

individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. A note included with the human remains states that they were discovered in an "old Indian burying ground beside Black Lake, Bournedale, Cape Cod, 1880." The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The pattern of copper staining on some of the human remains from the site indicates that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Bournedale, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Chatham, MA.

In 1935, human remains representing 21 individuals were removed from the Bars Inn Farm on Morris Island in Chatham, Barnstable County, MA, after discovery by men working in the area. The human remains were given to Howard Nickerson, who donated them to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The three associated funerary objects are ceramic sherds.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Late Woodland or Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1000). A report by Frederick Johnson, who excavated the site, describes finding wood, pottery, a carved bone implement, and red ochre associated with the human remains, all of which suggest a Late Woodland or later date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Chatham, MA, is located within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Chathamport, MA.

In 1940, human remains representing three individuals were removed from

Chathamport, Barnstable County, MA, by James M. Andrews and Janet W. Raymond, who donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Museum documentation indicates that the human remains were discovered on the property of Mrs. Raymond, an area that was locally known as "Indian Burial Hill." The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The pattern of copper stains on some of the human remains from the site indicates that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Chathamport, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Eastham, MA.

In 1935, human remains representing five individuals were removed from the Hemenway site in Eastham, Barnstable County, MA, during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by Frederick Johnson. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Objects that were recovered from the site but are not associated with the burials include paddle-marked and cord-marked pottery, rolled copper or brass beads, and an iron implement, all of which suggest a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Eastham, MA, is within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Hyannis, MA.

In 1949, human remains representing four individuals that were removed from Hyannis, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Harvard University Department of Anthropology. The human remains were collected by K. Hall, Edward Hunt, Charles Shade, and R. Vidala at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a fragmentary Iroquoian- or Niantic-style pottery vessel.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Late Woodland or Historic/Contact period (A.D. 1000-1650). The fragmentary Iroquoian- or Niantic-style pottery vessel found with some of the human remains suggests a Late Woodland or Historic/Contact date (A.D. 1000-1650). New England ceramics that are closely related to Iroquoian ceramic styles date to the Late Woodland and Historic/Contact period (A.D. 1000-1650 and later). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Hyannis, MA, is located within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated with members of the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

North Truro, MA.

In 1891, human remains representing six individuals were removed from North Truro, Barnstable County, MA, during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by M.H. Saville. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Late Woodland period or later (post-A.D. 1000). According to museum documentation, objects that were recovered from the site but are not associated with the human remains include bone implements, pottery pipe fragments, shell-tempered pottery sherds, and Levanna-style projectile points, all of which support a Late Woodland or later date (post-A.D. 1000). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that North Truro, MA, is located within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day tribes that are most closely affiliated