

identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an undetermined time, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from the Turner (22MO923) site in Monroe County, MS. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the late 1960s, human remains representing, at minimum, 11 individuals were removed from McCarter Mounds (22PA502) and Dugger Bluff (22PA587) sites in Panola County, MS. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects are: One lot of ceramic sherds, one lot of charcoal, one lot of copper pan pipes, one lot of faunal bone remains, one lot of lithics, two lots of soil matrix, and one lot of shell fragments.

At an undetermined date before 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in Pontotoc County, MS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Beginning in the 1960s, human remains representing, at minimum, 87 individuals were removed from Shady Grove (22QU525) and Tom Harris Mounds (22QU574) sites in Quitman County, MS. No known individuals were identified. The 12 associated funerary objects include: One lot of bone awls, one lot of botanical remains, one lot of ceramic sherds, one lot of ceramic vessels, one lot charcoal, one lot faunal bone remains, one lot of pit fill, one lot of limonite, one lot of lithics, one lot of shell, one lot of soil matrix, and one lot of vessel contents.

At an undetermined time, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location in Tate County, MS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Beginning in 1966, human remains representing, at minimum, 216 individuals were removed from the following sites in Tunica County: Austin (22TU549), Bonds Village (22TU530), Boyd (22TU531), Dundee Mounds (22TU501), Evansville (22TU502), Flowers #3 (22TU518), Hollywood Mounds (22TU500), Jepson (22TU522), Mhoon Landing (22TU514), and Norflett Mound (22TU519). No known individuals were identified. The 56 associated funerary objects are: One lot of bird talons, two lots of bone awl, one lot of bone needles, two lots of botanical material, one lot of celts, two lots of ceramic vessels, six lots of ceramic sherds, three lots of charcoal, one lot of clay beads, one lot of

coprolites, two lot of daub, one lot ear plugs, five lots of faunal bone fragments, one lot flotation samples, one lot fired clay, one lot of hammerstones, one lot of historic glass, two lots of historic metal, four lots of lithics, one lot of lithic bifaces, two lots of modified faunal bone, one lot of otoliths, two lots of projectile points, two lots of shell, one lot of shell beads, one lot of shell gorgets, three lots of soil matrix, two lots of unmodified stone, two lots of water-screened pit fill, and one lot of wolf teeth.

In 1964, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from the Ingomar Mounds (22UN500) site in Union County, MS. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In the 1930s, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the G.H. Holland Mound (22WE502) site in Webster County, MS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has determined that the human remains of each of these individuals are Native American through the circumstances of acquisition, as well as through the observance of biological markers consistent with this ancestry. The circumstances of acquisition, including excavation notes and associated funerary objects, show that these human remains are affiliated with the multiple cultures that are indigenous to these areas of Mississippi. Individuals and associated funerary objects from the Archaic cultural period are represented in sites from DeSoto, Monroe, Panola, Tunica, and Quitman Counties. Individuals and associated funerary objects from the Woodland cultural period are represented in sites from Clay, Lafayette, Panola, Quitman, Tunica, and Webster Counties. Individuals and associated funerary objects from the Mississippian cultural period are represented in sites from DeSoto, Quitman, Tunica, and Union Counties. The unknown Pontotoc and Tate County sites are not associated with a specified period of occupation, but have been determined to be Native American in ancestry.

Present day Indian Tribes associated with these cultures include, but are not limited to The Tribes.

Determinations Made by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Officials of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 403 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 83 objects described in this notice 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.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and The Tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Meg Cook, Director of Archaeology Collections, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Museum Division, 222 North Street, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, telephone (601) 576-6927, email mcook@mdah.ms.gov, by February 22, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 5, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031351; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA), in consultation with Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations listed in this notice, has determined that the cultural item listed in this notice meets the definition of sacred object and object of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural item to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art at the address in this notice by February 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Jeffrey N. Blair, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90036, telephone (323) 857-6048, email jblair@lacma.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item under the control of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Los Angeles, CA, that meets the definition of sacred object and object of cultural patrimony under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Item

At an unknown date, one cultural item, a heraldic house screen, identified as Tlingit in the Los Angeles County Museum of Art's records, was removed from the Tlingit Thunderbird Clan House. This item was loaned to the Alaska State Museum by a Thunderbird House representative, where it was displayed between 1971-1987. Upon the lender's passing, his spouse consigned the screen to auction at

Sotheby's New York in 1991, whereupon it was separated from the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes. In 1995, the item was sold at a Sotheby's auction to a private collector. In April 2017, funds were given to LACMA to purchase this cultural item from a private collector. The item was accessioned by LACMA on August 8, 2017.

Based on consultation with the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes, and archival research at the University of Washington and the Alaska State Museum, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art has determined that this house screen is an integral part of rituals and ceremonies performed by Tlingit traditional religious leaders of the Thunderbird Clan. The cultural item was identified by the auction house, academic experts in the study of Tlingit culture, and traditional Tlingit cultural leaders as belonging to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Determinations Made by the Los Angeles County Museum of Art

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art has determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the one cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred object and object of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Additional Requesters and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim this cultural item should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Jeffrey N. Blair, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90036, telephone (323) 857-6048, email jblair@lacma.org, by February 22, 2021. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred object and object of

cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes may proceed.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art is responsible for notifying the Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 6, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0031299; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site, Kamuela, HI

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site has completed an inventory of associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the associated funerary objects and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site at the address in this notice by February 22, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Daniel K. Kawaiāea, Jr., Superintendent, Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site, 62-3601