

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

Cheney Wilson Subdivision Project

Colusa County, California

June 2019



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CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

Cultural resources can be damaged or destroyed through disclosure of information regarding their locations. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of cultural resources and should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons. Under the California Public Records Act Chapter 6254.10 and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, information pertaining to cultural resources is exempt from disclosure to the general public.

Summary of Findings

Gallaway Enterprises conducted a cultural resources investigation for Cheney Wilson Subdivision Project (Project), located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) “Colusa, CA” 7.5’ quadrangle, Section 31 of Township 16N, Range 01W. The Project is bounded by 5th Street to the west, residential units to the east, and a mix of residential and agricultural properties to the north and south.

Cultural resources identification efforts for this report included a field survey, Native American sacred lands file search, and archival research. Archival research consisted of a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC); additional archival research included a review of historic maps, General Land Office patents, the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmark Listing, and California Points of Historic Interest. The Native American Heritage Commission was informed of the Project and returned a finding of no previously recorded cultural resources in the Project. The record search conducted at the NWIC, resulted in a finding of no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project and no cultural inventory reports that included the Project area of potential effects (APE). An intensive level pedestrian survey was conducted covering the entire Project to identify previously unrecorded cultural resources. The pedestrian survey resulted in a negative finding for cultural resources.

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Cultural RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Cheney Wilson Subdivision Project

Project Location:

Colusa County, California

T16N;R01W, Section 31

Colusa CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

1 INTRODUCTION

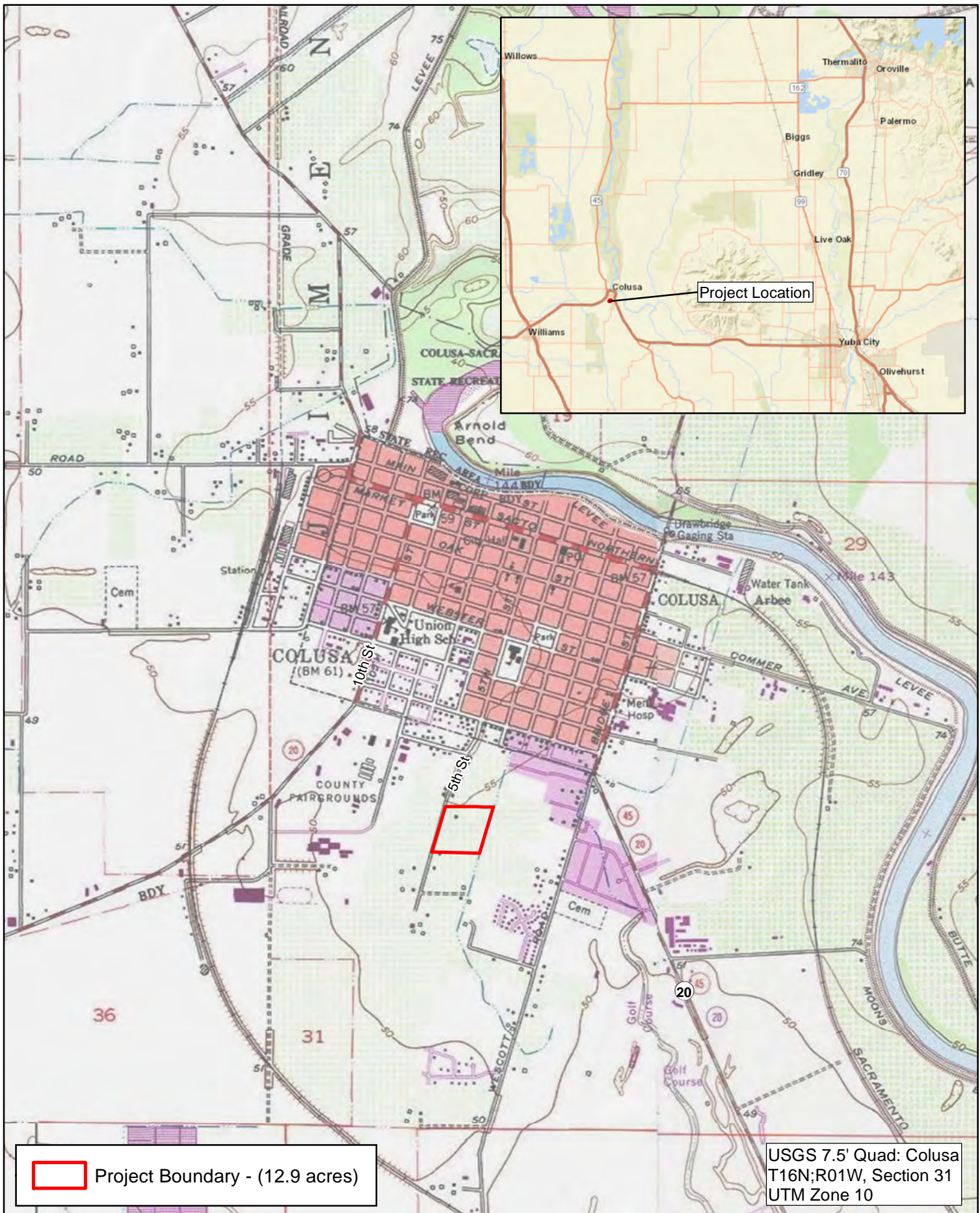
Gallaway Enterprises conducted Cultural Resource Assessment for the Cheney Wilson Subdivision (Project) consisting of an approximately 12.9-acre property located between 3rd and 5th Streets in Colusa County, California (**Figures 1 & 2**). The Project area is surrounded by the City of Colusa, but is not incorporated into city limits. A residential development is planned for this site. The Project is located within the Colusa USGS Quadrangle, Section 31, Township 16N; Range 01W.

The cultural resource assessment consists of an archival records search, a pedestrian survey of the entire Project and Native American sacred lands search. This cultural resource investigation was designed to identify any cultural resources that occur within the Project and assess potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Additionally, this report is designed to assess potential impacts to any historic properties that occur within the Project.

1.1 Purpose and Overview

1.1.1 Project Location and Environment

The Project is located adjacent to the City of Colusa, in unincorporated Colusa County. The Project falls within the historic Rancho Jimeno Land Grant, in the Northern Sacramento Valley, just west of the Sacramento River and the Sutter Buttes. The surrounding area consists of residential and agricultural land. The property has been heavily disturbed by farming and clearing activity including disking. There is a residential home and several associated outbuildings located in the northwest corner of the Project along with a garden and a handful of remnant orchard trees. Residential homes occur to the east, a large church sits across 5th street to the west, and rural residences and associated farmland occurs to the north and south of the Project site. The overall topography of the Project is relatively flat.





Soils within the Project are silty loams with a deep restrictive layer of more than 80 inches in depth. The average annual precipitation for the area is 16.22 inches and the average temperature is 61.3° F (Western Regional Climate Center 2019).

1.1.2 Project Description

The proposed Project would divide the 12.9-acre site into 35 parcels for future development with single-family homes. The average lot size would be 12,800 square feet, and typical lots would be 80 feet wide and 160 feet deep. Gross density for the Project would be 2.7 units per acre. As part of the improvements, the developer would construct adjacent portions of 5th Street as well as internal streets. The new streets would connect to 5th Street and be contained within the Project area. A short cul-de-sac is also proposed as part of the internal street network. The existing house and associated structures are to be sectioned off into a parcel and will remain intact.

2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following describes federal, state, and local environmental laws and policies that require the implementation of a cultural resources assessment and preservation practices. Management of cultural resources in California is guided largely by CEQA.

2.1 State of California

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Significant effects to archaeological resources must be evaluated under CEQA (Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5). Should it be determined that a Project would result in significant impacts to historical resources, alternative mitigation measures must be considered and the lead agency may require reasonable effort to be made for the preservation of historical resources. The definition of historical resources includes any object, site, district, or location that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. In accordance with CEQA (public resource code, Sections 21084.1 and 15064.5), historical resources include:

- Any resource listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Properties listed in or determined eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP),
- A resource included in the local register of historical resources, defined in in PRC 5020.1,
- Any site, building, area, structure, place, record, or manuscript the lead agency determines to be historically significant as define by section 15064.5 of CEQA guidelines.

Listing in the California Register is guided by pubic resources code 5024.1. These requirements are listed below:

1. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1).

2. The site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2).
3. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). The site is highly disturbed and no longer possesses integrity.
4. This site has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4). The standing structures have been demolished and the refuse of the site appears to be a secondary deposit and lacking integrity.

In September of 2014, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which added provisions to the PRC regarding the evaluation of impacts on tribal cultural resources under CEQA, and consultation requirements with California Native American tribes. In particular, AB 52 now requires lead agencies to analyze project impacts on “tribal cultural resources” separately from archaeological resources (PRC Section 21074; 21083.09). The Bill defines “tribal cultural resources” in a new section of the PRC (Section 21074). AB 52 also requires lead agencies to engage in additional consultation procedures with respect to California Native American tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3). Finally, AB 52 requires the Office of Planning and Research to update Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines by July 1, 2016 to provide sample questions regarding impacts to tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21083.09). The provisions only apply to projects that have a notice of preparation (NOP) filed on or after July 1, 2015.

3 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistory

Archaeological data has shown human occupation in California, including the Central Valley, for at least the past 10,000–12,000 years. Due to the varied environmental conditions throughout California, technological adaptations are greatly varied both geographically and temporally. The following cultural chronology has been synthesized from work by Fredrickson (1973), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

The Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 BC–6,000 BC) – Represented by relatively few known sites. Sites are located along the shores of large lakes. Traditionally, Paleo-Indian subsistence and land use has been tied to the hunting. Fluted projectile points scrapers, and chipped crescents are characteristic of this period.

The Lower Archaic Period (6,000 BC–3,000 BC) - Generally, drier conditions prevailed bringing about a reduction in the size and number of large pluvial lakes. Subsistence focus shifted to the consumption of plant foods. Settlement patterns become semi-sedentary. Most stone tools were manufactured with local materials.

The Middle Archaic Period (3,000 BC–1,000 BC) - representing the end of middle Holocene with climate conditions similar to those of the present day. The material cultural changes noted in the archaeological record are thought to represent a response to shifting environmental factors. Assemblages represented a heavy use of mortars and pestles, indicating a steady reliance on acorns. Large sedentary occupation sites are represented by large midden deposits and communal structures.

Upper Archaic Period (1,000 BC–500 AD) - The growth of sociopolitical complexity and the development of status distinctions based on material wealth is well documented during this period. Group-oriented religions emerged and may represent the origins of the Kuksu religious system. Complexity of exchange systems is greater, with evidence of regular exchanges between groups. Shell beads gained in significance.

Emergent Period (500 AD–1,800 AD) - Several technological and social changes distinguish this period. The bow and arrow were introduced. Territorial boundaries between groups became well established and settlement patterns were highly sedentary. Exchange of goods between groups is more regular with more resources, including raw materials, entering into the exchange networks. During the latter years of this period, large-scale European settlement began to greatly impact traditional Native lifeways of this pattern.

3.2 Ethnography

The APE is located in the traditional territory of the Patwin. The Patwin belong to the Wintuan family of Penutian speakers, a linguistic language stock whose members are found throughout California (Moratto 1984). Wintuan language subgroups consist of Wintu (Northern Wintuan), Nomlaki (Central Wintuan)

and Patwin (Southern Wintuan) (Kroeber 1925). The Patwin are traditionally subdivided into two groups, the Hill Patwin and the River Patwin. The APE lies in the traditional territory of the River Patwin who inhabited areas of high ground along the Sacramento River. Patwin are said to have had one of the largest nations of the state, with the largest recognized political unit consisting of the triblet (Powers 1877).

The Patwin subsistence patterns consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Acorns, a staple of the Patwin, were used for gruel, soup, and bread. Other good gathered included berries, roots, nuts, seeds, wild honey, and greens. Game sources included aquatic birds, quail, tule elk, rabbits, beaver, deer, fishing, and shellfish collecting. Deer were an important resource and typically caught using snares, or by community drives. Fishing was also an important resource to the River Patwin and salmon runs and fishing rights were regulated by the River Patwin. Fish were consumed fresh and dried to be consumed during winter months (Johnson 1978; McKern 1922).

Villages contained a number of structures including dwelling houses, the menstrual hut, dance houses, granaries, and sweat houses (Kroeber 1925). Villages typically contained anywhere from four to five, to several dozen houses. Patwin technology included ground and flaked stone tools, mortars and sinew backed bows, basketry, nets, and leather working. Trade was conducted with surrounding tribes and included obsidian, marine shells, acorns, and chert tools.

At the time of contact, Native Americans in the northern Sacramento Valley suffered particularly devastating consequences. Euro-American presence in the region including fur trapping expeditions through the region in 1832-33 resulted in the introduction of devastating diseases. As a result, large population and territory losses were suffered by the Patwin and neighboring Native American groups (Work 1945; Cook 1955).

3.3 Historic

The project is located just outside the city limits of Colusa in Colusa County. Colusa County was one of the original 27 counties, founded in 1850 and originally encompassed all of Glenn and a portion of Tehama County. The original county seat was named Monreoville and was established on a ranch owned by Uriah P. Monroe. Later the county seat was moved to Calusa, and Monreoville was abandoned (Francis and Huberland 1999; Hoover et al. 1990).

The county was originally known as Corusi, named after the Ko-ru Indians (Kyle 2002). Previously to the settlement of the county, the territory that would become Colusa County was administered by the Spanish and later Mexican governments. A number of land grants were issued by the Mexican government throughout Northern California.

John Bidwell first explored the land in Colusa County in 1844 while still employed by John Sutter and received the Rancho Colus Mexican Land Grant in 1845. The land grant included the location of the City of Colusa as well as the land within the APE. The land was purchase by Colonel Semple in 1849 and established the City of Colusa, first named Salmon Bend, in 1850 (Kyle 2002). Colusa was settled at the spot of a large Indian village named Ko-ru. The population of the village had been decimated prior to

Semple's arrival but was once the head village for the People living in this region, with a reported population numbering in the thousands. Semple's attraction to the site stemmed from the fertile soil and proximity to the Sacramento River. The discovery of gold in 1848 and gold rush that followed in northern California brought an influx in population of the state. The influx in population and subsequent decline in gold mining led many to search for new means of support. Many came to Colusa looking for land for agriculture, or along the river for trade. Colusa soon became a stop in trade from Sacramento, north to mines of Shasta and trinity counties. Colusa became the county seat in 1854. The river road, a road along the west bank of the Sacramento River, connected Colusa to Shasta City and was a well-travelled road for traders, homesteaders, and miners.

The APE is located in unincorporated Colusa County just outside the Colusa City limits and a mile south of the Sacramento River and Downtown Colusa. Land surrounding the APE was subdivided into ten acre properties in the early 1900s (Derr 1990). The land was owned by the Sutton family who established walnut orchards on the property. The land the APE lies on was purchased in 1952 by Charles Brown (Derr 1990). This date corresponds with the realigned of 5th Street to the current alignment. Historic maps indicate a property once stood adjacent to the APE to the west, located in the current location of 5th Street. The location of the mapped structure is now a portion of 5th street, running parallel to the APE.

4 METHODS

4.1 Archival Research

A record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University was performed in May of 2019. The search included all previously recorded cultural resources and reports within a quarter mile radius of the Project. The record search was conducted to determine if any portion of the Project has been previously surveyed and if any cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project. A sacred lands file search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). In addition to the record search and various historical maps, topographic quadrangles, land grants, and patents, Gallaway Enterprises reviewed the following resources:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)
- General Land Office Plat maps and land patents
- Historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps

4.2 Field Methods

An intensive-level pedestrian survey was conducted on June 5, 2019 by Gallaway Enterprises archaeologist Catherine Davis, M.A., RPA. The field survey was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106 (16 U.S. Code 470). The Project was surveyed in 10 meter transects

to identify presence or absence of historic resources and to evaluate the significance of any identified archaeological resources.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Archival Research Results

A sacred lands file search was conducted by the NAHC on May 5, 2019. The search returned a negative result. The record search at the NWIC resulted in a finding of no cultural resources recorded within the APE and one prehistoric resource recorded within quarter mile of the APE. No cultural resource surveys have been recorded within the project APE. The prehistoric resource recorded within a quarter mile of the APE consists of a redeposit of prehistoric material and human remains in the parking lot of the Colusa fairgrounds.

One cultural resource assessment has been conducted adjacent to the southwest project border. This assessment was completed by Eleanor Derr in 1990. This report indicates no significant historic or prehistoric material present within the APE, noting several ceramic and glass shards and one refuse pile associated with current ranching activity.

No resources were listed on the NRHP or the CRHR within the project APE. National Register listings for the City of Colusa do include the Colusa High School and Grounds on 745 10th street, the Colusa Grammar School on 425 Webster Street, and the Colusa Carnegie Library on 260 Sixth Street.

Archival research indicates the project APE lies on property that was undeveloped prior to 1949. Between 1948 and 1952, the alignment of what is now 5th street was changed to reflect the current road alignment. A structure is indicated existing on the property at approximately the same location as the current house located on property today. By 1953, historic maps indicate the area of the APE was covered by orchards. The structure currently standing on the property does not appear historic in nature and the reported construction date of the house is 1979. A drainage that historically ran parallel to the northern boundary of the APE was diverted north-south along the eastern boundary of the APE.

5.2 Survey Results

On June 5th, 2019 Catherine Davis, M.A., RPA conducted an intensive level pedestrian survey of the APE (**Figure 3**). The pedestrian survey was designed to survey for and record any cultural resources present in the Project. Ground visibility was excellent and the weather was sunny and clear. The APE has been cleared and the ground appears to have been disced and leveled prior to the survey. Present throughout the APE are several brush piles of vegetation accumulated during clearing activities.

The entire APE was surveyed on foot during the pedestrian survey (**Figure 3**). A small portion of the APE, containing the residential and associated structures, is present on the property (**Figure 3**). Currently, project related activities do not include impacts to this area. This portion of the APE will be parceled out

to remain as is. The project is bounded to the east by a row of east facing residential properties. The units are separated from the APE by a fence line. The project is bounded to the west by 5th street and to the north and south by a mix of residential and agricultural properties.

No cultural materials were noted and very little trash was present in the survey area, including one bottle cap and one plastic bottle. The ground was very soft and had very few inclusions. Fence posts were noted running north-south bisecting the APE and consisted of a mix of rebar and wooden posts. Additionally, a row of trees borders the northeast border of the project APE. No historic or prehistoric artifacts were observed during the pedestrian survey. This could be due in part to the clearing activity.





Figure 4. Project overview, looking north



Figure 5. Overview, viewing northwest

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The pedestrian survey resulted in a finding of no cultural resources present within the Project. A record search at the NWIC resulted in no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project APE and Native American sacred lands search failed to return any information of culturally sensitive resources.

In consideration of these findings, Gallaway Enterprises proposes the development Project would not impact any historic properties, however, the area is considered moderately sensitive due to known Native American sites in the vicinity. Field work and the corresponding record search are not infallible and the previously described research and field methods are not designed to test the presence of subsurface remains. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains during Project related activities, Gallaway Enterprises recommends the following actions.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Inadvertent Finds

In accordance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5 (f), should any previously unknown historic or prehistoric resources, including but not limited to charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, pockets of dark, friable soils, glass, metal, ceramics, wood, privies, trash deposits or similar debris, be discovered during ground disturbing activities, work within 25 feet of these materials should be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist has an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and to consult with the lead agency about what appropriate mitigation would be appropriate to protect the resource.

6.2.2 Human Remains

In the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are encountered during Project-related ground disturbance, in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of §27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in §5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

California Public Resource Code 5097

Public Resource Code 5097 outlines the protection of Native American cultural resources. Should Native American sites or burials be discovered during Project construction not on federal land, it is necessary to comply with State laws and fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (PRC 5097).

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

8 REFERENCES

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9 LIST OF PREPARERS and PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Catherine Davis. Cultural Resource Specialist. Master of Arts in Anthropology with a specialization in Archaeology, California State University, Chico. Ms. Davis is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) obtaining this certification in 2016. In addition she meets the requirements of *The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines* for Archaeology. Miss. Davis has over 5 years of experience surveying, recording, and excavating prehistoric and historic sites in North America and northern California. Ms. Davis performed the archival research, Native American outreach, field survey, and prepared this report.

Appendix A

Northwest Information Center Record Search Forms

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

5/24/2019

NWIC File No.: 18-2110

Catherine Davis
Gallaway Enterprises
117 Meyers Street, Suite 120
Chico, CA 95928

re: Cheney Wilson Subdivision Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Colusa USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.25 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	P-06-000281.
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	S-12220 & 46926. S-24035 included the location of P-06-000281. Copied S-12220 & 24035.

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database Records:

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database Records:

Resource Record Copies:

Report Copies:

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

Ethnographic Information:

Historical Literature:

Historical Maps:

Local Inventories:

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

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☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher

Appendix B

Native American Outreach – Sacred Lands Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



May 2, 2019

Cate Davis
Gallaway Enterprises

VIA Email to: cate@gallawayenterprises.com

RE: **Cheney Wilson Subdivision Project**, City of Colusa; Colusa USGS Quadrangle,
Colusa County, California.

Dear Ms. Davis:

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. The absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed 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 or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, B.S., M.A., Ph.D.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment