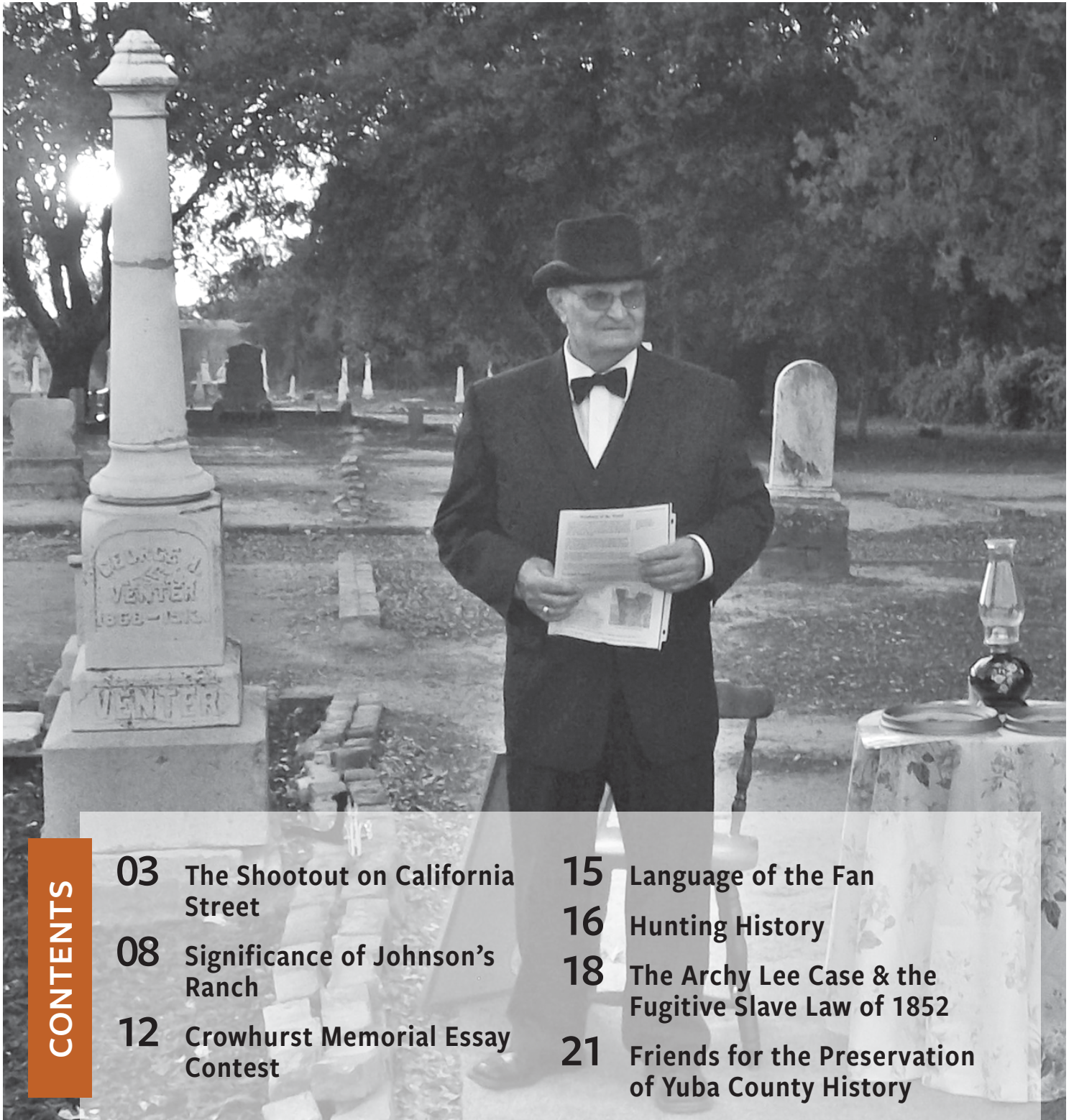


BULLETIN



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ON THE COVER:

LEROY PRINDLE PRESENTING AT *TALES OF THE CRYPT*.

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Our Mission

The Sutter County Museum shares local stories to strengthen community bonds, to inspire celebration of our diverse cultural heritage, and to demonstrate how understanding the past prepares us for the future.

About the Bulletin

The **Bulletin** is published quarterly by the Community Memorial Museum Association. This fiscal year, the Association is publishing three editions due to the financial ramifications of the pandemic. Editors are Sharyl Simmons and Phyllis Smith. Renewal of annual membership provides you with a subscription to the **Bulletin**.

Museum Association

The Association is a 501(c)(3) organization that fundraises and supports the operation of the Museum.

Applications to join are available on the Museum's website. If you are interested in history and want to do something meaningful for our community, please consider applying! New applicants to the Association are approved by a vote of the full Association. Members serve for 4-year terms.

Current Association Members:

Phyllis Smith, President

Barbara Hankins, Vice President

Babs Cotter, Secretary

Amber Milner, Treasurer

Carol Bordeaux

Tony Kurlan

Manny Cardoza

Debbie Reid

Eric Gruenthal

Margit Sands

Scott Hankins

Sukh Sidhu

Wade Kirchner

Chuck Smith

Exhibits

■ **Potter the Otter: A Healthy Adventure** is on display until July 30th.

Based on the popular children's book series Potter the Otter, published by First 5 Santa Clara County, this hands-on, interactive, STEAM-based exhibition was developed especially for kids and families to enjoy and learn. Visitors can explore many fun activities designed for children under age 5.

Potter the Otter: A Healthy Adventure was developed by the Children's Discovery Museum of San Jose. This traveling exhibition was made possible by a grant from First 5 Santa Clara County and local support from the Sutter County Children & Families Commission.

■ The annual **2024 Sutter Buttes Calendar** exhibit will be on display this August.

The exhibit celebrates and shares the work of photographers chosen



for inclusion in the 2024 Sutter Buttes Calendar.

■ **Gadgets Galore: Transforming the American Household** will be on display starting in late August/early September.

Take a closer look at historic household objects from the Sutter County Museum's collection and consider how the gadgets of yesteryear informed our modern

technology.

Gadgets Galore! Transforming the American Household is a traveling exhibition from Exhibit Envoy and Heather Farquhar. The traveling exhibition is based on its initial iterations at the Hayward Area Historical Society, Hayward, CA and Los Altos History Museum, Los Altos, CA.

News



This April, The Museum hired our new assistant curator, Drisel Perez. Drisel is passionate about working in her community and previously worked for a non-profit dedicated to community outreach and education. She has experience at the San Bernardino County Museum and the Holocaust Museum Los Angeles. Her goal has always been to work in museums and help make history accessible and exciting for visitors. Drisel studied history at the University of Texas at Arlington and received her MA in history from Cal State University, Fullerton. She is thrilled to be a part of the team at the Sutter County Museum and is looking forward to working with everyone at the Museum.

NEWS, continued

■ Three new artworks were installed in the entrance gallery at the Sutter County Museum. Paintings were completed by two Northern California visual artists, Nicolai Larsen and Madelyne Joan Templeton, and depict vivid images of our unique Sutter County landscape. These are the first of ten paintings that will be

commissioned and installed, aligning with the Sutter County Museum's master plan.

This project was funded by a community grant from Yuba Sutter Arts & Culture; the funds for this project are re-granted through the American Rescue Plan from the National Endowment for the Arts.

■ To learn more about the Museum's exhibits, events, and projects, visit our website at www.suttercountymuseum.org. Sign up for our e-Newsletter by scrolling to the bottom of the page to receive monthly updates.

Events

There are many events that you can look forward to seeing at the Sutter County Museum this year.

■ **Raptor Force with West Coast Falconry:** Join us on August 5th from 12:00-1:30pm for a live animal experience with West Coast Falconry! Learn about the natural history of six different birds of prey and their role in the environment.

■ **Swan Festival:** The Sutter County Museum will be serving as the Swan Festival's "Kid's Hub" with activities for children and families from November 10th-12th.

■ **Trees & Traditions: The Nutcracker** on Friday, December 1st. Save the date and join us for the Museum's annual fundraiser featuring festive food & drinks, local music, and, of course, holiday trees and traditions.

■ **Speaker Series:** Our Speaker Series events take place most months and feature experts on a variety of topics. The series will continue this fall with exciting topics on local history and more.



CALIFORNIA'S PIONEERING PUNJABIS PRESENTATION WITH DR. JASBIR KANG IN MAY, 2023.

The Shootout on California Street

By David Hurd

Peter D. Gardemeyer, the original Sutter City Boomer and driving force of Sutter City in the 19th century, was in the habit of making “flying visits” between Sutter City and the Bay Area. A flying visit, in the vernacular of the Victorian Age, was a visit that lasted a relatively short time. The term could be applied to a trip that took days or weeks. Gardemeyer was used to this type of travel. In 1886 while promoting the Alameda Grape Growers’ Association in Garden City, Kansas, he often made a three-day train ride, spent a few days transacting land business, returned by train to the Bay Area to convince

buyers to go to Kansas with him, and repeated the process, then getting on a train back to the Bay Area to convince grape land buyers to come to Kansas with him and returning to Kansas to repeat the process again.

In the year 1888, Gardemeyer, as the most vociferous Sutter City boomer and unabashed promoter, was making flying visits several times a month to and from the Bay Area, along with trips to Los Angeles and various points on the compass.

On Saturday evening, May 5, 1888, Gardemeyer boarded a train loaded with prospective Sutter City land buyers. Peter

accompanied them to Sutter City during which he expounded upon the location’s list of advantages. After doing a brisk business in land sales while in Sutter City, he joined the new landowners on the Sunday evening train ride back to Oakland in hopes of solidifying more Sutter City land deals. Gardemeyer remained in the Bay Area the following week, while A. J. Lyon, the other Sutter City co-founder, continued promoting and selling land. During P. D.’s absence, an attempted firebombing of the Gaman & Lyon and Sutter County Land Improvement & Reclamation Co., in which he had an office, occurred.

Sutter County Farmer

May 18, 1888 (event on May 12th)

Work of an Incendiary

The citizens of Sutter were surprised last Saturday to find that they had a fire-bug among them. At an early hour in the morning a fire was discovered near the entrance to the real estate office of Gaman & Lyon, but by timely action it was extinguished. On examination it was found that the work had been carefully planned – the incendiary having filled a box with light material and explosive articles containing powder, bombs and brimstone, and then saturated a heavy comforter with coal oil and ignited it. The fire, if not discovered at once, would have caused serious damage to the building. No clue has been as yet discovered as to the perpetrators of the plot.

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(Successor to F. J. Tomb),
Proprietor of the
CENTRAL STABLES,
(Entrance on both E and High streets.)
Bet. Second and Third, MARYSVILLE.
Horses Boarded by the day, week or month. Special attention given to Transient Custom. Large corral and shed adjoining.
Daily 'Bus to Sutter City.
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D.R. DOGAN WISHES TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC THAT HE WILL RUN A BUS, DAILY, TO SUTTER CITY, WHICH WILL CALL AT ALL THE HOTELS. IT WILL LEAVE THE U.S. HOTEL AT 9 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ROUND TRIP ONLY \$1. – ADVERTISEMENT IN THE MARYSVILLE EVENING DEMOCRAT, JANUARY 1888.



EXAMPLE OF HORSE DRAWN BUS.

PHOTO FROM SCM COLLECTION

When Gardemeyer became aware of the arson attempt, he took the first train he could back to Marysville. He arrived in Marysville sometime late on Sunday the 13th and stayed overnight at the U.S. Hotel. The next morning, he arrived in Sutter City around 11 am, Monday the 14th.

Gardemeyer fancied himself a detective, and by the time he reached Sutter City, he apparently formed an idea of who had tried to burn down the building where he had an office. All the clues pointed to Thomas McNabb, a man with a violent past and one of the men Gardemeyer turned in and had arrested for selling liquor without a license. Curiously enough, the day before the firebombing, Thomas McNabb had been ordered to stand trial on May 24th, the following week. Thomas McNabb was known for his violence and had been called to trial for many violent offenses in the past.

Tom McNabb located his unlicensed saloon in Dogan's Livery Stable in Sutter City, which was two blocks south of the

Sutter County Land Improvement & Reclamation Co. on the same side of California Street. It is not unimaginable to think that in revenge for his arrest and upcoming trial, Tom would put together an incendiary bomb and place it on the porch of the building that housed the office of his nemesis, P. D. Gardemeyer.

As it happened, the coal oil-soaked comforter blanket used as a fuse for the incendiary, left on the office porch, burned very slowly, and before it could ignite the attached bombs and blow the flaming coal oil on to the front of the building, the box was discovered, pulled from the porch into the street, and extinguished. Had the comforter's flames reached the Chinese bombs tied to either side of the box, considerable damage could have been done to the building and might have endangered the lives of the inhabitants who lived above and to the side of the offices. As it was, the firebombing incident warranted but a brief article in newspapers around California. It should be noted that at the time

there were other instances of fire bombings around the state, and it was not an uncommon weapon to use as a warning or vengeance for some perceived injustice.

The Gun Fight

William McNabb, Thomas McNabb's father, managed Dogan's Livery Stable. It stood across the street from the Cosmopolitan Restaurant and Hotel. Gardemeyer once owned the restaurant and hotel and frequented it when he was in town. Since his son's arrest, William McNabb had been watching for P. D.'s return to Sutter City. When Dogan's Monday morning wagon bus arrived from Marysville, William saw Gardemeyer along with other visitors step off onto the street. After William unharnessed and unbridled the horses and parked the wagon, he stepped out on the street to see where P. D. had gone. He saw him standing alone on the porch of the Elite Saloon within shouting distance.

William took the opportunity to harangue Gardemeyer about being less than a man for having his son

arrested, rather than personally confronting him, and added that he could take on two like him. Gardemeyer was not one to take verbal abuse in silence and accused McNabb and his son of being behind the attempted firebombing of his office. McNabb said that rather than take the verbal abuse he would fill him with lead. Gardemeyer dared him to do so. With that, McNabb dashed into his son's illegal saloon and came out on the street with a revolver in hand.

When Gardemeyer saw McNabb with a gun, he stepped back into the Elite Saloon and came out waving a revolver and shouting, "I'm going to blow off the roof of your head." With those words, P. D. began shooting, and McNabb returned fire.

Sutter County Farmer

May 18, 1888 (event on May 14th)

Bad Shooting

A shooting scrape was indulged in last Monday (May 14th) at Sutter City. The actors in the drama were P. D. Gardemeyer and a Mr. McNabb; the latter was the star performer, but the former was a close second best. Nobody was hurt, but McNabb was nabbed and placed under \$500 bond for his appearance when wanted. We regret to make this announcement, as such performances outside of a theatre are bad; very bad.

The two shooters were standing in the street, Gardemeyer in front of the saloon and McNabb in front of the stable. The combatants were separated by a vacant lot between the buildings that was 25 feet wide. They were 30 to 50 feet apart. Whatever the shooting distance, neither were experienced shooters and most probably not standing still while angrily yelling and triggering off rounds without aiming.

Their words and shots were loud enough to be heard by people inside buildings 100 feet away. Gardemeyer and McNabb exchanged seven shots, one after the other, until they both ran out of ammunition.

It was not surprising that two novice gunfighters standing at a distance from each other caused no physical harm to each other. What was more surprising was that no bystanders or horses were hit by stray bullets. Possibly the gunfight was more about waving guns around angrily and shooting wildly for the sake of saving face than about trying to kill each other.

After the last shot, the townspeople, realizing the gunslingers had run out of ammunition, grouped around each individual. The men around Gardemeyer convinced him to give up the fight and go home. McNabb stood in the street and bragged about his part in the fight. Neither Gardemeyer nor McNabb ever admitted that the attempted firebombing on the Land Offices had anything to do with the gun fight. It was better for all sides that the gunfight was about a father's anger over his son's arrest for selling liquor without a license, rather than about an arsonist trying to burn down a building in a city that was aspiring

was taken to the city prison, where he died early this morning, not having regained consciousness. McNabb was placed under arrest and is charged with murder. The victim's name was James Sullivan, a laboring man who came here recently from Truckee. He had been drinking, but eye witnesses say that McNabb's hitting him was not sufficiently provoked. The attending physician gives the cause of death as concussion of the brain, produced by falling on the back of his head on the sidewalk. An inquest will be held this evening.

Marysville Daily Democrat

June 19, 1888

The Verdict

The jury, after a consultation of ten minutes, returned the following verdict: "We find that the name of the deceased was James Sullivan, a native of Ireland, aged about 50 years. That he came to his death on the 18th day of June, by a wound caused from a blow on the head, inflicted with some hard substance, concealed in the hand of Thomas McNabb, on the evening of June 17th, in front of his (McNabb's) saloon, on the northeast corner of Second and High Streets, in this city."

Marysville Evening Democrat

July 30, 1888

Thomas McNabb, convicted by a jury of his fellow citizens of manslaughter, was taken to Folsom this morning by Sheriff Inlow, and now wears the convict's garb. McNabb was handcuffed, but not chained when he arrived at the depot, and spent his last moments before the train started in wishing that before his return the flowers may grow on the graves of those who have sworn against him.

Peter D. Gardemeyer did not quite disappear but became very hard to keep track of after November 18, 1893 when his wife, Maria Katarina "Charlotte" Erke Gardemeyer, died. She was mortally wounded in their home by a mentally deranged man who P. D. Gardemeyer had swindled and later hired as the gardener for their Sutter City estate located at the west end of Nelson Street in Sutter City. Gardemeyer left California soon after Charlotte's death.

He rambled around the United States operating schemes in Florida and Texas until sometime in 1895, when there were enough warrants out for him that he became worried he would be arrested. He then left the United States for England, making it his temporary home base using another name. He was a mariner, explorer, miner, engineer, professor, and doctor traveling mainly between England, South Africa, South America, and the United States, using various names. He was known as the South American Diamond King and at one time dined with the South African Diamond King, Cecil Rhodes. Gardemeyer did not stop traveling and promoting his schemes until he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Philadelphia in 1919. Tracking down the life and career of P. D. Gardemeyer remains an ongoing challenge. I continue to try to put together the puzzle that is P. D. Gardemeyer.

Significance of Johnson's Ranch to the Arrival of the Hastings' Party in 1845 and to Subsequent Events in Early 1846

By Peter G. Meyerhof

Editor's Note: Mr. Meyerhof used endnotes in his article, and information sources can be found at the conclusion of the article.

The historical importance of Johnson's ranch to the safe arrival of countless overland immigrants to California is illustrated in the compilations of many narratives by these pioneers.^{1,2} However, one of the least known or appreciated periods in the history of the ranch is the era that immediately preceded the Bear Flag Revolt and conquest of California by these same settlers. We read that "There appears to be little of note on the ranch in 1845."³ Yet we can learn much about the means by which the ranch accomplished its role in sustaining the lives of the immigrants from some overlooked documents from this very period.

The last overland party to leave Missouri for California in 1845 was led by Lansford Hastings. This small party consisted of just 13 men on horseback with pack mules to carry supplies. They left Independence on August 17, months after the usual period of departure.⁴ By the time they arrived in Fort Laramie around September 8, three members had returned east.⁵ The remaining emigrants, who would all subsequently arrive in California, were Lansford W. Hastings (Cincinnati, Ohio), Dr. Robert

Semple (Alton, Illinois), John H. Nash (South Alabama), A. H. Crosby (Lexington, Missouri), William N. Loker (St. Louis, Missouri), Napoleon B. Smith and his brother Henry C. Smith, William P. Mendenhall, Helms Downing, and Ira Stebbins (the last five from St. Joseph, Michigan).⁶ These men left Fort Laramie around September 17 and were guided to Fort Bridger by Jim Bridger and two of his fur trappers. They travelled through the Wind River Mountains via Union Pass^{7,8} far to the north of the Oregon Trail in order to avoid a short-lived conflict between Native American tribes, which would have greatly threatened the safety of the emigrants in the vicinity of South Pass.⁹

From Fort Bridger, Hastings led his party along the usual path to Fort Hall and then southwest on the California Trail along the Humboldt River, across the 40-mile desert, and along the Truckee River to Truckee (now Donner) Lake. It was here that the party reflected on a serious problem. As Napoleon Smith explained, "For the previous 14 days they had been on very short rations and it was determined that the flour, and that was about

all they had to sustain life should be given to 4 men who would travel as they best could."¹⁰ These four would bring the pack animals and included Mendenhall, Stebbins, and two who were quite sick (Nash and Crosby). The remaining six (Hastings, Semple, Loker, Downing, and the Smith brothers) would proceed in advance and rely entirely on foraging and finding game.

Significant snows were very late in arriving in 1845. The ascent to "Donner Pass" was accomplished within a single day by the party of six. According to Robert Semple, it was December 18 when they arrived at the summit.¹¹ Napoleon Smith was the only successful hunter. He slew a "noble buck" which was eagerly devoured by the famished men.¹² They left a portion of the deer in a cold stream for the following four men to find. The next morning, they began a slow descent that would lead them out of the mountains.

Between one of the last spurs of the foothills and the smooth flowing Bear River, the trail entered the 22,000-acre ranch belonging to William Johnson and Sebastian Keyser.¹³ By virtue of it being the first habitation of any

kind to be encountered on the trail into California, this ranch served not only as a provisioning site, but as the American gateway into Mexican California. To the traveler it was the primitive western counterpart to Fort Hall at the other end of the California Trail. As at Fort Hall, lost or worn livestock could sometimes be replaced. Of vital importance, the ranch could supply food to the weary, starving emigrants and their animals, as well as to travelers heading east.

The party of six were famished when they reached Johnson's ranch in the evening of December 21.¹⁴ The main building was a small, half log and half adobe house built on a knoll and surrounded by a few large trees and fields with cattle.¹⁵ It was near the Bear River, which regularly flooded in the spring. (A larger adobe house would be constructed by Johnson's Native American employees in 1846.)¹⁶ Both Johnson and Keyser were visiting Sutter's Fort at this time,¹⁷ but their seasonal Native American workers confirmed their employers' policy of offering food to any needy emigrant. While four of these men stayed at the ranch the next day to recuperate, Napoleon Smith and Helms Downing left on the morning of December 22 to carry provisions back to the trailing party of four who were still descending out of the foothills and now close to starvation, not having found the remnants of the slaughtered buck in the mountains and

having entirely run out of food except acorns.¹⁸ Amid much joy at realizing their safety in a new land, they were all reunited the following evening of December 23 at Johnson's ranch where they purchased (probably on credit) and consumed an entire quarter of a cow.¹⁹

Saddling up once more on Christmas Eve, the party of 10 forded the Bear River and crossed the ranch of Pierre Sicard and Joseph Verrot – two French Canadian trappers who had recently acquired a land grant and built a small cabin and also happened to be away at this time. The party continued 20 miles southwest to the banks of the larger Feather River. Here was a small trading post as well as a "ferry," both owned by the trapper, Nicolaus Altgeier. His post was at the junction of the California Trail and the Siskiyou Trail, which extended up the Sacramento Valley and beyond into Oregon. Altgeier obstinately refused to supply Hastings' men with any food, so they continued south 17 miles to the American River where they entered the ranch of John Sinclair. Here they sat down to eat what Mendenhall described as the first "square meal that they had had since leaving Missouri."²⁰

The next morning, on Christmas Day, they crossed the American River on the final short trek to Sutter's Fort. It began raining steadily as the first downpour of the season started unseasonably late. Simultaneously, the first

storms covered the mountains in a heavy blanket of snow. John Sutter noted in his diary, "If they arrived one day later they would have been cut off by the immense quantity of Snow. I kept the whole party over winter, some of them I employed."²¹ Robert Semple worked at the horse-powered grist mill in the Fort. The mill was running day and night at this time, as Sutter and his men felt an urgency to mill all the available wheat.

A large shipment of wheat had just been sent in early December to the Russians in Alaska as a partial payment for Fort Ross, which Sutter had purchased from them earlier. Wheat was being brought to the Fort from the surrounding farms, probably including Johnson's ranch.

During the early winter, Johnson and Keyser made several short visits to Sutter's Fort, evidently shuttling materials to and from the Fort. Possibly they were bringing the last of their wheat to the Fort and returning with flour, as provisions were needed for the long winter ahead. These visits also allowed William Johnson to meet the recently arrived Hastings party.

Johnson had the opportunity to meet Semple on four separate visits. In fact, when John Sutter saw the 6-foot 8-inch Dr. Semple in conversation with Johnson, who was barely 5 foot tall, his clerk recorded Sutter's exclamation, "By Jupiter! There vash a man so tall that if he shpread his legs apart, Johnson

run right troo him.”²² As Semple related in a letter to his nephew one year later, Johnson offered him a half interest in his farm during one of these visits, and very soon Semple was engaged in sowing wheat.²³

The wheat was planted in small fields surrounded by deep trenches to reduce flooding in the wet spring and to facilitate irrigation in the dry summer. In addition, these ditches kept out the horses and herds of cattle which grazed beyond. Native Americans performed almost all the laborious digging of the six foot deep by four foot wide trenches and seeding for which each man received their meals as well as two shirts and one pair of pants in total.²⁴

Semple’s wheat crop proved successful. About ten acres were planted in early 1846, producing 300 bushels of wheat.²⁵ In April of 1846, wheat from Johnson’s ranch was worth \$2.50, though at harvest time it was worth \$1.50.²⁶ Barley, corn, potatoes, and peas were also sown. By late June when the wheat was harvested and threshed, Semple had already left to play a major role in the Bear Flag Revolt. However, after the wheat was ground in local hand-mills or John Sutter’s horse-powered mill, it was baked and consumed by the first hungry American emigrants of 1846 and possibly the Donner party too. This altruistic approach to planting a crop for the unseen emigrants to follow was common among the early pioneers. Semple

wrote a few months later, “There is no excuse now for not sowing a large quantity of grain ... here are hundreds, and before the expiration of another year, there will be thousands of emigrants arriving in this territory from the United States, all these people must be fed.”²⁷

During April, Semple made at least three more trips to Sutter’s Fort, possibly to grind grain and to learn the latest news on the deteriorating political situation in California. On April 10, 1846, he wrote a letter from “Bear River, California” (i.e. Johnson’s ranch) to his friends in the United States.²⁸ This letter, which was published in eastern newspapers, including the front page of the widely read *New York Tribune* on August 15, contains a wealth of information concerning the Johnson ranch area in terms of vegetation, climate, the use of ditches in place of fences, use of Native American labor, prices of livestock, farming equipment, cost of labor and crops, etc.

In early June 1846, Semple and others had a conversation with William Knight, a naturalized citizen of Mexico. Knight had just met Lt. Francisco de Arce who was driving a large herd of Mexican horses near Sacramento. As Semple wrote a few months later, Lt. Arce imparted to Knight that General Jose Castro planned to use the horses for a cavalry to drive off all the Americans and then “to build a fort near the Bear River pass in the California mountains for the

purpose of preventing the ingress of the expected emigration.”²⁹ Semple expected that the fort was to be constructed northeast of Johnson’s ranch. It is what Semple had already predicted following conversations with other American settlers in the Johnson’s ranch-Sutter’s Fort area, as he expressed in his April letter. The news greatly alarmed the American pioneers and was the final straw that pushed the pioneers to initiate the Bear Flag Revolt, an insurrection that began with the capture of Lt. Arce’s horses.

Semple’s letter was carried to Missouri by James Clyman, who joined Hastings to serve as his guide as far as Fort Bridger.³⁰ They used Johnson’s ranch as a staging area for assembling an emigration party of 18 disillusioned Americans who sought to return to the United States. It is noteworthy that this letter with information gathered in the Johnson’s ranch vicinity would be incorporated as a new chapter, “Sketch of the Country, by Hon. R. Semple,” in all future editions of Lansford Hastings’ emigrants’ guide. The guide was given a new name, “A New History of Oregon and California: Containing Complete Descriptions of those Countries,” and re-published in the years 1847, 1849, 1852, and 1857.

Thus we see that Johnson’s ranch played a significant and previously unrecognized role for overland immigrants in late 1845 and early 1846. And beyond this, many of

these immigrants who arrived in late 1845 would go on to contribute greatly to the history of California. Just months after leaving Johnson's ranch, Robert Semple would write the articles of capitulation for the Mexican authorities in Sonoma during the Bear Flag Revolt, an event that Commodore Sloat acknowledged prompted him to raise the Stars and Stripes over California. Also in 1846, Semple would publish the first newspaper in California (*The Californian*), found the city of Benicia, and then in 1849 serve as President of the California Constitutional Convention. William Mendenhall would found the city of Livermore. Hastings would successfully guide over 200 immigrants with wagons west via the Hastings Cutoff in 1846 before the Donner Party disaster. He would serve with Semple in the Constitutional Convention where he played a leading role in determining the location for the eastern border of the State. His emigration guide would continue to be widely known in spite of its limitations, which he attempted to address with the addition of Semple's contribution based verbatim on the letter written at Johnson's ranch in April of 1846.



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The 2023 Crowhurst Memorial Essay Contest

Weather and Water: How Their Changes Affect Sutter County

This year, we are printing two entries, the first by Iris A. Aguilar Ortiz, this year's winner, who wrote about the impact of weather on the area's economy and its people. The second entry printed is by Cade Stafford, who wrote about the impact of changing weather conditions and drought on the region.

The Crowhurst Memorial Scholarship Award was established in 1979 in memory of Estelle Peirano Crowhurst, who was known for her column The Diary of a Housewife. The column was published weekly in the Independent Herald, a Yuba City newspaper. The award also honors Estelle's son, Thomas J. Crowhurst, who wrote The Sutter Notes, a column for the Appeal-Democrat, and contributed to the sports pages.

The scholarship is awarded to a talented high school student. Written in journalistic style, winning entries are fact-based and focus on local issues and concerns. The Sutter County Museum is proud to participate in the essay contest and print winning essays in the Bulletin. Students interested in a career in journalism are encouraged to participate in this scholarship opportunity.

FIRST PLACE

Iris A. Aguilar Ortiz

YUBA CITY HIGH SCHOOL

I sit in my room, contemplating the rain from my window, and wondering how long it will last. As I head to the living room I hear my brother start singing, "Rain rain go away..." I realize that the rain has continued pouring for a week and he is devastated at not being able to go outside to play. I take out my phone and take into consideration the forecast of the weather for the weekend. I notice I will have to postpone a park beautification event, originally planned for the weekend, for the next weekend when there will be no rain. I head back into my room to make the arrangements and announce to my club members about the recent change.

The weather drastically changes constantly in our county and affects the residents. Because of the negative impact the weather has had in our community, I took it upon myself to inform others by co-founding the Yuba City High School Evergreen Environmental Club. In this club, I promote student involvement throughout campus and the community by presenting educational meetings, creating cleanup events, and encouraging recycling. My club adopted a park and volunteers their time to keep the community clean and promote change. One of the most memorable and first clean-up events my club had was the Adventist Health and Rideout Hospital cleanup. We met early in the morning and divided ourselves into groups in order to accomplish cleaning efficiently. For it being the first clean-up event, there were many students helping and expressing interest in participating in future clean-up or other events. We were able to impact our community positively and contribute to reducing negative effects of waste to the environment.

During the summer season in Yuba and Sutter Counties, there are extreme weather conditions and the average high temperature ranges

from 96 to 105 degrees.¹ Due to the weather and heat waves, there are power outages and wildfires affecting the counties and most of the state.

Besides community beautification projects, I am also interested in how to help combat climate change. After all, it is the reason behind the drastic changes in the weather. My community is agriculturally based and livestock are affected by these climate factors. Because the USDM (United States Drought Monitor) designated the Yuba-Sutter area in a moderate drought, dryland pasture growth was stunted, landscaping and gardens need irrigation earlier, and ponds and creeks were lower than usual. There are over 87,093 acres of rice, 6,702 acres of hay, 6,386 acres of corn, 4,880 sheep, and 3,505 cattle in drought or affected by it in my county.²

Yuba-Sutter over the years has seen an increase in drought, starting roughly from the year 2014 and remaining into present day.³ However due to the recent rainfall, there has been a slight improvement in the drought statistics. According to the USDM this year, from January to February, it has been the 28th

most wet year to date in over the past 129 years in the area. The rainfall benefits our community, especially the agricultural aspect of the area. Agriculture makes up most of the county's acreage.

The largest industry in the Sacramento Valley has always been agriculture. In the 1850s and in the 1860s, wheat was the primary crop. In the 1880s, this shifted to peaches, which remained predominant until the 1920s. Sheep and cattle ranching were also widespread in the late 1800s. In 1908, rice replaced wheat as a staple crop in the Valley. Cherries, figs, and walnuts were also popular. Many agricultural innovations took place in Sutter County, including the development of the Thompson Seedless Grape in 1872, Proper Wheat in 1868, and the Phillips Cling Peach in 1888. Supporting businesses, such as canneries, were an integral part of this industry.⁴

Agriculture is the staple of the county and depends primarily on water to produce, therefore making the weather crucial to maintain our county's prosperity. As Benjamin Franklin once said, "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water." And because

of the importance of rain in this distinct community, I sing along with my brother, "Come again another day..."



RUNNER UP

Cade Stafford

SUTTER HIGH SCHOOL

Sutter County, California is a small rural county located in the heart of the Sacramento Valley. It is a region that is rich in agriculture and is heavily reliant on the weather and water for its survival. With a Mediterranean climate, the county experiences hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. However, in recent years, the weather patterns have become increasingly erratic, and the impact of climate change is being felt by the farmers and residents of Sutter County.

Water is a precious resource in Sutter County, and it is vital for the success of the agriculture industry. Farmers in the region rely on irrigation to water their crops, and the majority of this water comes from the Sacramento River. However, with drought conditions becoming more frequent and severe, there are

¹ "Weatherspark.com." *Yuba City July Weather, Average Temperature (California, United States) - Weather Spark*, <https://weatherspark.com/m/1201/7/Average-Weather-in-July-in-Yuba-City-California-United-States>.

² "Sutter County Conditions." *Drought.gov*, <https://www.drought.gov/states/california/county/sutter>.

³ "Sutter County Conditions." *Drought.gov*, <https://www.drought.gov/states/california/county/sutter>.

⁴ "Exhibits." *Upcoming and Past Exhibits | Sutter County Museum*, <https://www.suttercountymuseum.org/exhibits>.

concerns about the availability of water for the farmers in the county.

The effects of the changing weather patterns are evident in the region's waterways. The Sacramento River, which is the main source of water for the county, has been experiencing low flow levels due to the lack of rainfall and snowmelt. The river's water level has dropped significantly, and this has led to concerns about the impact on fish and other aquatic life.

In addition to the effects on the river, the drought conditions have also led to a decline in the groundwater levels in the county. Groundwater is a critical source of water for the farmers in the region, and the decline in levels has led to concerns about the long-term sustainability of agriculture in the area.

The changing weather patterns are also affecting the quality of water in the region. With less water flowing in the Sacramento River, the concentration of pollutants in the water is increasing. This has led to concerns about the impact on the health of residents who rely on the river for their drinking water.

The impact of climate change on the weather patterns in Sutter

County is also being felt in other ways. The county has experienced a significant increase in the frequency and intensity of wildfires in recent years. These fires have been fueled by the hot, dry conditions that are becoming more common in the region.

The wildfires have had a devastating impact on the environment and the community. They have destroyed homes, businesses, and infrastructure and have led to the displacement of many residents. In addition to the immediate impact, the long-term effects of the fires on the air quality and the ecosystem are still being studied.

The changing weather patterns are also affecting the agriculture industry in Sutter County. With the increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall, farmers are facing new challenges. The hot, dry conditions are affecting the growth and yield of crops, and there are concerns about the long-term viability of some crops in the region.

Farmers are also facing new pests and diseases that are thriving in the changing climate. The warmer temperatures are creating an ideal environment for insects and other pests, and the lack of rain is

making it harder to control their populations. This is leading to increased pesticide use, which has its own environmental and health risks.

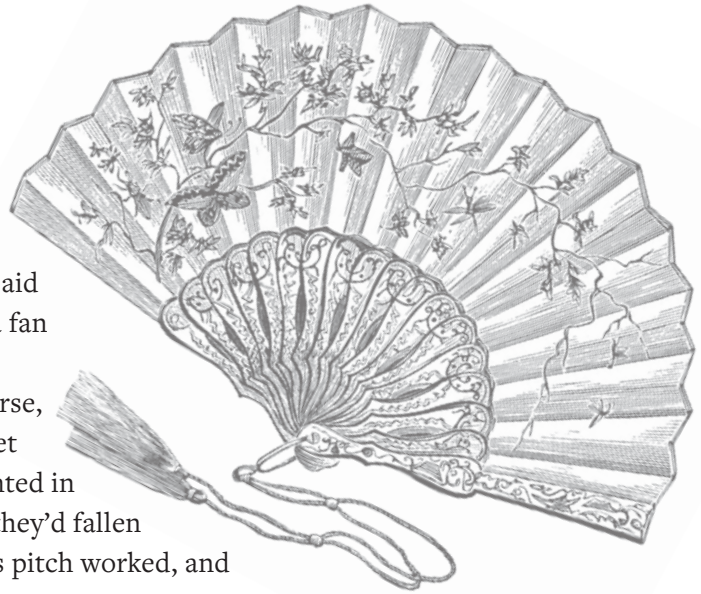
The changing weather patterns are also affecting the economy of Sutter County. Agriculture is the largest industry in the region, and any disruption to the industry can have a significant impact on the local economy. The decrease in the availability of water and the impact of the wildfires are affecting the production and distribution of crops, which can lead to higher prices for consumers.

Changing weather patterns and the impact of climate change are having a significant impact on Sutter County, California. The availability and quality of water, the increase in wildfires, the impact on the agriculture industry, and the effects on the economy are just a few examples of how the changing climate is affecting the region. It is clear that action needs to be taken to mitigate the impact of climate change and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the region's economy and environment.



Language of the Fan

Fans in Victorian times were more than ways for ladies to cool themselves or a demure way to draw attention. Positions of the fan conveyed messages. To aid in deciphering this language, Jean-Pierre Duvelloy, a fan maker and retailer in Paris, published a leaflet in 1827 outlining the fan positions with their meaning. Of course, this romantic history of the language of the fan is offset with the understanding that this “etiquette” was invented in order to boost the sale of fans in the 19th century, as they’d fallen out of fashion during the French Revolution. The sales pitch worked, and Duvelloy became a supplier for Queen Victoria.



| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Carrying in the right hand, front of face | <i>Follow me</i> |
| Carrying in the left hand, front of face | <i>Desirous of acquaintance</i> |
| Placing it on the left ear | <i>I wish to get rid of you</i> |
| Drawing across the forehead | <i>You have changed</i> |
| Twirling in the left hand | <i>We are watched</i> |
| Carrying in right hand | <i>You are too willing</i> |
| Drawing through hand | <i>I hate you</i> |
| Twirling in the right hand | <i>I love another</i> |
| Drawing across the cheek | <i>I love you</i> |
| Presented shut | <i>Do you love me?</i> |
| Drawing across eyes | <i>I am sorry</i> |
| Touching tip with finger | <i>I wish to speak to you</i> |
| Letting it rest on right cheek | <i>Yes</i> |
| Letting it rest on left cheek | <i>No</i> |
| Open and shut | <i>You are cruel</i> |
| Dropping it | <i>We will be friends</i> |
| Fan slowly | <i>I am married</i> |
| Fanning quickly | <i>I am engaged</i> |
| With handle to lips | <i>Kiss me</i> |
| Open wide | <i>Wait for me</i> |
| Carrying in left hand, open | <i>Come and talk to me</i> |
| Placed behind head | <i>Don't forget me</i> |
| With little finger extended | <i>Good-bye</i> |

Source

The Secret Language of Fans by Alexandra Starp
<https://www.sothebys.com/en/articles/the-secret-language-of-fans>

Hunting History

by Barbara and Tom Silver



TOM & BARBARA SILVER STANDING NEXT TO TRAIL MARKER READING:
EMIGRANT TRAIL - 40 MILE DESERT
TRUCKEE RIVER ROUTE
MARKER NO. T.R.R. 2 - WHITE PLAINS
ALKALI FLAT - OLD C.P.R.R. ROADBED.

Doing anything with our friend Phyllis Smith is always fun and/or rewarding. The activity we most enjoy is searching for Emigrant Trail Markers. It is a treasure hunt for history! Some of the markers are in plain sight as is one in Reno, and others nearly obscure.

Trails West or Nevada Emigrant Trail Marking Committee (NETMC) have placed these rail or Carsonite markers along trails at intervals. Long ago individuals made a slash or notch mark on trees along the paths most of the pioneers and gold miners took to go westward. All the rail markers have an inscription taken from a diary of one of those hardy men or women.

Over the years we have braved rocky, dusty, washboard roads like the Dog Valley route and climbed at least one ski run (one of our favorites, as the view of Donner Lake is spectacular!). We have also dodged low-hanging pine boughs and other hazards all for the thrill of finding a new-to-us marker!

The three of us have been awed by the difficulty determined men and women faced as they made their way



TOM & BARBARA SILVER AND PHYLLIS SMITH EXAMINING THE GEOCACHE AT A MARKER. FOLKS RECORD THE DATE, TEMPERATURE, AND A SHORT MESSAGE AND LEAVE A LITTLE SOMETHING BEHIND FOR THE NEXT SET OF EXPLORERS.

toward the setting sun. It was at times brutal, exhausting, and challenging. Remember the Donner Party?

Reaching Marysville after the descent from the Sierra Nevada must have been exhilarating after the trials of the trail.

To get started, see if you can locate the Beckwourth branch of the California-Oregon Trail marker in downtown Marysville, on D Street at Third Street.

All it takes is a full tank, a marker guide, which can be ordered from Trails West (emigranttrailswest.org) or purchased in many history museums, and a sense of adventure.

Are you ready to hit the trail?



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The Archy Lee Case & the Fugitive Slave Law of 1852

By Carol Withington & Sharyl Simmons

In the spring of 1858, news reached California that gold was discovered on the Fraser River in British Columbia. During that time, many African Americans were beginning to feel insecure in California. The Fugitive Slave Law, passed in 1850 as part of the Compromise of 1850, protected only the rights of the slave owner over reclaiming fugitive slaves. California came into the Union as a free state and passed its own Fugitive Slave Law of 1852, which provided for the return of fugitive slaves if the owner, or their representative, was traveling through California. However, if the owner settled in the state, legally any slave he or she brought gained their freedom.

The Archy Lee Case

Archy Lee, age approximately 18, came from Mississippi in 1857 with his owner Charles Stovall. They traveled across the continent, and witnesses did not see a master/slave relationship, but one of two men traveling together. Stovall purchased land in California and opened a school in Sacramento. Lee hired out for wages. When Stovall decided to return to Mississippi, he attempted to take Lee with him. Archy Lee fled with the assistance of the free African American community in Sacramento. Lee was arrested for violating the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

Edward D. Baker, a Republican leader and friend of Abraham Lincoln, became the chief attorney on his defense team. The defense argued that the Fugitive Slave Act did not apply, as Stovall had set down roots in the community by opening a school and hiring out Lee's labor. The 1850 Act only applied if Stovall and his slave were in transit. Archy Lee won in the first trial in Sacramento but was immediately re-arrested, and the case went to the State Supreme Court.

At the first trial in the Supreme Court, Stovall won and attempted to sneak Lee onto a ship in San Francisco. Two of the judges, former Governor Peter Burns and David Terry, were both strongly in support of slavery. The third judge, Stephen J. Fields, who later served on the United States Supreme Court, was ill at the time of the trial and did not take part. The verdict caused an uproar and basically said that Archy Lee was a free man in California, but they were sending him back to Mississippi anyway because Stovall was inexperienced and in (supposed) ill health. Newspapers around the country heaped scorn on the verdict.

The Nevada Journal

Friday Morning, February 19th, 1858

SLAVE CASE DECISION –

An extraordinary, perhaps the most extraordinary, judicial decision on record, certainly in the history of jurisprudence in the United States, is that of the Supreme Court of California in the case of Archy, a negro claimed as a slave by one Stovall, a “young” and “sickly” person from the State of Mississippi. Judge Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of California, wrote the decision and it is a document that dough-faces ought to carry constantly in their pocket as a looking glass in which to see themselves as others see them. It is an excellent though disgusting reflex of the mind of a politician who seeks to be considered “sound on wool.”

The law and evidence of the case are recounted in the decision well enough, and the opinion of the court is that the slave is entitled to his freedom... but as the master is “young” and “sickly” and this is the first case of its kind before the Court, Stovall can take this once what don’t belong to him, but hereafter the Court will see the law executed, and the legal rights of individuals maintained whether one of the parties is green, got the spindle fever and comes from Mississippi or not!

Justice Burnett has saved the late written opinions of Attorney General Williams from everlasting infamy, sinking himself and the highest tribunal of the State below contempt.

With the *Sacramento Bee*, we call upon the Legislature to prefer articles of impeachment against the two Judges who officiated in the Archy Slave case. ...It is evident there was collusion between the Supreme Court and the master, Stovall. How else could Archy have been brought before that tribunal? The whole case is an outrage and will be so declared by every honest man throughout the civilized world. Lawyers read the history of that case and hang their heads with intense shame. Patriots read it with sorrow and regret, and all classes open their eyes and ask what monster wrong is here. ... We once knew a Judge to decide that oats were not grain. Justice Burnett has redeemed that judge from his condemnation as a food, and made his name respectable.

Stovall and his allies hid Archy Lee, and a network of free blacks and white abolitionists kept vigilant watch around the Bay. Information leaked that Stovall was going to sneak out of

California, with Archy Lee, on the *Orizaba*, and crowds supporting Archy waited on the docks. Lee’s supporters acquired an arrest warrant for Charles Stovall on the charge of kidnapping. On

board were a deputy sheriff and his assistants with a boat for the sheriff attached to the stern. Near Angel Island, a rowboat approached the *Orizaba* with Stovall and Lee. They boarded,

but Stovall was arrested, and while the *Orizaba* steamed out of the Bay, Stovall, Lee, and the deputy returned to shore.

Kidnapping charges were rejected, and after looking at the evidence, Archy Lee was freed by Judge T. W. Freelon. Lee was immediately arrested again to go on trial in federal court before U.S. Commissioner George Pen Johnston. In the 10-day break before the trial, Stovall returned to Mississippi. One theory was he was about to be arrested for perjury, as his story changed several times during the trials. At one point in the proceedings, a member of Stovall's legal team told Commissioner Johnston that any African American should be placed into bondage if a white person declares him or her property. Johnston was appalled at that argument and on April 14, 1858 declared Archy Lee a free man.

The notoriety of the case showed the degree to which the freedom of African Americans in California was subject to abuse. Many African Americans in California began to feel insecure and looked for other locations to build a new life. With the news of a gold discovery along the Fraser River in Canada, a nation without slavery, it is

estimated that over 400 African Americans left California to settle in Canada where they were free from the threat of slavery. The majority settled in Victoria and on Saltspring Island. Archy Lee¹ was one of them.

The Move to British Columbia

Among the few area residents who looked for new opportunities upon hearing of the Fraser River gold strike were family members of James and Elizabeth Segee. The Segees first arrived in San Francisco from Florida in 1852 and soon after settled in Marysville where they opened a laundry.

In 1853, they were joined by Mary and Julia Hernandez, sisters of Elizabeth, who were also from Florida. When news of the gold strike reached them in 1858, both Mary and Julia decided to go to British Columbia where they served as cooks at a wage of \$100 a week. Later the Segees sent their daughter Emma to Canada to be with her aunts and to be educated in the public school where they resided.

According to Delilah Beasley in her account in *The Negro Trail Blazers of California*,² Emma remained in Canada for seven

years. When she returned to Marysville, she married a Mr. Washington and was given a position as the “first colored public school teacher” in that city.

SOURCES

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The Negro Trail Blazers of California, by Delilah Beasley, 1919.

The Nevada Journal, Friday, February 19, 1858. <https://www.newspapers.com>

¹ On April 24th, the Shasta Courier reported “Archy Lee – This negro has been declared entitled to his freedom by the U.S. Commissioner, G. Penn Johnson. “Gone to the Diggings – Archy Lee, and about fifty of his colored friends have gone to the Frazer river old mines.” Reported in the *Chico Enterprise-Record*, April 24, 1858.

² There are multiple imprints of this book available. The most current is published by Legare Street Press in 2022.



Friends for the Preservation of Yuba County History

By Vickie Tudor and Phyllis Smith

The Friends for the Preservation of Yuba County History (FPYCH) is seeking new volunteers and members. FPYCH was formed in 1999 as a non-profit by a group of people, led by Donna Landerman, interested in learning, sharing, and preserving Yuba County history. The group's focus has tightened over time to researching people who are interred in the historic Marysville City Cemetery and bringing their stories to life through re-enactments held at the cemetery throughout the year and a monthly newsletter. Volunteers also work to maintain the cemetery by watering, weeding, mowing, and planting new plants.



CYNTHIA & MARJORIE PICARD – CLEAN-UP DAY.

FPYCH hosts two to three fundraisers each

year to raise money for repairing historical headstones. At the *Tales of the Crypt*, *Dead of Winter*, and *Flowers, Tombstones and Tales*, we offer presentations and re-enactments about people buried in the cemetery and guided tours of the graveyard.

FPYCH supports other community organizations, such as the Smartsville Church Restoration Fund, Inc. (SCRFI) and its Pioneer Day, the Bok Kai Festival, and the Cotton Rosser bronze statue project, and is a member of the Sutter County Museum.



LEROY PRINDLE PRESENTING AT **TALES OF THE CRYPT**.

In 2007, FPYCH acquired a horse drawn surrey, circa 1890 – 1900, from a Wheatland Estate Sale, which is

said to be from the Durst Hop Ranch. This surrey is a four-seat, light-duty carriage with one gas lamp, a whimsical whip, and the sassy fringe on top. FPYCH had the tattered surrey restored: the fellows and wheels were cleaned and greased, the cushions front to back received new coverings, and even the fenders, dashboard, and fringe were refurbished. Now on display at the Recology Customer Service Office on Fourth Street in Marysville, it is the slickest gig you will ever see, the Surrey with the fringe on top.

Our group meets once a month for lunch, fellowship and planning purposes, and works at the cemetery on Monday and Thursday mornings. If you enjoy local history and are looking for a group to learn from and share with, consider FPYCH. To learn more or request a membership form, please email FPYubaCoHistory@aol.com or PioneerCemetery@aol.com. Look for FPYCH on Facebook. Annual family dues are \$20.



KEVIN WRIGHT – CLEAN-UP DAY.

Thank You to the Museum's Volunteers!

"Volunteers are an invaluable resource, they are the catalysts that create positive changes in our community by bringing their compassion, their time, their ideas, talents, technical skills, and professional expertise to strengthen and help our county flourish."

– *Sutter County Supervisor Karm Bains, commending the Museum's volunteers in April.*

To honor and appreciate our volunteers year-round, we'd like to recognize many who have reached milestones of regular, ongoing service to the Museum.

FIVE YEARS (or more!)

Linda Baker
Kelly Gash
Diane Hilbert
Tony Kurlan
Donna McMaster
Amber Milner
Debbie Reid

TEN YEARS (or more!)

Carol Bordeaux
Connie Cary
Babs Cotter
Sarah Pryor
David Rubiales
Sharyl Simmons
Phyllis Smith
Julie Stark
Jon Whiteman
Carol Withington
Diane Zanoocco

Volunteer

We would not be able to do what we do without our volunteers. Volunteers staff the front desk when the Museum is open. This includes greeting visitors, answering any questions they may have, answering the phone, and selling items in the Museum Store. Volunteers also work on special projects, assist at events, and help decorate for *Trees & Traditions*. We are always looking for more volunteers, so if you are interested, please contact us, or come by the Museum!

Donate

The Museum is a partnership between Sutter County and the Community Memorial Museum Association, a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. The Association supports all of the public programming aspects of the Museum, including education programs, fundraising events, temporary exhibits, updates to permanent exhibits, and the Museum Gift Shop. Donations made to the Association are tax deductible.

There are many ways to donate to the Museum:

- Mail a check to:**
Sutter County Museum, 1333 Butte House Road, Yuba City, CA 95993
- Come visit us!** You can use a credit card, cash, or check to donate in person
- Donate online** through our website or scan the QR code with your smartphone
- Legacy giving:** please contact megarcia@co.sutter.ca.us to learn more



We also offer corporate sponsorship opportunities for our events and temporary exhibits.

Memorials & Gifts

February 16 - June 15, 2023

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Phyllis Smith

In Memory of Mark Breeding

Julie Stark

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 Zachary & Amber Milner
 Mary Ann & Robert Nation
 Andrew Neubauer
 Jerry Paine
 Josephine Parker
 Susan Polhemus
 Mike & Sarah Rickel
 Julian & Nancy Rolufs
 Merlyn Rudge
 Sharon Sawtelle
 Rita Schmidl
 Bonnie Scriven
 Kathleen Shannon
 Julie Shepherd
 Sukh Sidhu
 Tom & Barbara Silver
 Elizabeth Skelly
 Barbara Smith
 Kenneth & Adrienne Smith
 Phyllis Smith
 Edna Smyth
 Tamra Spoto
 R. James Staas
 Ron Stage
 Jan Steffens
 Marcia Stranix
 Cynthia Struckmeyer
 Ron Sullenger
 Kelly Swanson
 Carol Trexler

Victoria Tudor
 Ullrey Memorial Chapel
 Janice Wallace
 Jerry & Patricia Whitten
 Lisa Wilhelmi
 Suellen Witham
 Lorene & Wyman Wong
 Sabrina Wootton
 Art & Dee Worledge
 Linda Zall
 Robert Zirzow

**Special recognition is given
 to our Gold, Harter Circle, and
 Lifetime Members:**

Connie Cary
 Craig Dress
 Carmen Frye
 John & Mary Ann Frye
 Allen & Kathe Herr
 Robert Inman
 Margit Sands
 John & Judy Schnabel
 Randolph & Barbara Schnabel
 Sharyl Simmons

Renew or upgrade your membership today!

Funds from your membership directly support the work we do, including taking care of our collections and offering stellar education programming.

Not a member?

Consider joining today!
 And, don't forget, a membership is a great gift!

**For more information, visit
suttercountymuseum.org/support**

Membership Information

Our members are vital to the success of the Museum. The funds we raise from your membership help us to properly care for our collection, bring in traveling exhibits, and provide education programs.

For a complete listing of benefits by level, visit www.suttercountymuseum.org/support.

Membership Levels

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Basic* | \$35 |
| Basic Plus* | \$60 |
| Bronze** | \$100 |
| Silver** | \$250 |
| Gold** | \$500 |
| Harter Circle** | \$1000 |

*\$10 discount for Student/Senior/Military/Long Distance (200+ miles away)
 **\$15 discount for Student/Senior/Military/Long Distance (200+ miles away)
 *** 20% discount for Non-profits

Business Levels

| | |
|--|--------|
| Business Basic*** | \$250 |
| Business Basic Plus*** | \$500 |
| Business Sustaining*** | \$1000 |
| All Business Memberships include Basic benefits as well. | |

Business Memberships

Consider a Business Membership to the Sutter County Museum! Annual rates start at \$250 and include benefits such as advertisements in the *Bulletin*, listings on the website, Gift Shop discounts, and more. Visit www.suttercountymuseum.org/support for more information.



Puzzling

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| C | I | E | J | Y | K | T | Z | E | B | M | W | C | E | M | E | T | E | R | Y |
| A | S | P | D | T | K | P | Q | N | A | P | Z | K | D | Y | J | J | J | K | L |
| R | V | G | S | U | F | F | R | A | G | I | S | T | E | R | V | K | N | F | A |
| C | Z | Y | T | U | N | K | N | I | R | L | M | R | G | Z | E | R | L | T | R |
| H | U | M | B | O | L | D | T | C | N | A | H | M | E | T | A | T | I | W | R |
| Y | M | T | E | L | F | A | E | L | O | O | B | Z | Q | T | X | L | T | T | N |
| X | N | R | N | X | I | B | I | N | F | S | N | R | D | M | O | S | C | O | R |
| K | W | Q | O | F | I | Y | E | S | U | Z | R | V | A | A | U | V | K | W | P |
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| Q | B | N | N | L | V | N | E | Z | N | A | O | C | P | O | K | H | I | T | A |
| E | C | G | H | S | S | Z | H | C | S | S | K | O | N | Y | X | O | O | L | J |
| X | Y | I | O | O | B | E | P | L | P | T | V | W | K | W | Q | O | H | T | P |
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- ARCHY**
- BARBARA**
- CEMETERY**
- DRISEL**
- FOLSOM**
- HAPGOOD**
- HASTINGS**
- HUMBOLDT**
- IRIS**
- JOHNSON**
- LEAFLET**
- MARKER**
- MCNABB**
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- OYSTER**
- PHEBE**
- RANCHO**
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- SUFFRAGIST**
- VOTER**



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