

requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Bruce Museum Inc. is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 7, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030270;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Sandusky Library, Sandusky, OH

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Sandusky Library has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 to the Sandusky Library. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: 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 the Sandusky Library at the address in this notice by September 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Jeremy Angstadt, Sandusky Library, 114 West Adams Street, Sandusky, OH 44870; telephone (419) 625-3834, email jangstadt@sanduskylib.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory

of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Sandusky Library, Sandusky, OH. The human remains and associated funerary associated objects were removed from Mills Creek, Erie County, OH.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Sandusky Library professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wyandotte Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes"). The following Indian Tribes were also invited to consult but did not participate: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Miami Tribe of Oklahoma; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Seneca-Cayuga Nation (previously listed as Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma); and Seneca Nation of Indians (previously listed as Seneca Nation of New York) (hereafter referred to as "The Invited Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

Between 1860 and 1870, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from the bank of Mills Creek in Erie County, OH, by Henry and William Graefe. The human remains remained part of the Graefes' personal collection until 1978, when their descendants, Alice and Henry Graefe, donated their personal collection to the Sandusky Library. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are five shells, four pottery fragments, and two clay beads.

Determinations Made by the Sandusky Library

Officials of the Sandusky Library have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on information provided by the donors to the Sandusky Library.

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 11 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; and the Wyandotte Nation.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects were removed is the aboriginal land of Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; and Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary objects may be to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma; Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan; Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; Shawnee Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; and the Wyandotte Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Aboriginal Land Tribes").

Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 Jeremy Angstadt, Sandusky Library, 114 West Adams Street, Sandusky, OH 44870, telephone (419) 625-3834, email jangstadt@sanduskylib.org, by September 10, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Aboriginal Land Tribes may proceed.

The Sandusky Library is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 7, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030602;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Bruce Museum, Inc., Greenwich, CT

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bruce Museum has completed an inventory of human remains and 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 human remains and 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to the Bruce Museum. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and 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 human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Bruce Museum at the

address in this notice by September 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Kirsten J. Reinhardt, NAGPRA Coordinator, Bruce Museum Inc., 1 Museum Drive, Greenwich, CT 06830, telephone (203) 413-6770, email kreinhardt@brucemuseum.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the Bruce Museum Inc., Greenwich, CT. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Terra Ceia Bay Shore Site, Manatee County, FL.

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 human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Bruce Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1894-95, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a site on the eastern shore of Terra Ceia Bay, across from Terra Ceia Island, in present-day Palm View, Manatee County, FL. Edward S. Hubbard, founder of the East Coast Railroad, collected the human remains, and Wilbur F. Smith, of Norwalk, CT, collected the associated funerary objects. In 1937, Hubbard transferred the human remains to Smith, and in 1938, Smith donated the human remains to the Bruce Museum. Smith transferred the associated funerary objects to the Bruce Museum through donations in 1938 and 1940. In a 1937 letter to Bruce Museum curator Paul G. Howes, Smith described the site as a burial mound about twenty feet across and four feet high, which had been constructed with pure white sand that must have been imported from miles away, as there was no similar sand in

the vicinity. Smith also wrote, "From my study the mound was one of the Calusa Indians, the tribe that inhabited the Tampa Bay region and were very numerous at the time the Spaniards discovered the country in the middle 1500s and later exterminated the Indians." The mound was leveled when the land was made part of the Palm View development during the "Florida Boom."

The human remains were determined to be Native American by Connecticut State Archaeologist, Nicholas Bellantoni, who performed a skeletal and dentition analysis on October 25, 1995, together with Ed Sarabia, Tlingit, Indian Affairs Coordinator, Connecticut Commission on Indian Affairs. The human remains are comprised of a cranium belonging to a female 20-30 years old, based on dentition. Parts of the right condial, left coronoid process, and left and right zygomatic arches were restored with red "Marblex," and the mandible was reconstructed and reattached to the restored skull at the Bruce Museum in 1938, by curator Paul G. Howes. No known individual was identified. The 20 associated funerary objects are four strands of glass beads of various color and shape; one strand of brown and white puka shell beads; four loose blue glass beads; one large clear, faceted glass bead; one large black, faceted button; one single slot brass bell; and eight pottery sherds.

The exact date or period associated with the site is unknown, as few reliable temporal indicators were recovered or recorded. Nonetheless, the presence of European trade goods, St. Johns Checked pottery, and Safety Harbor Incised pottery suggests a Woodland/Mississippian-into-early Historic designation.

Geographical, archeological, historical, and legal information, in addition to the known historical presence of the Seminole Tribe of Florida in the area encompassing the State of Florida, support a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the present-day Seminole Tribe of Florida and the pre-contact tribes who established tribal towns recorded by European explorers in the region of present-day Manatee and Seminole Counties.

Determinations Made by the Bruce Museum, Inc.

Officials of the Bruce Museum, Inc. have determined that:

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