes engraved in a different hand than the front engraving. The back also has two silversmith's marks, *Machen*, in script within a serrated rectangle.

In 1972, this gorget was donated to the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, a division of Old Salem, Inc. By Mr. G. Wilson Douglas, Jr.. Donor information indicates Mr. Douglas purchased this gorget from Mr. John P. Hart, York, SC who had removed the gorget from an Indian grave on the Catawba River on the South Carolina side near Van Wyck, SC.

Based on the silversmith's mark, this gorget was made by Thomas W. Machen of New Bern, NC between 1800-1825. The area near Van Wyck, SC indicated by the donor information is an historic Catawba burial ground used as recently as the Civil War. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation indicate the engraved name "FINEY GEORGE" is most likely a linguistic error in the spelling of Piney George, also known as Pine Tree George. Piney George appears in written histories of the Catawba (Brown, 1966), as well as in Revolutionary War pension rolls, which list Piney George as having the rank of Captain. Further, in Catawba tradition the rank of Captain would have been designated by the use of two snake effigies such as those that appear on the gorget.

Officials of Old Salem, Inc. have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), this cultural item is 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 an Native American individual. Officials of Old Salem, Inc. have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this item and the Catawba Indian Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Catawba Indian Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Hobart G. Cawood, President, Old Salem Inc., Box F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; telephone (910) 721-7300 before February 11, 1998. Repatriation of this object to the Catawba Indian Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 6, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

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

[FR Doc. 98-660 Filed 1-9-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

**Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK which meets the definition of "sacred object" and "object of cultural patrimony" under 43 CFR 10.2 (d).

The cultural item is a pipe consisting of a unworked tubular L-shaped catlinite bowl and wooden stem. The wooden stem is carved in alternating spiral and disc shapes, and the spiral sections have yellow, blue, and red paints applied. Attached to the stem is one broken semi-tanned thong and two additional thongs threaded through five tubular bone sections followed by a tin cone at the end.