

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the University of California, Davis (UC Davis) has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and associated funerary objects and Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in this notice. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Colusa County, CA.

DATES: Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice may occur on or after December 19, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Megon Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 412 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752-8501, email mnoable@ucdavis.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA. The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of UC Davis. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice. Additional information on the determinations in this notice, including the results of consultation, can be found in the inventory or related records held by UC Davis.

Description

Human remains representing, at minimum, 14 individuals were removed from Colusa County, CA. In 1962 and 1963, CA-COL-1 (UC Davis Accession 38) was excavated by Dr. Martin Baumhoff and Walt Brown as a part of a UC Davis Field School. No known individuals were identified. Of the 649 associated funerary objects listed in this notice, 559 objects are present and accounted for in the UC Davis collections and 90 objects are currently missing. The 559 associated funerary objects are 13 *Olivella* beads or shells, one shell pendant, two clamshell beads or clamshell disc beads, one historic bead, one bone bead, two stone beads, one stone "tinkler," 70 projectile points, 85 bone awls, three bone pins, one incised bone (possible whistle), 13 bone tubes, six bone flakers, seven bone wedges, seven bone spatulas, 104 miscellaneous worked bones, 30 chipped stone items (bifaces, debitage, flake tools, and stone scrapers), 14 miscellaneous worked stone items, six miscellaneous worked shells, four groundstone items (including one

pestle), one piece of historic metal, three pieces of charcoal or ash, two unmodified rocks, 46 lots of unmodified shell, 10 lots of clay (including baked clay), and 126 lots of animal bone fragments. UC Davis continues to look for the following 90 missing associated funerary objects: 19 *Olivella* beads or shells, one shell pendant, one shell bead (unknown type), six clamshell beads or clamshell disc beads, one stone bead, 11 projectile points, four bone awls, one bone pin, one bone harpoon, one bone tube, 14 misc. worked bones, eight chipped stones, six miscellaneous worked stones, one miscellaneous worked shell, four groundstone items, one piece of charcoal, one miscellaneous ceramic item (possibly an ear plug), one lot of unmodified shell, seven lots of clay, and one lot of animal bone fragments.

Cultural Affiliation

The human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice are connected to one or more identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures. There is a relationship of shared group identity between the identifiable earlier groups, tribes, peoples, or cultures and one or more Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The following types of information were used to reasonably trace the relationship: anthropological, archeological, biological, geographical, historical, linguistic, and oral traditional.

Determinations

Pursuant to NAGPRA and its implementing regulations, and after consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, UC Davis has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 649 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.
- There is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and the Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California; Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians (*previously* listed as Cortina Indian Rancheria); and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, California (*previously*

listed as Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California).

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the Responsible Official identified in **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or a culturally affiliated Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after December 19, 2022. If competing requests for repatriation are received, UC Davis must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. UC Davis is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.9, 10.10, and 10.14.

Dated: November 9, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034876; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University have completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and have determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains

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 should submit a written request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University at the address in this notice by December 19, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane Pickering, William & Muriel Seabury Howells Director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.edu.

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 under the control of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University, Boston, MA. The human remains were removed from Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties, MA.

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. 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Warren Anatomical Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (*previously* listed as Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.); Narragansett Indian Tribe; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and two non-federally recognized Indian groups: the Assonet

Band of the Wampanoag Nation and the Massachusetts-Ponkapoag Tribal Council (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes and Groups").

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime before 1870, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site in the town of Nahant, Essex County, MA, by Dr. Walter Channing. In December of 1883, J. Collins Warren donated the human remains to the Warren Anatomical Museum as part of the J. Mason Warren Collection. The human remains are the nearly complete cranial remains of an adult male. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sometime before 1850, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site in the city of Salem, Essex County, MA, by an unknown person and were donated to the Warren Anatomical Museum by an unknown person. The human remains are the nearly complete cranial remains of an adult female. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown site in the town of Milton, Norfolk County, MA, by Dr. John Edwards Holbrook. In December of 1883, J. Collins Warren donated the human remains to the Warren Anatomical Museum as part of the J. Mason Warren Collection. The human remains are the nearly complete cranial remains of an adult female. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In June of 1861, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from a burial site ten feet from the eastern edge of Long Island in Boston Harbor, Suffolk County, MA, by Dr. P.A. O'Connell of the United States Army. Dr. O'Connell sent the human remains to Dr. Henry G. Clark, who presented the human remains to the Warren Anatomical Museum in 1862. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The burials on Long Island were organized into a burial ground, arranged in rows, and the individuals were consistently buried in a flexed posture with the head directed to the south and without accompanying funerary objects. This contextual information suggests that these interments date to the Late Woodland period or later (*i.e.*, post-1000 B.P.). The history of Long Island

strongly indicates that during and after King Philip's War (A.D. 1675–1676) it served as a burial place for a population of New England Native American individuals that included, but was not limited to, the Massachusetts and Pawtucket. During King Philip's War, Long Island was used as an internment camp for the so-called "Praying Indians" captured from the 14 towns within Massachusetts and Pawtucket homelands. The internment of Praying Indians on Long Island, Deer Island, and other Boston Harbor islands ended in 1677, but not before many had died of starvation, disease, and exposure. During later historic periods, several other groups used Long Island for burials, at least some of whom may have included individuals of Native American ancestry. The burial places of these individuals may have been confused with burial places of Native American individuals in recorded histories, remembered histories, and during archeological and other island surveys.

Historical documents and consultation information demonstrate that areas of northeastern Massachusetts are the aboriginal land of the Wampanoag people. These same types of information also demonstrate that portions of Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, and Middlesex Counties, MA, are the aboriginal land of the Massachusetts and Pawtucket peoples, neither of whom are represented by any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on osteological analysis, archeological context, and museum records.

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

- 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 any present-day Indian Tribe.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (*previously* listed as Mashpee

Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.) and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Jane Pickering, William & Muriel Seabury Howells Director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-2374, email jpickering@fas.harvard.edu, by December 19, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology on behalf of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard University is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and Groups that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 9, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034886; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Vassar College has completed an inventory of human remains 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 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 should submit a written request to Vassar College. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Vassar College at the address in this notice by December 19, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brian Daly, Vassar College, 124 Raymond Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12604, telephone (845) 437-5310, email brdaly@vassar.edu.

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 under the control of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY. The human remains were removed from an unknown geographic location.

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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Vassar College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

An invitation to consult was extended to the Ak-Chin Indian Community (*previously* listed as Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Hereafter, all the Indian Tribes listed in this section are referred to as "The Tribes."

History and Description of the Remains

On an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals were removed from an unknown geographic location. During the 1920s, the human remains (Mandible 1; Mandible 2; Mandible 5; Mandible 7) were acquired by Vassar College's Natural History and Social

Museums. After the museums dissolved in the 1960s, the human remains were acquired by the Anthropology and Biology departments. Human remains located in the Biology and Anthropology Department teaching collections were examined for visual and statistical markers of Native American affinities, with results reported on December 21, 2020. The results from the assessments identified these individuals with "Hohokam" affinity. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Determinations Made by Vassar College

Officials of Vassar College have determined that:

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

- 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 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Brian Daly, Vassar College, 124 Raymond Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12604, telephone (845) 437-5310, email brdaly@vassar.edu, by December 19, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Tribes may proceed.

Vassar College is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: November 9, 2022.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0034875; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.