

and bark blanket fragments. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Bridgewater, 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 1967, human remains representing 15 individuals were discovered by the Fernandez Construction Company in the vicinity of Atkinson Drive in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, MA, and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Dr. Peirce H. Leavitt, Plymouth County Medical Examiner, through Dr. Dena Dincauze, formerly of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one container with a shroud cloth and coffin fragments, and one container with coffin fragments, coffin nails, and soil.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. The site was explored by Dr. Dincauze, probably under the auspices of Plymouth County. At the time of excavation, Dr. Dincauze commented that the interments appeared to be those of Christian Indians and likely date to the 18th century. A postcontact date is confirmed by the presence of a shroud cloth, coffin fragments, and coffin nails. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Bridgewater, 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).

#### **Hingham, MA.**

In 1932, human remains representing eight individuals were removed from a construction site in Hingham, Plymouth County, MA, by an unknown collector and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mayo Tolman in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that one individual is of mixed Native American and Caucasian ancestry and

seven individuals are Native American. The interments most likely date to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The pattern of copper stains on the human remains suggests that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Hingham, 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).

#### **Hull, MA.**

In 1867, human remains representing three individuals that were removed from Atlantic Hill in Hull, Plymouth County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Jefferies Wyman. The human remains were removed by Mr. Wyman at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects are four shell-tempered pottery sherds and one stone pestle.

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 indicates that they were interred some time after contact. Shell-tempered pottery in southern New England typically dates to the Late Woodland period and later (post-A.D. 1000). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Hull, 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 1867, human remains representing one individual that were removed from Nantasket Beach in Hull, Plymouth County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Jefferies Wyman. The human remains were collected by Mr. Wyman at an unknown date. No known individual was identified. The 16 associated funerary objects are shell-tempered pottery sherds.

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). Shell-tempered pottery in southern New England typically dates to the Late Woodland period and later (post-A.D. 1000). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Hull, 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).

#### **Kingston, MA.**

In 1881, human remains representing six individuals were removed from the Patuxet Hotel site in Kingston, Plymouth County, MA, by S.H. Keith and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr. Keith in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The 17 associated funerary objects are 1 container of human hair and cloth, 1 container of cloth fragments, 1 container of iron nails, 1 container of wood fragments, 1 container of iron knife fragments, 1 brass spoon, 2 kaolin clay pipes, 3 pieces of lead, 1 stone button mold, 3 lead buttons, and 2 flint flakes.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Museum documentation indicates that the human remains were removed from an "Indian burying ground." The interments mostly 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 they were interred some time after contact. Associated funerary objects, including iron nails, wood fragments (most likely coffin fragments), iron knife fragments, a brass spoon, kaolin clay pipes, pieces of lead, a button mold, buttons, and flint flakes (most likely for European-style firearms), also confirm a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Kingston, 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