

Norwell, MA.

In 1936, human remains representing one individual from Norwell, Plymouth County, MA, were discovered by Henry Pinson and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Boston Society of Natural History, through C.V. MacCoy, 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). 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 Norwell, 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, MA.

In 1885, human remains representing four individuals were removed from the Watson's Hill site in Plymouth, Plymouth County, MA, by F.N. Knapp, J.M. Cobb, and J.C. Kimball and were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Mr. Cobb in the same year. No known individuals were identified. The two funerary objects are a chipped stone point and a piece of raw material, possibly ochre.

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). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Watson's Hill, MA, is a known Late Woodland (A.D. 1000-1500) and Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500) Wampanoag village that 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 1963, human remains representing one individual that were removed from Nook Farm in Plymouth, 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. The human remains were removed by Douglas S. Byers and J. Brew in 1940. 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). Documentary evidence supplied by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology indicates that Nook Farm is a known Contact period site (post-A.D. 1500). Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Plymouth, 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).

West Wareham, MA.

In 1947, human remains representing four individuals that were removed from a site known as Conant's Hill, Horseshoe Factory, or Lincoln Hill in West Wareham, Plymouth County, MA, were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the Middleboro Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. The human remains were collected by John Longyear III and Maurice Robins during excavations by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society prior to 1944. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. According to museum records, a lead ring that was found in association with human remains from the site 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). The presence of the lead ring at the site confirms a postcontact date for the interments. Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Wareham, 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).

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 238 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 127 associated funerary objects described above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, and there is a cultural relationship between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Diana Loren, Acting Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-4125, before September 15, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of 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) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, 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) that this notice has been published.