

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF  
VALLEY RANCH SUBDIVISION UNITS 3 (17.2366-ACRE, APN 005-270-037)  
AND 4 (19.0007-ACRE, APN 005-270-026), CITY OF WILLIAMS,  
COLUSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

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*Project Location and Description*

This report documents a cultural resource investigation of the proposed Valley Ranch Subdivision Unit 3 (17.2366-Acre, APN 005-270-037) and Unit 4 (19.0007-Acre, APN 005-270-026) (Project Area), City of Williams (the City), Colusa County, California (Figure 1). The two parcels are located east of Interstate-5 in Township 15 North/Range 3 West, overlapping Sections 12 and 13, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian; Unit 3 is on Marguerite Street off Hwy 20/E Street and Unit 4 on Vann Street off Hwy 20/E Street (Figure 2).

The City retained Sub-Terra Heritage Resource Investigations (STH) proposes to assist project proponents in meeting pertinent cultural resource provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (§ 21083.2 and 21084.1) and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research Guidelines for coordination with potentially affected Native American communities. STH tasks included: (1) archival document review of records housed at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sacramento State University (NWIC); (2) review of pertinent ethnographic and historical maps and documents; (3) Native American coordination including filing of a Sacred Land Search and Tribal Contacts List request with the California Native American Heritage Commission and outreach to listed tribal entities; (4) intensive archaeological field inventory of the Project Area; and, (5) submittal of a final report of methods, findings, evaluations, and recommendations.

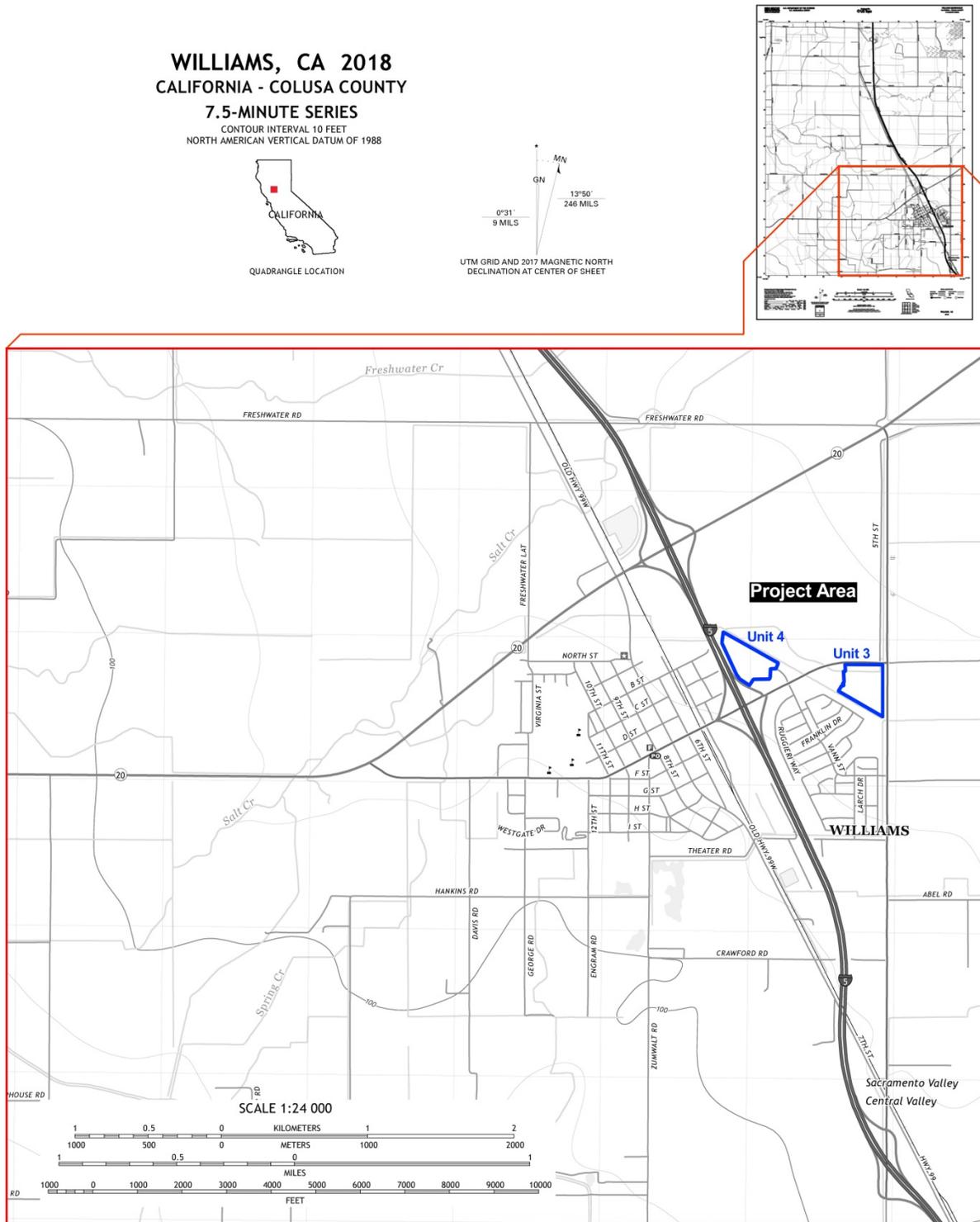


Figure 1: City of Williams Valley Ranch Subdivision Units 3 and 4 Project Areas.



Figure 2: Location of City of Williams Valley Ranch Subdivision Units 3 and 4.

## NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

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A *Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request* was submitted to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 13, 2021. No response was received and a second attempt was made on June 11, 2021. No response has been received as of this writing. Any responses received by STC after filing of the report will be forwarded to the client with recommendations. A copy of all Project-related Native American coordination activities is appended below (**Appendix A**). Parallel to this investigation, the City of Williams Planning Department has initiated coordination with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation on the Project. The invitation to consult was submitted by City of Williams Planner Monica Stegall, and the response was delivered by the Yocha Dehe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer who requested consultation (Appendix A). The Planning Department consultation will run parallel to the outcome of the cultural resource investigation's *Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request*.

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## DOCUMENT REVIEW METHODS AND RESULTS

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### *Methods*

On June 1, 2021, at STH's request the NWIC conducted an in-house document review covering records of previous investigations and previously recorded sites on-file within a 1.5 mile (2.4 kilometer) radius around the Project Area (File # NWIC-20-2050). Supplementary archaeological, ethnographic, and historical background materials and heritage resource guidance documents on-file in the STH research library were also consulted.

### *Previous Investigations*

The NWIC document review identified reports of eight previous professional cultural resource investigations on-file for lands within a 1.5 mile (2.4 kilometer) radius around the project area (Table 1; Figure 3).

*California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) Surveys.* Four archaeological surveys, three small-scale and one large-scale, have been conducted under CalTrans sponsorship within the confines of local highway and state route rights-of-way. In 1981, CalTrans archaeologist H. O. Bass investigated a

proposed salvaged concrete and road base materials storage yard along Hwy 20 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) west of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified (Bass 1981; NWIC S-2931). In 1991, Caltrans archaeologist J. Offermann re-investigated the storage yard previously examined by Bass and also identified no archaeological resources (Offermann 1991; NWIC S-12792). In 2008, under contract with Caltrans, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (Far Western) completed a cultural resources inventory of Caltrans District 3 (Maysville) rural conventional highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties, including a section of Hwy 20 immediately east of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified in the vicinity of the Project Area (Leach-Palm et al. 2008; NWIC S-35042). In 2013, Far Western completed a second CalTrans project for a proposed Hwy 20/Interstate-5 interchange immediately north of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified (Whitaker et al. 2013; NWIC S-43508).

*Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Survey.* One survey was conducted in advance of replacement of 30 power poles located along the route of the PG&E Cortina #4 60kV Transmission Line (Tremaine and Associates 2008; NWIC S-35495).

*City of Williams Planning Department Projects.* Three previous archaeological investigations completed in the Project vicinity were focused on small-scale development projects managed by the City of Williams Planning Department. In 1980, working under contract with the City of Williams, D. L. True of the University of California at Davis completed an archaeological survey of the proposed City of Williams Wastewater treatment Facility located approximately 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) north-northwest of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified (True 1980; NWIC S-2934). In 1993, Peak and Associates, working under contract with the City of Williams, completed an archaeological survey of a parcel slated for construction of a proposed multi-family apartment complex located approximately 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) west of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified (Gerry 1993; NWIC S-16674). In 2016, working under contract with the City of Williams, Far Western completed archaeological survey of the proposed Love's Country Store project located east of the Hwy 20/Interstate-5 interchange 0.5 miles (0.8 kilometers) north of the Project Area. No archaeological resources were identified (Ugan and Whitaker 2016; NWIC S-47532). In 2015, Peak and Associates, working under contract with the Pacific West Communities, Inc., completed an archaeological survey of a parcel slated for construction of the proposed Stony Creek Senior Apartments II project located on Marguerite Street immediately west of Project Area Unit 3. No archaeological resources were identified (Peak 2015; NWIC S-16674).

Previously Recorded Sites

In sum, previous professional investigation within a 1.5 mile (2.4 kilometer radius) of the Project area resulted in the documentation of no cultural resources; no historic-era resources and no prehistoric Native American resources have been identified

Year	NWIC #	Authors	Affiliation	Report Title
1981	S-002931	Henry O. Bass	California Department of Transportation	Archaeological Survey Report for a proposed asphalt concrete stockpile area, 03-Col-20 20.4/20.6, 03210-221001
1980	S-002934	D. L. True	University of California, Davis	An Archaeological Survey Near Williams, California: City of Williams Wastewater Disposal Facility.
1991	S-012792	Janis K. Offermann	California Department of Transportation	Archaeological Survey Report, proposed disposal site for excess soil. 03-Col-20 P.M. 20.23/20.73, 03207-313801
1993	S-016674	Robert A. Gerry	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Multi-Family Apartment Complex in Williams, Colusa County, California
2008	S-035042	Laura Leach-Palm, Pat Mikkelsen, Paul Brandy, Jay King, Lindsay Hartman, and Bryan Larson	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties
2008	S-035495		Tremaine & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Constraints Study for the Replacement of 30 Poles Along the Cortina #4 60kV Transmission Line
2013	S-043508	Adrian R. Whitaker, Jack Meyer, Jeffrey Rosenthal, and Rebecca Kellawan	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 20 East of I-5 (03-3F120K) Connector Project, Colusa County
2016	S-047532	Andrew Ugan and Adrian R. Whitaker	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Love's Country Store Project, Williams, California
2015	S-047966	Melinda A. Peak	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Stony Creek Senior Apartments II Project, City of Williams, Colusa County, California

Table 1: Previous professional cultural resource investigations within a 1.5-mile (2.4-kilometer) radius of the Project area.

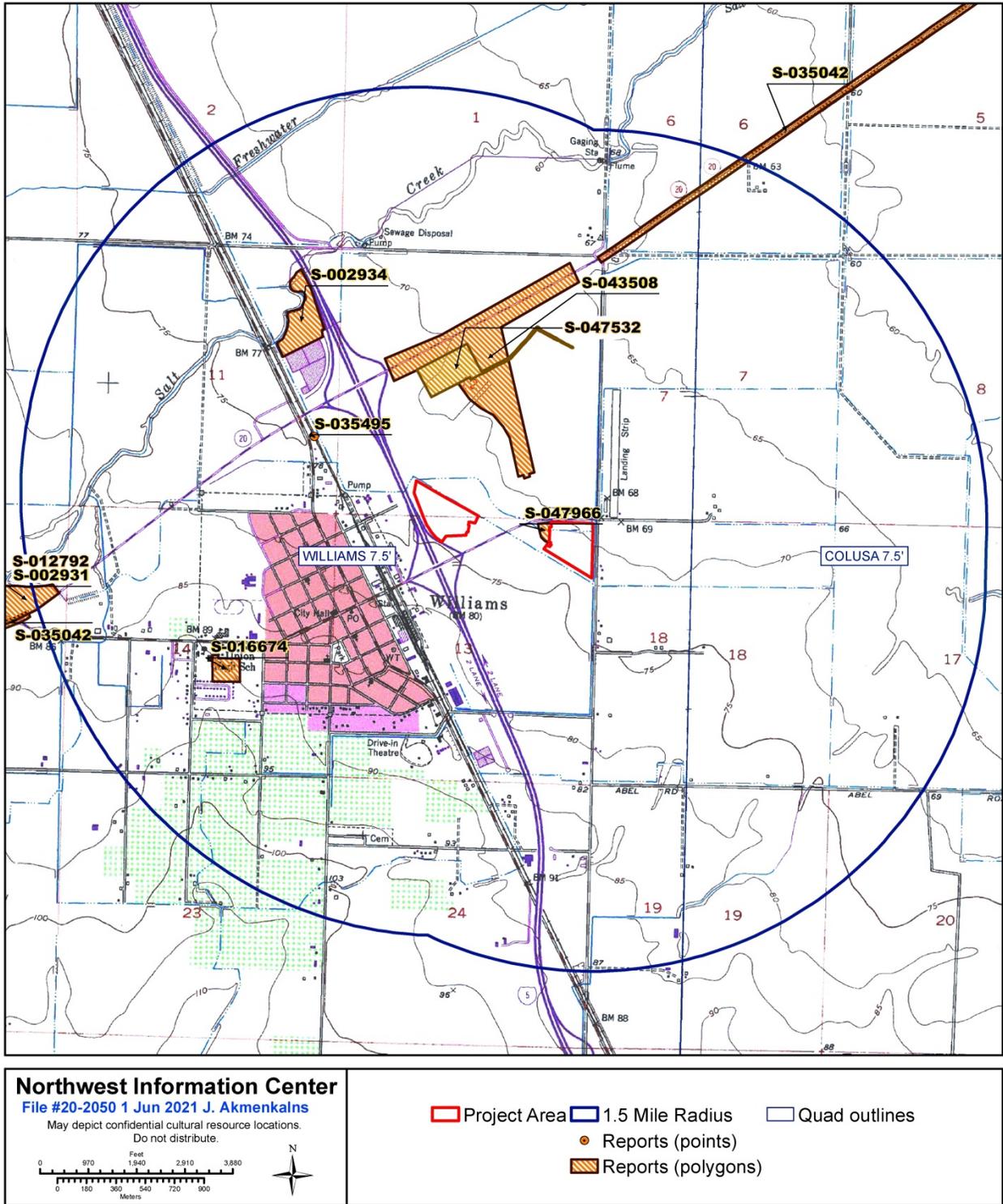


Figure 3: Previous professional cultural resource investigations within a 1.5-mile (2.4-kilometer) radius of the Project Area.

## ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS AND RESULTS

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### *Ethnographic Research Methods*

The Project Area is situated near the traditional tribal boundary between the Hill Patwin and River Patwin. In order to evaluate the potential for Native American ethnographic cultural resources in the Project Area, eight key primary sources of information on indigenous Patwin cultural geography and land use were consulted:

- The earliest description of the indigenous peoples of the Project Area appear in the journals of Captain Luis Antonio Arguello, Commandant of the *Presidio de San Francisco*, and his chaplain, the Reverend Father Fray Blas de Ordaz. Between October 17 to November 17, 1821, Arguello and Ordaz conducted a military expedition into northern California. Ordered north by the Spanish Governor to pursue rumors of white settlement in the valley, Arguello's troop included 70 men, their mounts, pack horses, and a horse-drawn cannon. The expedition was transported by launch to Suisun area and from there followed a course up the valley, visiting Patwin villages along the west side of the Sacramento River and tracking the rumors north then west to the foothills. Satisfied that the reports actually referred to known Russian settlements on the Pacific coast, the troop turned south again to Mission San Rafael, ultimately returning by launch to the Presidio. The Arguello and Ordaz journals (Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992; Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970) contain important details on the Patwin and their village and place names, especially significant because they predate the pandemics—malaria (1830-33) and smallpox (1837)—which later decimated the river tribes (see Cook 1955, 1964).
- S. Powers' chapters on local tribes contained in a 1975 compilation of articles published under the title "The Northern California Indians: A Reprinting of 19 Articles on California Indians Originally Published 1872-1877 (Powers 1975, original 1874), which contains a section on a visit Powers made to the area in 1871–1872 when he consulted with knowledgeable Patwin and Wintu individuals.
- C. H. Merriam's "Ethnographic Notes on California Indian Tribes III: Ethnological Notes on Central California Indian Tribes," compiled and edited by R. F. Heizer (Merriam 1967, original 1903), consisting of a compilation of Merriam's ethnographic notes and manuscripts relating to interviews with elders of the *Choo-hel'-mem-sel* division of the Hill Patwin located in Colusa County west of Williams.
- S. A. Barrett's "Ethnogeography of the Pomo and their Neighbors" (Barrett 1908) representing a compendium and concordance of village names and place names identified by Barrett himself, Merriam, and Kroeber's unpublished field notes. The study, later addressed and amended by Kroeber (1925, 1932), is a vital link between the various researchers, often at issue due to Merriam's unique orthography.
- C. H. Merriam's "Ethnogeographic and Ethnosynonymic Data from Northern California Tribes" consisting of an edited collection of Merriam's extensive field notes and manuscripts

on northern California Indians compiled during field studies between 1910 and 1942, edited by R. F. Heizer (Merriam 1977). Merriam interviewed Patwin individuals residing in nearby communities.

- W. C. McKern (1922) conducted on extensive ethnographic field work with the Patwin of Colusa County, reporting on the “Functional Families of the Patwin” which examines affinal and non-affinal groups constituting the complex relationships constituting traditional Patwin society McKern (1923) also reported on the methods of construction, cultural practices, and terminology used for a variety of structures built by the traditional Patwin.
- L. Kroeber’s chapter on the Patwin in his seminal reference “Handbook of the Indians of California,” represents one of the most important primary reference works on Hill Patwin and River Patwin place names and land use (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber’s (1932) “The Patwin and Their Neighbors” expanded on topics especially related to Hill Patwin cultural practices, place names, boundaries, and land use information based on interviews with tribal elders residing in small communities of western Colusa County.
- P. J. Johnson (1978) provides a broad-brush summary of Hill Patwin and River Patwin culture and place names.

### *Ethnographic Research Results*

The Project Area is situated in the traditional territory of the *Coru* division of the River Patwin (Figure 4), whose principal settlement also named *Coru* (namesake for the City of Colusa) was located on the Sacramento River. In 1821, Arguello observed more than 1,000 inhabitants at *Coru* and other densely populated settlements to the north and south of *Coru* on the Sacramento River, indicating the region was among the most densely populated areas of Native California (Arguello 1821 in Fischer 1992; Cook 1955, 1964; Ordaz 1821 in Heizer and Hester 1970) The Project area was near the *Coru* border with land claimed by the *Chuhel-mem* division of the Hill Patwin, whose principal settlements were in the Sites area and on Cortina Creek in the foothills west of Williams (Barrett 1908; Merriam 1967). All sources agree that the broad, arid plains of the Sacramento Valley between the Sacramento River and foothills were generally unoccupied and were used primarily for remote hunting and fishing expeditions by the parties dispatched from *Coru* and other Sacramento River settlements. For example, Kroeber (1932:352) lists an uninhabited resource collecting area situated along a watercourse near the City of Williams, *Tōkyoka*, possibly located on Long Slough (now identified as Salt Creek Slough) which still exists in its approximate original route which wraps around the north side of City of Williams (Figure 5). The people of *Coru* also fought battles over hunting and fishing rights in the plains. According to Kroeber (1932:300–301) west of Williams were two tule marshes, *Kusa* and *Sawa*, where people of *Coru* fished for large perch and on at least one occasion fell into battle with the people of *Saka* (a major settlement near Grimes), who also favored the site for fishing.

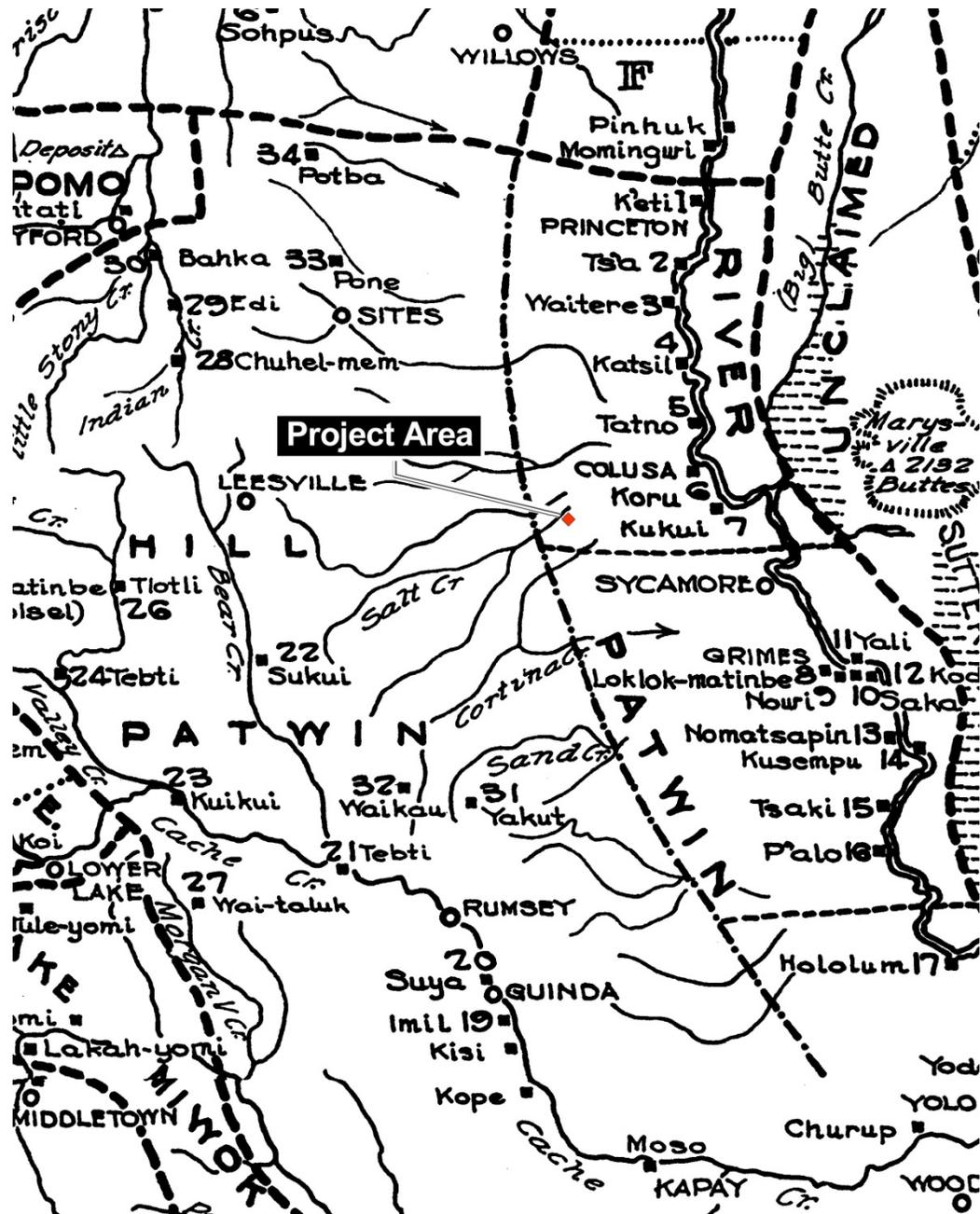


Figure 4: Traditional tribal territories and major settlements in the vicinity of the Project Area. Adapted from Kroeber (1932) "Tribelet Centers of the Patwin and Their Neighbors."

## HISTORICAL RECORDS RESEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

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### *Historical Research Methods*

In order to establish a context for archaeological investigation of the Project Area, pertinent historical resources available on-line and on-file in the offices of STH were consulted:

#### Documents and Records

- Bureau of Land Management land records for T15N/R3W, Sections 12 and 13 including *Land Survey Records, Master Title Plat, Historical Index Page, and General Land Office Patents* dating 1874–1884.
- Newspaper items covering issues and events related to the property and Raccoon Creek area from the pages of historic newspapers including *The Placer Herald, the Auburn Journal and Placer County Republican, The Placer Argus, and the Auburn Press-Tribune.*

#### General Texts

##### Anonymous

1891 *A Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Illustrated.* Lewis Publishing Company. Chicago.

##### Guinn, J.

1906 *History of the State of California and Biographical Record of the Sacramento Valley, California: An Historical Story of the State's Marvelous Growth from Its Earliest Settlements to the Present Time; Also Containing Biographies of Well-known Citizens of the Past and Present.* Chapman Publishing. San Francisco.

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##### Green, W.

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1880 *Historical Reminiscences of Colusa County, California.* Elliott and Moore Publishers, San Francisco, California.

1950 *The History of Colusa County, California, and General History of the State.* Originally published 1880, reproduced for E. Eubank by the Sacramento Lithograph Co., Sacramento, California.

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1996 *Valley for Dreams.* Rowman & Littlefield. New York.

McComish, C. and R. Lambert

1918 *History of Colusa and Glenn Counties California with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the Counties who have been Identified with their Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present.* Historic Record Company, Los Angeles.

McGowan, J.

1961 *History of the Sacramento Valley*, Vols 1-3. Lewis Historical Publishing Company. New York.

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2021 Research Guide: Colusa County. California State Library ([https://www.library.ca.gov/Content/pdf/californiaHistory/Colusa\\_Research.pdf](https://www.library.ca.gov/Content/pdf/californiaHistory/Colusa_Research.pdf)) accessed May 28, 2021.

### Historic Plats, Maps, and Aerials

1853 U.S. Surveyor General's Plat Map for Township 15N Range 3W, MDBM (300143). On file with the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records Center ([glorerecords.blm.gov/](http://glorerecords.blm.gov/); accessed May 27, 2021).

1907 USGS 1:62500 quadrangle, Colusa, California (297145). On file with USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer ([livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html](http://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html); accessed May 27, 2021).

1918 USGS 1:31680 quadrangle, Williams, California (296605). On file with USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer ([livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html](http://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html); accessed May 27, 2021).

1942 USGS 1:62500 quadrangle, Colusa, California (465516). On file with USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer ([livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html](http://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html); accessed May 27, 2021).

1952 USGS 1:24000 quadrangle, Williams, California (301382). On file with USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer ([livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html](http://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html); accessed May 27, 2021).

1998–2016 Aerial photography. On file with Netronline Historic Aerials (<https://www.historicaerials.com>); accessed May 27, 2021).

### *Historical Research Results*

The earliest plat map for the Project Area, filed by the State of California Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco in December 31, 1853, depicts an empty plain in the Project Area vicinity bracketed by two wagon roads coursing west from the City of Colusa; one of the roads identified on the map as the "Colasa Road" was in the approximate footprint of modern day Hwy 20. The City of Williams's namesake

William H. Williams travelled overland to California in 1850, and by 1853 began a series of successful business ventures which allowed him to investment in large tracts of Sacramento Valley lands:

he began farming on the plains near the present site of Williams. When the land came into the market in 1858, he secured a tract at \$1.25 per acre, to which he added from time to time until his possessions assumed very extensive proportions [Guinn 1906:314].

The Project Area was first claimed by Williams and business partner J. M. Harbin, who filed a cash-entry patent on July 1, 1864 for the N½ of the N½ of Section 13, containing most of Project Area Units 3 and 4 (BLM 2021). The partners developed a large-scale sheep operation in the plains and adjoining foothills, apparently claiming lands in the vicinity of the future townsite in view of the existence of fresh water sources on Long Slough (Salt Creek). By 1868, in response to rumors of a potential new rail line crossing the plains, Williams purchased Harbin's assets and filed patents for additional lands in Sections 12 and 13 in the Project Area, going heads-to-head with City of Colusa founder and luminary W. S. Green (Table 2). According to Guinn, Williams built the first substantial brick building at the new townsite of Williams in 1874, and worked commenced for the next two years, with the core streets and parcels of town of Williams laid out built beginning in February 1876 in anticipation of a new regional grain station and siding. After significant legal delays and lawsuits between competing railroad interests, the new westside California Northern Railroad began construction in Woodland in 1876, reaching W. H. Williams's station, road house, and townsite by May 15, 1876:

By giving the railroad a right of way through the town and an interest in two hundred acres of land, Mr. Williams induced the officials to establish a station at Central, but when the town was platted and laid out it was named in his honor. Since then the village has become an important shipping point...in [Williams] 1876 built the Williams Hotel, 84x124 feet in dimensions, and in 1880 put up a warehouse 121x200 feet, which is built in such a manner as to allow teams to drive through the building as well as on the west side. During the latter part of the '70s he with others built the steamer Enterprise and a barge, to run from Colusa to San Francisco, the total cost being \$56,000. At this writing he owns the brick stable and another feed stable, also nine thousand acres in the vicinity of Williams, the greater part of which is operated under lease by tenants. At the time of the building of the steam flour mill at Williams he was deeply interested in the project and retained his connection with the mill until it was destroyed by fire. The foundry was also the recipient of financial support from him and, with others, he erected the old Odd Fellows' Hall, a two-story building, 80x32 feet in dimensions [Guinn 1906:314].

Examination of historic-era maps listed above shows that development associated with the City of Williams was focused on the original townsite west of the Project Area. The only historic-era feature plotted in the Project Area vicinity is a section of the historic Colusa Wagon Road, also visible in the 1853 plat, which may have passed near or through one or both Project Area Unit 3. The Project Area remained undeveloped until recently, when development of the area east of Williams commenced in 1998 and expanded rapidly in the early-to-mid-2000s.

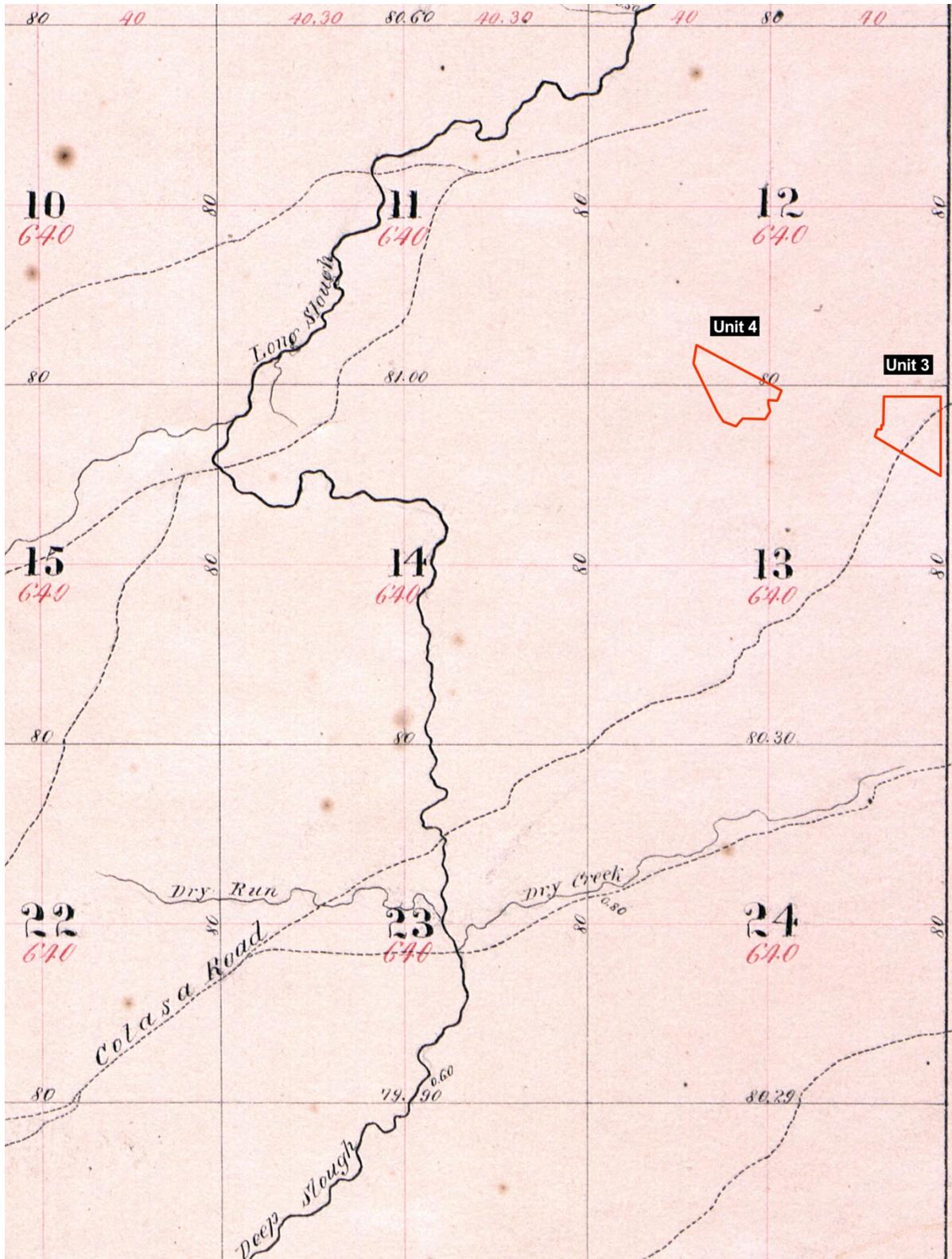


Figure 5: Project Area Units 3 and 4 in relation to early historic-era features.  
Adapted from State of California Surveyor General's Office Plat Map for Township 15N, Range 3 West (1853).

## FIELD METHODS

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### *Coverage*

The author and one colleague conducted field work for this project on June 11, 2021. In order to better account for and target potential Native American and historic-era resources indicated for the Project area by background research the field investigation was scheduled to commence after receipt and review of research materials and document review results from the NWIC and in-house research.

The Project Area Units were both covered following an intensive survey strategy consisting of pedestrian transects spaced between 6 and 10 meters (20–30 feet) apart. The Project Area parcels were generally open with bare earth and sparse vegetation consisting of forbs and grasses, resulting in high surface visibility (Figures 6 and 7). Where leafy debris prevented ready visibility surface inspection was augmented by scrapes using a trowel and hoe. Historical research indicated the likely presence of the historic-era Colusa Wagon Road, and the portion of Unit 3 potentially containing this feature was covered with more closely-spaced sweeps.

### *Documentation*

GPS data-logging was accomplished using a high-resolution SX Blue II GNSS© series GPS receiver linked via Bluetooth© to a Samsung S3 Tablet© running the Mapit© app for Android©. Photo-documentation was accomplished using the S3 digital camera, and georeferenced using the Mapit© app.

### *Results*

An intensive archaeological field survey of the Project Area was conducted on June 11, 2021. No cultural resources — no prehistoric or historic-era artifacts, features, or sites — were identified by the field survey. No specific cultural resource treatment measures are necessary.



Figure 6: Valley Ranch Subdivision Unit 3 (17.2366-Acre, APN 005-270-037).  
TOP—View from southwest corner looking east; BOTTOM—view from southwest corner looking northeast.



Figure 7: Valley Ranch Subdivision Unit 4 (19.0007-Acre, APN 005-270-026).  
TOP—View from southeast corner looking northwest; BOTTOM—view from southeast corner looking west.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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### *Eligibility and Effects*

An intensive archaeological field survey of the Project Area was conducted on June 11, 2021. No cultural resources — no prehistoric or historic-era artifacts, features, or sites — were identified by the field survey. No specific cultural resource treatment measures are necessary.

### *Recommended Measures for Potential Mitigation*

1. During construction activities, if any subsurface archaeological remains are uncovered, all work shall be halted within 100 feet of the find and the applicant shall retain a qualified cultural resources consultant from the City's approved list of consultants to identify and investigate any subsurface historic remains, and define their physical extent and the nature of any built features or artifact-bearing deposits. Significant historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th and early 20th centuries including structural remains, trash pits, isolated artifacts, etc.
2. The cultural resources consultant's investigation shall proceed into formal evaluation to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. This shall include, at a minimum, additional exposure of the feature(s), photo-documentation and recordation, and analysis of the artifact assemblage(s). If the evaluation determines that the features and artifacts do not have sufficient data potential to be eligible for the California Register, additional work shall not be required. However, if data potential exists – e.g., there is an intact feature with a large and varied artifact assemblage – it will be necessary to mitigate any Project impacts. Mitigation of impacts might include avoidance of further disturbance to the resources through Project redesign. If avoidance is determined to be infeasible, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), a data recovery plan, which makes provisions for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. Archeological sites known to contain human remains shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7050.5 Health and Safety Code. If an artifact must be removed during Project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation. This language of this mitigation measure shall be included on any future grading plans and utility plans approved by the City for the Project.

3. If human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the vicinity of the find(s) until the Colusa County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5). Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Colusa County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission must then identify the “most likely descendant” (MLD). The landowner shall engage in consultations with the most likely descendant (MLD), and the MLD will make recommendations concerning the treatment of the remains within 48 hours as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98.

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1992 *The Diary of Captain Luis Antonio Arguello: October 17- November 17, 1821: The Last Spanish Expedition in California*. Series of Keepsakes Issued by the Friends of the Bancroft Library by its Members, No. 40. University of California. Berkeley.

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## ATTACHMENT A: NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

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*Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request*

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
**1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100**  
**West Sacramento, CA 95691**  
**(916) 373-3710**  
**(916) 373-5471 – Fax**  
**nahc@nahc.ca.gov**

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** *Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Valley Ranch Subdivision Units 3 and 4, City of Williams, California*

**County:** *Colusa*

**USGS Quadrangle:** *Williams, CALIF. 7.5'*

Township/Range/Section(s):  
T15N R3W, NE1/4 & NE1/4 S13 ; T15N R3W, SW1/4 S12

**Company:** *Sub-Terra Heritage Resource Investigations*

**Contact Person:** *Gregory G. White, Ph.D.*

**Street Address:** *3153 Chico Ave.*

**City:** *Chico, CA Zip: 95928*

**Phone:** *530-513-1943 (cell)*

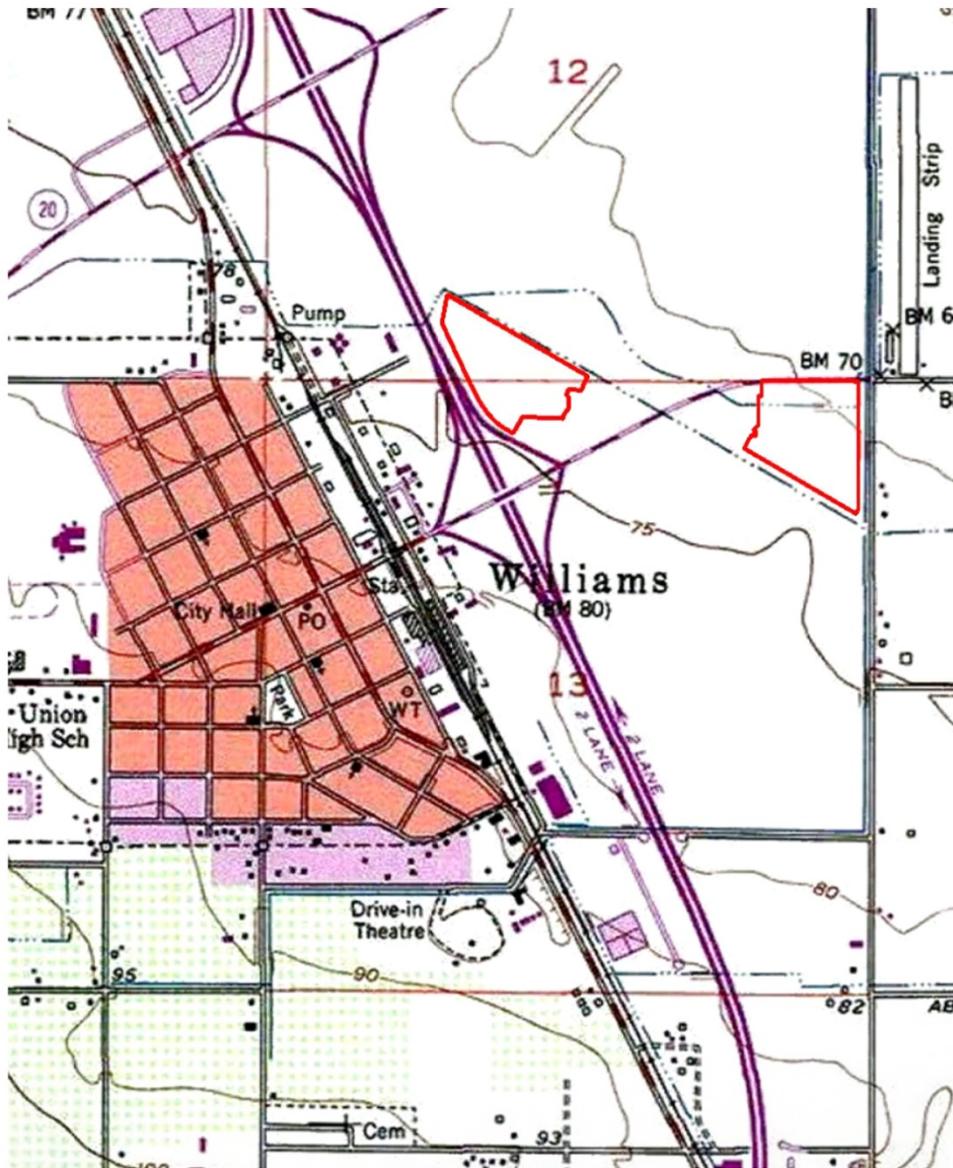
**Fax:** *n/a*

**Email:** *gwhite@sub-terraheritage.com*

**Project Description:** *The City of Williams, Colusa County, California, is reviewing an application from a private developer to construct a new development, the Valley Ranch Subdivisions 3 and 4, east Williams, City of Williams, California.*

The project will be conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).





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YOCHA DEHE  
CULTURAL RESOURCES

June 14, 2021

City of Williams  
Attn: Monica Stegall, City Planner  
P.O. Box 310  
Williams, CA 95987

RE: Valley Ranch No. 3 Project

Dear Ms. Stegall:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, June 1, 2021, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Valley Ranch No. 3 Project, Williams, Yolo County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area and would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency. At the time of consultation, please provide our Cultural Resources Department with a project timeline, detailed project information and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the consultation meeting:

Victoria Delgado, CRD Administrative Assistant  
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation  
Office: (530) 796-0118  
Email: [vdelgado@yochadehe-nsn.gov](mailto:vdelgado@yochadehe-nsn.gov)

Please refer to identification number YD-06092021-01 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. P.', enclosed in a blue rectangular box.

5ED632FDB9C34EA...  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation  
PO Box 18 Brooks, California 95606 p) 530.796.3400 f) 530.796.2143 www.yochadehe.org

DocuSign Envelope ID: 858194DA-CA39-48ED-B653-4385A833E7DD



YOCHA DEHE  
CULTURAL RESOURCES

June 14, 2021

City of Williams  
Attn: Monica Stegall, City Planner  
P.O. Box 310  
Williams, CA 95987

RE: Valley Ranch No. 4 Project

Dear Ms. Stegall:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, June 1, 2021, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Valley Ranch No. 4 Project, Williams, Yolo County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area and would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency. At the time of consultation, please provide our Cultural Resources Department with a project timeline, detailed project information and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the consultation meeting:

Victoria Delgado, CRD Administrative Assistant  
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation  
Office: (530) 796-0118  
Email: [vdelgado@yochadehe-nsn.gov](mailto:vdelgado@yochadehe-nsn.gov)

Please refer to identification number YD-06092021-01 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Victoria Delgado', is enclosed within a blue DocuSign signature box.

5ED632FDB9C34EA...

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation  
PO Box 18 Brooks, California 95606 p) 530.796.3400 f) 530.796.2143 www.yochadehe.org