## **Cheryll Toney Holley**

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Cheryll Toney Holley is the current chief of the Hassanamisco band of the Nipmuc Nation, a Native American tribe recognized by the state of Massachusetts.<sup>[1]</sup> She was selected to succeed Chief Walter Vickers after his resignation in July 2013. As chief, Holley's duties range from spiritual advice to job placement assistance. There is a long tradition of female leadership among indigenous people, and Holley is the tribe's third female chief in the past fifty years.<sup>[2]</sup> Furthermore, Holley is one of the five founding members of the Nipmuc Women's Health Coalition. The coalition is run by a group of Native American women advocating for culturally appropriate health care programs for Nipmucs.<sup>[3]</sup>

She is a co-founder and the director of the Nipmuc Indian Development Corporation, which is a Native Community Development Corporation. She is also the director of the Hassanamisco Indian Museum in Grafton, Massachusetts.<sup>[4]</sup>

Prior to her election in 2013, Holley was the clinical supervisor of the dermatology clinic at UMass Memorial Medical center. Between 1998 and 2008, she served on the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs. In her role as proprietor of PastTense Genealogy, she works to connect New England's descendants of communities of color in her role as proprietor of PastTense Genealogy. [4]

## **Public speaking**

Holley is well-known regionally as an historian specializing in Native American and African American genealogies, in which capacity she is frequently invited to speak.

In June 2014, she participated in a panel discussion of Massachusetts tribal leaders at Boston's Suffolk University entitled, "A Hidden History: How Massachusetts Law and Policy Facilitated the Loss of Tribal Lands." She described the vast land dispossession at the end of the eighteenth century where the majority of Hassanamesit Nipmuc reservation land was sold to English families. Today, only three acres remain of the original Hassanamesit reservation in Grafton, Massachusetts. [5] In March 2015, Holley participated in another conversation with tribal leaders at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on the topic of challenges with repatriation work in efforts to properly rebury tribal members. [6] In April 2015, Holley spoke at the 13th New England Regional Genealogical Conference in Providence, Rhode Island. She discussed how New England's waterways served as highways between tribes, fostering intertribal connections that still exist today. [7]

## **Historical writing**

- What It Means to Be Native American Indian in New England Today: A Personal View (http://res ources.osv.org/school/lesson\_plans/ShowLessons.php?PageID=P&LessonID=42&DocID=158&U nitID=) (Old Sturbridge Village, 2002)
- For All My Relations: Dedicated to New England's Communities of Color (http://forallmyrelation s.blogspot.com/2011 02 01 archive.html) (Cheryll Toney Holley's blog, 2010-11)
- Letter (http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/xraca/documents/text/idc1-023398.pdf) in support of federal recognition (September 2014)
- A Brief Look at Nipmuc History (https://nativenewengland.wordpress.com/2009/09/26/a-brief-look-at-nipmuc-history-by-cheryll-toney-holley/). Reprinted in Dawnland Voices: An Anthology of Writing from Indigenous New England, ed. Siobhan Senier (University of Nebraska Press, 2014):

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- 5. Benally, Suzanne (June 2014). "We are Still Here: Tribes in New England Stand Their Ground". *Cultural Survival Quarterly* **38** (2). Retrieved 27 April 2015.
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