

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).

In 1908, human remains representing two individuals that were removed from North Truro, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by M.H. Saville. The human remains were removed in 1891 during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by Mr. 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 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).

In 1936, human remains representing one individual that were removed from North Truro, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Harvard Dental School. The human remains were collected by Frank R. Dickerman after they were discovered during railroad excavations in 1873. Mr. Dickerman gave the human remains to the Harvard Dental School. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. Museum documentation suggests that the interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). A label found with the human remains states that the human remains are probably 200 years old. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that North Truro, 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).

In 1956, human remains representing three individuals that were removed from the Old Colony Railroad site in North Truro, Barnstable County, MA, were found in the museum. The human remains were collected in 1891 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 interments most likely date 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 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).

#### **Sandwich, MA.**

In 1908, human remains representing one individual were removed from Sandwich, Barnstable County, MA, by L.C. Jones, who donated them to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Documentation provided by the collector notes that the human remains were buried with woven cloth and copper ornaments. The use of copper ornaments and textiles in burials suggests a date from the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Oral

tradition and historical documentation indicate that Sandwich, 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).

#### **South Truro, MA.**

In 1950, human remains representing one individual that were removed from the Ryder Beach site in South Truro, Barnstable County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Ross Moffett, who removed the human remains in 1948. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present. Objects found at the site that are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology include shell-tempered pottery, a dog burial, Levanna-style projectile points, and steatite pipe fragments.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Late Woodland period or later (post-A.D. 1000), based on the presence of shell-tempered pottery and Levanna-style projectile points. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that South Truro, 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).

#### **Yarmouth, MA.**

In 1966, human remains representing 10 individuals were removed from the Purcell site in Yarmouth, Barnstable County, MA, by Frank Schambach and Howard Bailit. Nine of the individuals were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Edmund Purcell in the same year. One individual was donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr. Schambach in 1968. No known individuals were identified. The 14 associated funerary objects are potsherds. According to museum documentation, objects that were associated with the human remains but are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology