

accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. Both the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites are located within the aboriginal territory of the Penobscot Indian Nation.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects from the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals—a ten to twelve year old female and a sub-adult to adult male—were recovered in 1914 from a site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream. The human remains were recovered with some wood fragments that are believed to have been remnants of a decayed coffin, a seal top spoon, a moose tooth, charcoal, pebbles and organic materials. This site is believed to have been occupied between 1600 and 1650. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. This site is located within the aboriginal territory of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects from the site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream in Grand Lake, ME, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals—a twenty five year old male and a fifty-five to sixty year old male—were recovered in 1933 from the Harbor Island Shellheap in Brooklin, ME. The Harbor Island Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals—the fragmentary human remains of a two to three year old child whose sex could not be determined and the partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old

female—were recovered in 1935 from the High Point Site in Brooklin, ME. The High Point Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a sixteen to seventeen year old male, were recovered in 1913 from the Hodgkins' Point Shellheap in Lamoine, ME. Hodgkins' Point Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old male were recovered in 1915 from the Holbrook Island site in Castine, ME. The Holbrook Island Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fifty to sixty year old male were recovered in 1915 from Hooper's Shellheap in Penobscot, ME. A moose incisor and several lithic flakes may have been associated funerary objects. Hooper's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals—a twenty-five to thirty year old adult male and the fragmentary human remains of an adult who was probably female—were recovered in 1915 from Richard's Shellheap. A bone tool, a potsherd, a beaver tooth, and a lithic projectile point fragment may have been associated funerary objects. Richard's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of a forty-five to fifty-five year old male were recovered in 1915 from Wheeler's Shellheap in Blue Hill, ME. Wheeler's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fourteen to fifteen year old female, were recovered in 1912 from an unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME. A lithic flake, two pebbles, and a lithic projectile point may have been associated funerary objects. The individual from this site is believed to have been interred between 900 and 1500. The Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from sites occupied between 900 and 1500 that are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. The Etchemin are considered ancestral to the Penobscot

Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and possibly associated funerary objects from Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, and the Penobscot Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Penobscot Indian Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact James W. Bradley, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810; telephone: (508) 749-4490, before February 9, 1995. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 5, 1995.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Information Collections Under Review

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has been sent the following collection(s) of information proposals for review under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 USC Chapter 35) and the Paperwork Reduction Reauthorization Act since the last list was published. Entries are grouped into submission categories, with each entry containing the following information:

- (1) The title of the form/collection;
- (2) The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection;