

names noted by multiple Spanish explorers indicates that Koasati speaking groups inhabited northeastern Alabama. Early maps and research into the historic Native American occupation of northeastern Alabama indicates that the Koasati (as called by the English) or the Kaskinampo (as called by the French) were found at multiple sites in Jackson and Marshall Counties in the 17th and 18th centuries. Oral history, traditions, and expert opinions of the descendants of Koasati/Kaskinampo indicate that this portion of the Tennessee River valley was a homeland of their Tribe. The subsequent involuntary diaspora of these peoples resulted in descendants of the Koasati/Kaskinampo living among multiple Indian Tribes.

Determinations Made by the Tennessee Valley Authority

Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 24 associated funerary 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 associated funerary objects listed in this notice and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (previously listed as Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas); Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town; Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; and The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Federally-recognized Indian Tribe not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of the associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Thomas O. Maher, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT11C, Knoxville, TN 37902-1401, telephone (865) 632-7458, email tomaher@tva.gov, by September 21, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 13, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0030663; PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Mount Holyoke 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 Mount Holyoke 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 Mount Holyoke College at the address in this notice by September 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Aaron F. Miller, Mount Holyoke College, 50 College Street, South Hadley, MA 01075-1499, telephone (413) 538-3394, email afmiller@mtholyoke.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 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA. The human remains were removed from an unidentified location in the vicinity of Holyoke, Hampden County, MA.

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

From 2015 to 2020, consultation on these human remains was carried out between representatives of Mount Holyoke College (Sonya Stephens, President of Mount Holyoke College, Lenore Reilly, Senior Advisor to the President, and Aaron Miller, Associate Curator of Visual and Material Culture and NAGPRA Coordinator at the Mount Holyoke College Art Museum) and representatives of the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and the following non-federally recognized Indian groups: the Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire; Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People; Elnu Abenaki Tribe; and the Webster/Dudley Band of the Chaubunagungamaug Nipmuck Indians (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes and Groups").

History and Description of the Remains

Sometime prior to 1918, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unidentified location in the vicinity of Holyoke, Hampden County, MA. On January 10, 1918, Alice E. Hunt and George E. Hunt of Holyoke, MA, donated the human remains to Mount Holyoke College. A letter from the Hunts to Professor Turner mentions the skeleton "of a squaw aged 35 years." A 1948 article in the *Mount Holyoke News* referenced the human remains as being "an Indian Squaw about 150 years old" and given by "a family of doctors in Holyoke who had had her in the family for generations." In 2006, an osteologist examined the human remains and concluded that they belong to a female 20-23 years old, and are of probable Native American ancestry. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In Holyoke and the surrounding area, a great deal of archeological excavation took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, during which multiple graves were exhumed. Based on historical and oral traditional information, the area of Holyoke was occupied by the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

Determinations Made by Mount Holyoke College

Officials of Mount Holyoke College 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.
- 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 Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin.

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 Aaron F. Miller, Mount Holyoke College, 50 College Street, South Hadley, MA 01075–1499, telephone (413) 538–3394, email afmiller@mholyoke.edu, by September 21, 2020. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin may proceed.

Mount Holyoke College is responsible for notifying the Consulted Tribes and Groups that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 21, 2020.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0030625; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: Department of Anthropology Museum at the University of California, Davis, CA: Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The University of California, Davis (UC Davis) has corrected an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on August 13, 2008. This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects. 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 UC Davis. 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 UC Davis at the address in this notice by September 21, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Megon Noble, NAGPRA Project Manager, University of California, Davis, 412 Mrak Hall, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616, telephone (530) 752–8501, email mnoble@ucdavis.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 correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the University of California, Davis, Davis, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Colusa County, CA.

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.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (73 FR 47228–47229, August 13, 2008). Additional human remains were newly identified after review of faunal collections. In addition, human remains from this site previously identified as culturally unidentifiable were re-evaluated in consultation and determined to be culturally affiliated. Based on consultation and review of the original field records, associated funerary objects were added. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 47228, August 13, 2008) column two, paragraph four, sentence one is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of 12 individuals were removed from Miller Mound (CA–COL–1), Colusa County, CA by the University of California, Davis archeological field school.

In the **Federal Register** (73 FR 47228, August 13, 2008) column two, paragraph four, sentence three is corrected by substituting the following sentences:

The 40,272 associated funerary objects (contained in 733 lots) are approximately 5,422 beads (in 77 lots) of clamshell disc beads and other shell beads, approximately 34,368 beads (in 174 lots) of historic beads (some lots include clamshell disc beads, which are counted within these historic lots), 170 abalone pendants, 33 *Olivella* beads, one piece of worked shell, two bone beads, two magnesite cylinders, one stone pendant, five stone discs, 44 bone awls, five bone or antler flakers, two bone harpoons, one bone needle, one bone spatulate, five pieces of miscellaneous worked bone, 30 projectile points, one chert drill, 32 pieces of chip stone (including bifaces, flakes, and debitage), six ground stone and ground stone fragments, seven buttons, 44 historic coins (three of which include attached clamshell beads not included in the clamshell count), one piece of historic glass, three historic nails, 24 metal fragments (including a crushed metal pot), one leather bag or hat, eight textile and textile/bead fragments, one ceramic fragment, three fire-cracked rock fragments, one lot of ochre, seven lots of unmodified shell, 32 lots of animal bone fragments, two pieces of charcoal, and seven lots of seeds. (Two clamshell disc beads, three lots of historic beads (174 beads), two abalone pendants, two *Olivella* beads, one bone awl, four bone or antler flakers, two projectile points, one chip stone object, and one lot of animal bone fragments are currently missing.)

In the **Federal Register** (73, FR 47228, August 13, 2008) column three, paragraph one is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

Based on burial context and site characteristics, the human remains described above from the Miller Mound site are determined to be Native American. The Miller Mound site was documented as a historic village site inhabited by River Patwin. The antiquity of the site as a whole may range between the Middle Period to the Historic (200 B.C.–A.D. 1872). The burials described in this Notice are determined to have originated from the Protohistoric (Phase 2 of the Late Period) and Historic periods. Geographical, historical, archeological, anthropological, linguistic and biological evidence suggest continuity of populations between Late and Historic periods (Golla 2011, Johnson 1978, Kroeber 1925, 1978,