

Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Marion, MA.

In 1884, human remains representing nine individuals were recovered from the Mendell Farm site in Marion, Plymouth County, MA, during a Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology expedition led by C.A. Studley. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a European kaolin pipe. According to museum documentation, coffin nails that are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology were found with the remains of several individuals at the site.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Museum documentation indicates that Mendell Farm is a known Native American burial ground. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). The style of the kaolin pipe found with some of the human remains from the site suggests European manufacture. The presence of coffin nails also confirms a postcontact date. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Marion, 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).

Marshfield, MA.

In 1923, human remains representing one individual were removed from Rexham Terrace in Marshfield, Plymouth County, MA, by Carleton S. Coon, who donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology in the same year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). An osteological examination of the human remains suggests that in terms of overall cranial morphology the human remains closely resemble mixed Native American and African American skeletal morphology, indicating a postcontact date (post-A.D. 1500). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Marshfield, 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 1940, human remains representing one individual were removed from the South River sand pit in Marshfield, Plymouth County, MA, by Norman Merry, Arthur Chandler, and Superintendent Sherman of Game Farm. In the same year, the human remains were donated to Harvard University's Department of Legal Medicine, and then to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. 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). The pattern of copper stains on the human remains indicates that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Marshfield, 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).

Mattapoisett, MA.

In 1933, human remains representing one individual that were removed from the Herring Weir area of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Raymond Baxter. The human remains were discovered by men working in the area in 1932. No known individual was identified. The 28 associated funerary objects are 18 fragments of a copper kettle, 2 copper sheet fragments, 5 fragments of iron implements, 1 container of red clay, 1 container of skin and bark, and 1 large fragment of a woven bag.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individual is Native American. The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). Museum documentation suggests that the human remains were interred sometime during the Early Historic period, most likely around the mid-17th century. Associated funerary objects that confirm a postcontact date are copper kettle fragments, copper sheet fragments, iron implement fragments,

and a woven bag fragment. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Mattapoisett, 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).

Middleboro, MA.

In 1957, human remains representing five individuals that were removed from the Taylor's Farm site in Middleboro, Plymouth County, MA, were collected by Maurice Robins and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society in the same year. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1963, human remains representing four individuals that were removed from the Taylor's Farm site in Middleboro, Plymouth County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, through Douglas S. Byers. The human remains were removed by the Middleboro Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society at an unknown date. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Osteological characteristics indicate that the individuals are Native American. Museum documentation and correspondence from Mr. Robins indicates that there was an old Indian church and burying ground in the vicinity of the Taylor's Farm site and that the human remains possibly represent those of Christian Indians. 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 indicates that the human remains were interred some time after contact. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Middleboro, 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).