

**Westport Harbor, MA.**

In 1924, human remains representing four individuals were removed from a gravel pit in Westport Harbor, Bristol County, MA, by H.L. Shapiro and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr. Wheeler of Westport Harbor in the same year. 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). Copper stains on the human remains of one individual and erosion patterns on all of the human remains suggest that the individuals were likely buried in coffins, indicating that the individuals were interred sometime after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Westport Harbor, 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).

**DUKES COUNTY, MA.****Chilmark, MA.**

In 1912 and 1913, human remains representing 13 individuals were removed from Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, MA, during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition. Ten individuals were removed in 1912 and three individuals were removed in 1913. The 1912 and 1913 expeditions were led by S.J. Guernsey. 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). According to the S.J. Guernsey, this area of Chilmark was a known historic Native American burial ground. The presence of wrought-iron nails in the immediate surroundings of the burials suggests a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Chilmark, 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 1964, human remains representing one individual that were removed from the vicinity of Menemsha Pond in Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Thomas Cooke House and Museum of the Duke County Historical Society. The human remains were removed by an unknown workman around 1956. 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). According to S.J. Guernsey, who undertook excavations in the same area in the summers of 1912 and 1913, this area of Chilmark was a known historic Native American burial ground. Mr. Guernsey recovered wrought-iron nails in the vicinity of the burial, which suggests a postcontact date for the interment. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Chilmark, 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).

**Edgartown, MA.**

In 1946, human remains representing two individuals were removed from Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, MA, by Burnham Litchfield, 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. According to museum documentation, glazed pottery that was possibly associated with the human remains is not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). In New England, glazed ceramics support a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Edgartown, 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).

**Oak Bluffs, MA.**

In 1916, human remains representing five individuals were removed from Woodsedge Farm in Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, MA, by men working in the area and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Susan J. Chase 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 interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The source states that the human remains are of "modern Indians; not very old" and are probably of Wampanoag Indians. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Oak Bluffs, 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).

**PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MA.  
Bridgewater, MA.**

In 1949, human remains representing 16 individuals were removed from the Titicut site in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, MA, by members of the Warren King Moorhead Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to museum documentation, associated funerary objects that are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology include several brass or copper pendants, bone beads, copper beads, and bark blanket fragments.

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 include copper and brass implements,