

## Spangler, Nicole

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**From:** Szeligowski, John  
**Sent:** Monday, April 10, 2006 11:49 AM  
**To:** Robert Schaaf  
**Cc:** Hurley, Bobbie; Parker, Andrew  
**Subject:** FW: Massachusetts Tribal Information  
**Attachments:** Masstribes.doc

Bob,

Attached is the information on Native American Tribes within 50 miles of PNPS.

John Szeligowski

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**From:** Besson, Michele  
**Sent:** Monday, April 10, 2006 11:38 AM  
**To:** Szeligowski, John  
**Cc:** Pappalardo, Michael; Stehling, Nancy; Goodwin, Matt  
**Subject:** Massachusetts Tribal Information

John,

Attached is a list of Native American tribes within a roughly 50-mile radius of the Pilgrim site (highlighted in yellow) and other nearby tribes that may have an interest in the land around the Pilgrim site. The list is broken into three sections:

1. State Tribal Preservation Officers from Massachusetts and Rhode Island (the later may be relevant)
2. Federally recognized tribes
3. Tribes not recognized by the federal government

Contact names and numbers for the State Tribal Preservation Officers and most of the federally recognized tribes (with the exception of the Mohegan Tribe, from CT) are included in this list. Finding contact names for the tribes that are not federally recognized (as well as for the Mohegan Tribe) would require making phone calls to the main numbers included for each group. You may want to run this by the client first and see if they want us to reach out to these groups or if that is a step that they want to take.

Let me know if you have any further questions.

Thank you,  
Michele

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10/30/2006

## **State Tribal Preservation Officers:**

### **Massachusetts**

**Cheryl Andrews-Maltais, Chairman/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah  
20 Black Brook Road  
Aquinnah, MA 02535-9701**

**508.645.9265 Telephone  
508.645.3790 FAX  
[cmaltais@wampanoagtribe.net](mailto:cmaltais@wampanoagtribe.net)**

### **Rhode Island**

**John Brown, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Narragansett Indian Tribe  
PO Box 700  
Wyoming, RI 02898**

**401.315.0090 Telephone  
401.315.0423 FAX  
401.742.5048 Cell  
[brwnjbb123@aol.com](mailto:brwnjbb123@aol.com)**

## **Federally Recognized Tribes:**

### **The Wampanoag Tribe (Mass.)**

The Wampanoag trust lands are located in the southwest portion of Martha's Vineyard Island in the town of Gay Head. In accordance with 1987 Settlement Act with the federal government there are approximately 485 acres of Tribal Lands purchased (160 acres private and approximately 325 acres common lands). The common lands include the Gay Head Cliffs, Herring Creek, and Lobsterville, and the private lands include parcels I, IIA, IIB, and III (see map). Other land owned by the Tribe includes parcels in Christiantown and Chappaquiddick. A master plan of Wampanoag Tribal Lands was developed in 1993 for approximately 160 acres of the Wampanoag Tribal Trust Land, comprising of parcels I, IIA, IIB, and III. The Master Plan followed several years of investigative efforts and illustrates the present vision of the future tribal community in Gay Head.

The last great North American glacier began its retreat some 10,000 years ago, leaving behind the accumulation of boulders, sand, and clay that is now known as Martha's Vineyard. The ancestors of Wampanoag people have lived for at least 10,000 years at Aquinnah (Gay Head) and throughout the island of Noepe (Martha's Vineyard), pursuing a traditional economy based on fishing and agriculture. The Aquinnah Wampanoag share the belief that the giant Moshup created Noepe and the neighboring islands, taught our people how to fish and to catch whales, and still presides over our destinies. Our beliefs and a hundred million years of history are imprinted in the colorful clay cliffs of Aquinnah.

**Cheryl Andrews-Maltais  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Phone: (508) 645-9265, ext. 112**

**Bret Stearns**  
**Natural Resources Director**  
**Telephone: (508) 645-9265, ext. 170**

### **Narragansett Indian Tribe (R.I.)**

The Narragansett Indian Tribe received federal recognition and acknowledgement on April 11, 1983. State legislation, which transferred title to the Tribe, was enacted in 1985. The Tribe then initiated procedures in 1985 to obtain federal trust status for the settlement land. The land was placed in provisional trust, subject to a completed, tribally approved cadastral survey. The education, family circle, traditional ceremonies, and Narragansett language are important aspects of the Narragansett Indian Tribe's culture and daily lives. Tribal monthly meetings and other special, traditional gatherings take place at the Four Winds Community Center, on Route 2 in Charlestown, RI.

**Chief Sachem Matthew Thomas**  
**Telephone: (401) 364-1100, ext. 214**

**Dinalyn Spears**  
**Director/Natural Resources**  
**Telephone: (401) 364-1100, ext. 210**

**Post Office Box 268**  
**Charlestown, RI**  
**Telephone: (401) 364-1100**  
**FAX: (401) 364-1104**

### **The Mohegan Tribe (CT.)**

Scientific evidence shows Native American presence in the area for 10,000 years. But oral history begins with creation, when the Great Spirit created the earth. The earliest clans of the Delaware Tribe included the Wolf clan, or Mohegans, who settled in upstate New York. After migrating to Connecticut this group became today's Mohegan Tribe.

**Tribal Council**  
**Telephone: (860) 862-6100**

**Cultural and Community Programs**  
**Telephone: (860) 862-6277**

### **The Mashantucket Pequot Tribe (CT.)**

With the assistance of the Native American Rights Fund and the Indian Rights Association, the Tribe filed suit in 1976 against neighboring landowners to recover land that had been sold by the State of Connecticut in 1856. Seven years later the Pequots reached a settlement with the landowners, who agreed that the 1856 sale was illegal, and who joined the Tribe in seeking the state government's support. The state responded, and the Connecticut Legislature unanimously passed legislation to petition the federal government to grant tribal recognition to the Mashantucket Pequots and settle the claim. With help from the Connecticut delegation, the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Land Claims Settlement Act was enacted by the U.S. Congress and signed by President Reagan on Oct. 18, 1983. It granted the Tribe federal recognition, enabling it to repurchase and place in trust the land covered in the Settlement Act. Currently, the reservation is 1,250 acres.

**Brian D. Jones**  
**Archaeology Field Supervisor**  
**Telephone: (860) 396-6935**

110 Pequot Trail  
P.O. Box 3180  
Mashantucket, Connecticut 06339  
Main Phone: (860) 396-6900

## **Tribes Not Recognized by the Federal Govt.**

### **Cowasuck Band - Pennacook / Abenaki People (Mass.)**

The Cowasuck, meaning the "people of the white pines", were located in the upper region of the Connecticut River. The Pennacook, also called Merrimac, were located around Concord, New Hampshire and north central Massachusetts. The name means "at the bottom of the hill". The traditional territory of the Abenaki People includes all lands and waters that our ancestors of the above named groups lived on, fished, hunted, trapped, planted, farmed, and harvested nature's bounty. In colonial times N'dakina covered all of New France and the colonial Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This area is now known as the province of Quebec, Canada, and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Massachusetts in the United States.

**Cowasuck Band - Pennacook / Abenaki People**  
**COWASS North America, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 554  
Franklin, MA 02038-0554  
Telephone: (508) 528-7629  
FAX: (508) 528-7874

### **Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (Mass.)**

On November 9th in the year 1620, when 102 weary pilgrims from Plymouth, England first stepped foot on what would later be called American soil, it was the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe that welcomed them to the New World in the spirit of peace and brotherhood. It was this ancient and noble tribe that taught the Pilgrims to survive and flourish in their new home, playing host to them at the first Thanksgiving in 1621. When the time came for the early settlers to venture into the interior, it was the Mashpee who acted as advisors, guiding them into the vast and untamed land. Today, the Mashpee (whose name evolved from the aboriginal name Massipie, meaning "Land of the Great Cove") have the largest native population in Massachusetts. With approximately 1,500 members, the tribe has lived on its native homeland since at least the time of European contact in the early 16th century. The Mashpee pride themselves in honoring a heritage that predates American Independence by 125 years. This heritage is exemplified by community buildings such as the Old Indian Meeting House in the town of Mashpee, which has the distinction of being the oldest church on historic Cape Cod and the oldest Indian church in the United States.

P. O. Box 1048  
Mashpee, MA 02649  
Telephone: (508) 477-0208  
FAX: (508) 477-1218

**Hassanamisco Nipmuc Council**  
**Hassanamisco Reservation**

**Grafton, MA 01519**  
**Telephone: 508-839-7394**

**Chaubunagungamaug Nipmuc Indian Council**  
**265 West Main Street**  
**Dudley, MA 01571**  
**Telephone: 508-949-1651**  
**FAX: 508-949**

**Quinsigamond Band of the Nipmucs**  
**630 Pleasant Street**  
**Worcester, MA 01602**  
**Telephone: (800) 584-6040, -6392**

**The New England Coastal Schaghticoke Indian Association & Tribal Council**  
**P.O. Box 551**  
**Avon, MA 02322**