

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

12594 Roswell Avenue Project
San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Christine Donoghue
Michael Baker International
Sr. Project Manager
3536 Concourse Street, Suite 100
Ontario, California 91764

Prepared by:

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Project No. MBI1802

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment/Inventory

Resources Recorded: Well Shaft

Keywords: Chino

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Ontario, California (1981)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

August 15, 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 12694 Roswell Avenue Project (project) in San Bernardino County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A cultural resources records search and field survey were conducted for the project. The records search revealed that 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of three cultural resources within one mile of the project site. Of the 19 previous studies, none have previously assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists discovered a historic-era vertical well pipe covered by a chunk of modern concrete. The resource does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, set forth in CEQA. As a result, BCR Consulting recommends a finding of no impacts to historical resources under CEQA for this project. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the proposed project. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the 12694 Roswell Avenue Project (project) in San Bernardino County, California. The work is being performed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Ontario, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

NATURAL SETTING

Geology

The project is located in the Chino Valley, which is bounded on the west by the Puente Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the east by the Jurupa Mountains (USGS 1981). Previous geologic mapping indicates that the proposed project site is situated entirely upon Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Gray 1995). These locally consist of gray-hued sand and cobble, and gravel-sand deposits coming from diverse sedimentary units. Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, although heavy disturbances related to grading and fill placement for local roads and agriculture have displaced many of the native soils. None of the materials observed during the field survey exhibited evidence of the manufacture or acquisition of prehistoric stone tools or materials.

Hydrology

Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971: 36-37). The area containing the project site sits on a flood plain that feeds the San Antonio Creek approximately 0.5 miles to the west (USGS 1981).

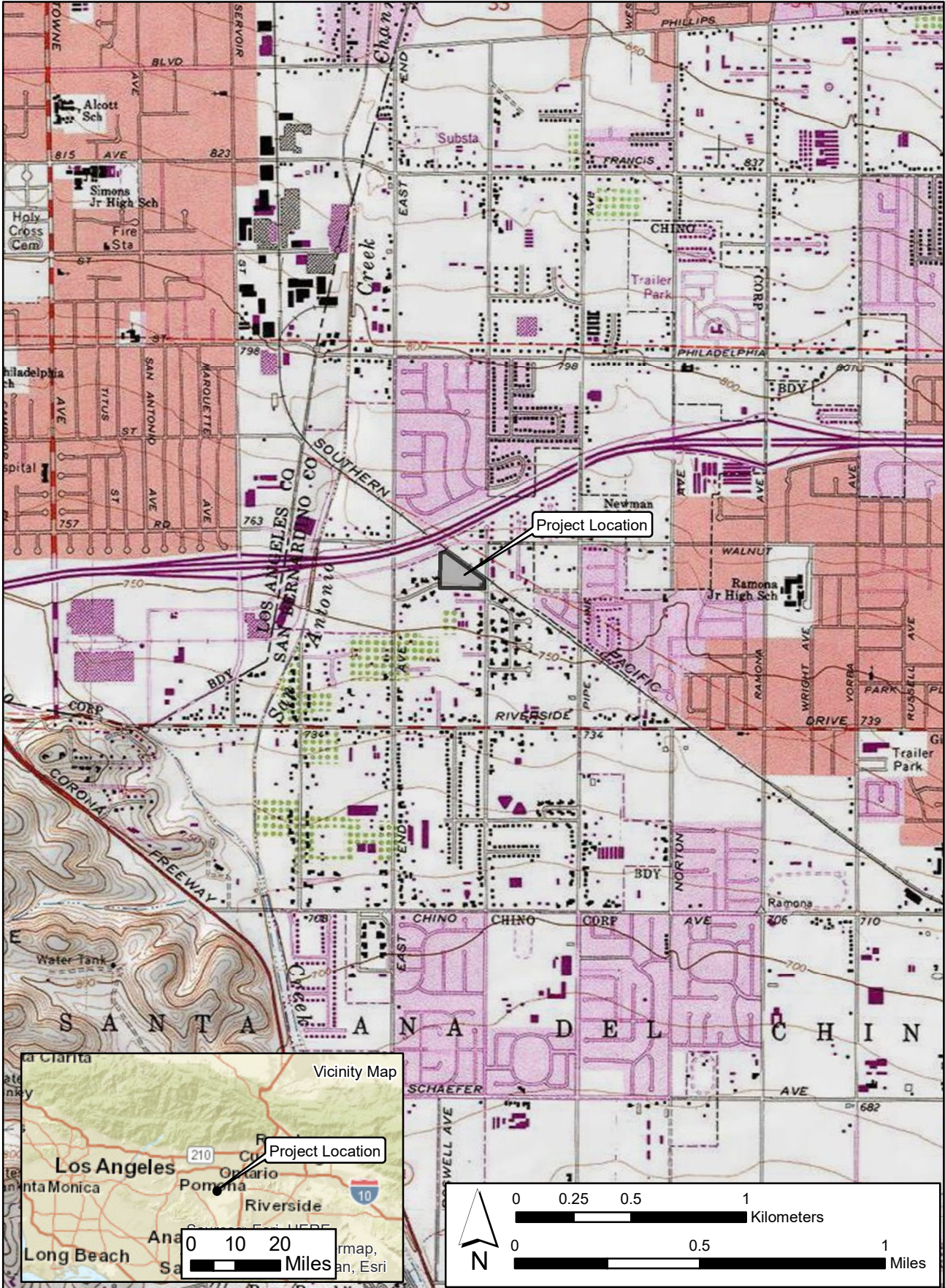
Biology

The native biology of the region is difficult to reconstruct due to recent and historical agricultural and residential impacts. However, the project site is situated in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is locally present between approximately 500 and 5,000 feet AMSL. This zone typically comprises cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes dominated by mixed coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities (Williams 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Two primary regional syntheses are commonly utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. Wallace defined the first of these syntheses in 1955, comprising four successive cultural horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. In 1984 Warren devised a new synthesis containing five culturally-defined periods, which represented the region's first attempt at an ecologically based and comprehensive approach. These include the Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric Periods. Environmental shifts defined their parameters, and Warren viewed changes in settlement patterns and subsistence focus as cultural adaptations to these shifts.



The most obvious indications of the changing environment are derived from paleo-ecological data which revealed the following trends: warming during the late Pleistocene, drying of desert lakes and subsequent (and brief) return to pluvial conditions during the Holocene and middle Holocene, and a general warming and drying trend (with occasional reversals) that continue into the modern era (Warren 1984).

Ethnography

The project site is located within the traditional boundaries of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. An agricultural center had been locally established during the rancho (or Mexican) period and, being located on an alluvial plain near three meandering watercourses, the region exhibited as much as four feet of fertile topsoil (USGS 1981). As a result, the area became known for successful orchard and row crops, and eventually (and perhaps most enduringly) dairy. Chino, which is adjacent to the project site, remained agricultural throughout the depression and World War II, but by the 1950s semi-rural subdivisions and dairies began to define the economic landscape (Musselwhite 2005). Favorable zoning encouraged Dutch dairy-farmers to settle, resulting in the formation of the most productive milk-producing community in the United States. Encroaching suburban settlements and the resulting zone changes have caused dairies to relocate, resulting in a reconfiguration of many parcels from agricultural to a retail/bedroom community (ibid).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. He also performed the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Crew Chief Joseph Orozco, M.A., ABD, and Staff Archaeologist Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. completed the field survey.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded and new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using systematic pedestrian field survey methods. The study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks include:

- Cultural resources records search to review any studies conducted and the resulting cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the project site

- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA guidelines
- Completion of Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Paleontology resources report from the L.A. County Natural History Museum
- Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission.

METHODS

Research

An archaeological records search was conducted at the SCCIC for the project, prior to fieldwork. This included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects located within one mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on July 30, 2018. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Data from the SCCIC revealed that 19 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in three cultural resources identified within one mile of the project site. Of the 19 previous studies, none have previously assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized below:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Located Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of the Project Site
<i>Ontario, Calif.</i> (1981)	P-36-15980: Historic-Period Anza Trail (1 Mile NE) P-36-18775: Historic-Period Residence (1/2 Mile SW) Historic-period Southern Pacific Railroad (Adjacent N)*	SB106-0304, 0305, 0418, 0410, 0838, 1499, 3552, 3769, 3902, 4513, 4682, 4687, 4689, 4711, 5718, 5878, 6427, 6978, 7122

*Not included in SCCIC records (see USGS 1955).

Aerial photograph research indicates that the property was a working orchard from prior to 1938 until 1959 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959). It contained a small house prior to 1938, which had been removed by 2005 (ibid 1938, 2005).

Field Survey

The project site is vacant and surface visibility was approximately 90 percent. Sediments included sandy silts with very few rocks. Disturbances included excavations for adjacent road and railroad construction, terracing for former agricultural uses and house construction, the digging of a well, and discing for weed abatement. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified and recorded one historic-period vertical well pipe, temporarily designated MBI1802-H-1. No associated apparatus or evidence for the former agricultural or domestic uses were identified. The well pipe has been recorded on DPR 523 forms (Appendix A). The Southern Pacific Railroad is outside the project boundaries about 30 meters to the north.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey, one historic-period resource was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluations

MBI1802-H-1. BCR Consulting has conducted substantial research regarding this historic-period well site. Since no associated apparatus or evidence for former agricultural or domestic activity remains, it cannot be associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural

heritage of California or the U.S. As a result, this resource is not eligible under California Register Criterion 1. The research has not associated the resource with any important persons (California Register Criterion 2). The well site does not exhibit distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values (California Register Criterion 3). This resource has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation (California Register Criterion 4). While the well site retains integrity of location, the removal of all other evidence of former agricultural and domestic activity confers poor integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Because of the failure to meet any of the above criteria combined with a lack of integrity BCR Consulting recommends that MBI1802-H-1 is not potentially eligible for the California Register, and not recommended a historical resource under CEQA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above results, BCR Consulting recommends a finding of no impacts to historical resources under CEQA for this project. BCR Consulting also recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary during proposed activities associated with the development of the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

REFERENCES

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United States Geological Survey

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1955 *Ontario, California 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle*.

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1955 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the Southern California Deserts. *American Antiquity* 28(2):172-180.

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APPENDIX A
DPR523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: MBI1802-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ontario, CA Date: 1981

T2S; R8W; Non-Sectioned

c. Address: N/A City: Chino Zip: 91710

d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 433487mE/3765144mN (NAD83) Elevation: 765' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located northwest of the intersection of Roswell Avenue and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
 This resource consists of a historic-period vertical well pipe covered by a chunk of modern concrete. No pump apparatus or associated equipment remains, although aerial photographs indicate the property was a working orchard from prior to 1938 until 1959 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959). It contained a small house prior to 1938, which was no longer present in 2009 (ibid 1938, 2005). Sediments are sandy silt and vegetation includes sparse seasonal grasses subject to recent discing. The Southern Pacific Railroad is located about 30 meters to the north.

References:

United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959, 2005. Aerial Photos of San Bernardino County. Electronic document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 8/14/18.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH5. Wells/Cisterns

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other



P5b. Description of Photo:
 (View, date, accession #) Photo 1:
 Vertical Well Pipe (N View)

*P6. **Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:** Historic ca. Circa 1930s (see References above)

*P7. **Owner and Address:**
 Sri Sai Ram Mandir
 6549 Pimlico Place
 Eastvale, California 92880

*P8. **Recorded by:**
 J. Orozco/N. Shepetuk
 BCR Consulting
 Claremont, California 91711

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 8/14/2018

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive.

*P11. **Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of 12594 Roswell Avenue, Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California*

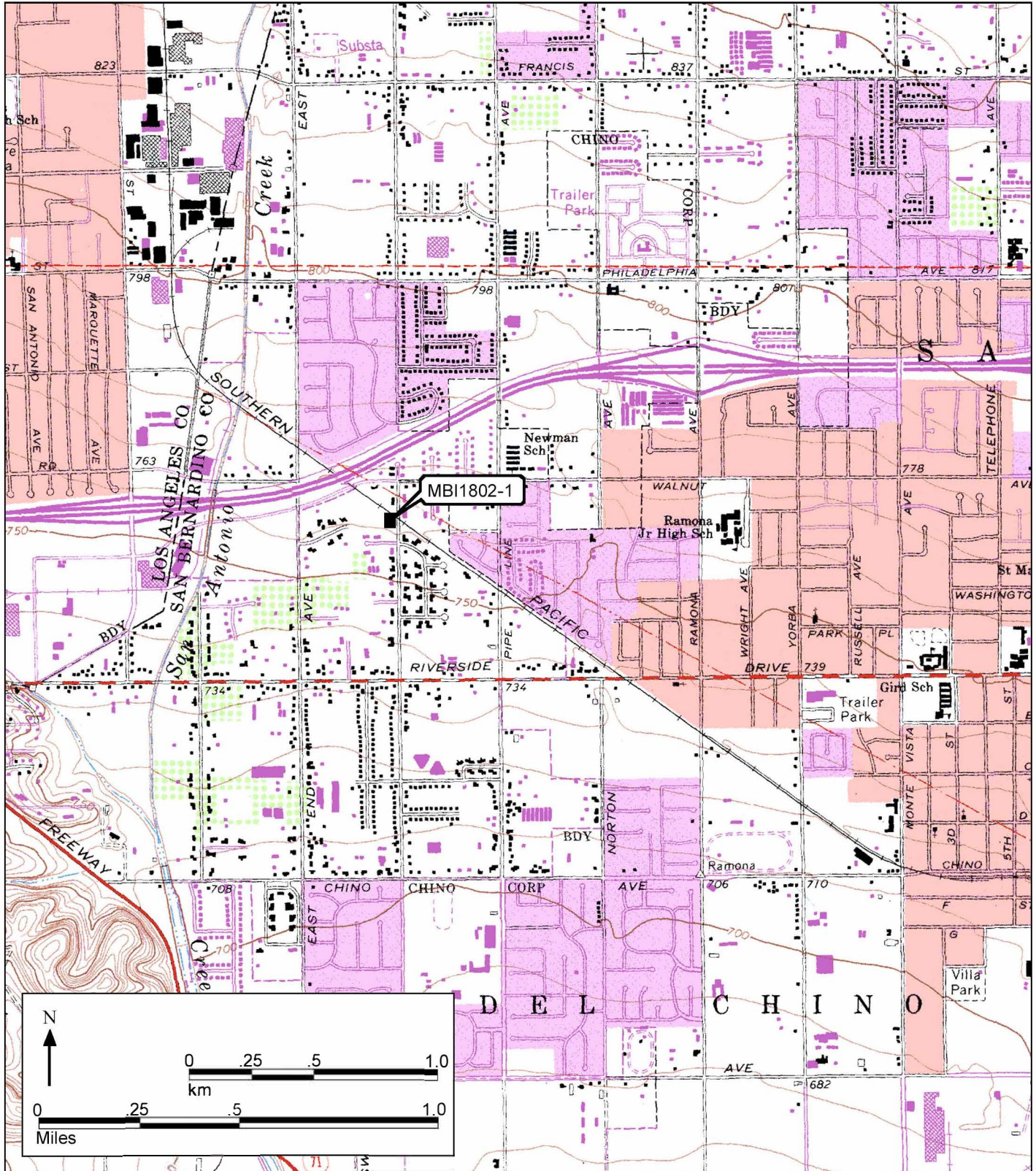
*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

*Required information

*Map Name: Ontario, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

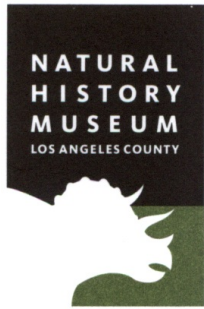
*Date of Map: 1981



APPENDIX B
PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

13 August 2018

BCR Consulting
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: Joseph Orozco, Staff Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Search for the proposed Roswell Avenue Project, in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear Joseph:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Roswell Avenue Project, in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Ontario USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 30 July 2018. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the boundaries of the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur at depth in the proposed project area.

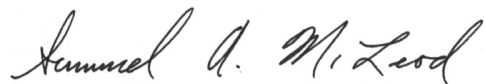
Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from San Gabriel Mountains to the north, probably via the San Antonio Creek drainage area that currently flows just to the west of the proposed project area. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but they are usually underlain by older Quaternary Alluvium that may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in similar deposits is LACM 8014, west-southwest of the proposed project area just southwest of the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (Highway 60) and the Corona Freeway (Highway 71), that produced a fossil specimen of bison, *Bison*. Slightly farther from the proposed project area, but

to the south-southwest in English Canyon, our locality LACM 1728 produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview (View SE)



Photo 2: Project Site Overview (SE)

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 6, 2018

Joseph Orozco

BCR Consulting

Sent by Email: josephorozco513@gmail.com

Re: Roswell Ave. Project in Chino, San Bernardino County


Dear Mr. Orozco,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 6, 2018**

<p>Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Genevieve Jones. Chairperson P. O. Box 700 Big Pine , CA 93513 (760) 938-2003 (976) 938-2942 Fax</p>	<p>Paiute - Shoshone</p>	<p>Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation Dennis Patch. Chairman 26600 Moiave Road Parker , AZ 85344 crit.museum@vahoo.com (928) 669-9211 Tribal Office /028\ 669_9211 ext 21 (928) 669-1925 Fax</p>	<p>Mojave Chemehuevi</p>
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August 6, 2018**

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