

include bone points, felsite projectile points, and pottery.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1500). Published documentation, as well as analysis of projectile points and pottery recovered from the site, both support a Late Woodland (A.D. 1000-1500) date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Yarmouth, 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).

BRISTOL COUNTY, MA.

Berkley, MA.

In 1968, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Bear Swamp site in Berkley, Bristol County, MA, by Arthur C. Staples and Roy C. Athearn of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society in 1969. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. Although the Bear Swamp site generally dates to the Late Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.), the interment most likely dates to the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1600). In a 1969 publication, the collectors concluded that this flexed burial is typical of Late Woodland period, rather than Late Archaic period, mortuary practices. Museum documentation indicates this interment was an intrusive Late Woodland burial in a Late Archaic site and was not associated with other Late Archaic features at Bear Swamp. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Berkley, 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).

Dartmouth, MA.

In 1922, human remains representing three individuals were removed from the Waldo Farm site, Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA, by an unknown collector and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by John Lincoln Waldo in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1924, human remains representing 36 individuals were removed from the Waldo Farm and Cummings Farm sites, Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA, by H.L. Shapiro on behalf of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Museum documentation indicates that human remains representing 34 individuals were removed from the Waldo Farm site and human remains representing 2 individuals were removed from the nearby Cummings Farm site. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one container of fabric fragments and one wood fragment.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). According to historic sources and oral tradition, the Waldo Farm site is a known historic Christian Native American cemetery that most likely dates to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The pattern of copper stains present on some of the human remains from both the Waldo Farm and Cummings Farm sites also suggests that the human remains were interred sometime after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Dartmouth, 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 1932, human remains representing 26 individuals were removed from a cemetery near the Waldo Farm site in Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA, by J.M. Andrews and C.W. Dupertuis. Messrs. Andrews and Dupertuis donated human remains representing 25 individuals to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year, and donated human remains representing 1 individual to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in 1937. 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). The pattern of copper stains on some of the human remains from the site suggests that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Dartmouth, 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 two individuals that were removed from Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. The human remains were collected by Douglas S. Byers and Frederick Johnson, probably in 1955. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to museum documentation, objects associated with the burials that are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology include a whale bone spoon, a small obtuse-angle clay pipe, and a stone pestle. The whale bone spoon and the clay pipe are in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology. The location of the stone pestle is unknown.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Associated funerary objects that confirm a postcontact date are European-influenced spoons, as well as a ceramic pipe with bent stem, which is strongly identified in New England with the Late Woodland period and later (post-A.D. 1000). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Dartmouth, 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).