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Yuba City, California

July 2012



Judith Barr Fairbanks Essay Award Winners

Left to right: Mitchell Twu, Joanna Jarvis and Rachel Hallett

(photo by Phyllis Smith)



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*The year the director joined the Board.

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The 2012 dues are payable as of January 1, 2012. Mail your check to the Community Memorial Museum at 1333 Butte House Road, Yuba City, 95993-2301 530-822-7141

Student (under 18)/Senior Citizen/Library.....	\$ 20
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President's Message

As I'm writing this, it's just about time for our Picnic in Harter Park, although it will have passed by the time you have the Bulletin in your hands. I'm sure we visited with our friends, told our stories, visited the Butterfly Garden, and thought about how Yuba City and Sutter County have changed in the past 20 years.

I hope you were able to join us for our picnic, and didn't let the fact I have been talking about needing directors deter you from coming. I will not twist arms. We would love to have more directors but I did not mention our need at the picnic.

Our directors need to love Sutter County History, California History, our Community Memorial Museum, and the children that are Sutter County's future.

We have a wonderful museum. School Children love to visit it. They love the exhibits, the player piano, the Butterfly Garden, the gift shop, and the programs Julie and Sharyl present. For these children we need to do our best to keep our museum open, current, and attractive to them. As directors that is our main goal.

The Sutter County Museum has the Judith Fairbanks writing contest, bus trip around the Buttes, four general membership meetings annually, and now the annual picnic at the Dean Ranch in the Sutter Buttes.

In the fall I'd like to have a harvest party in late October to celebrate the end of harvest like the pioneers did in Sutter County in the 1800s. If you have any ideas please share them with me or one of our directors.

Congratulations to our newest Honorary Member, Jean Reische DeMattos. Jean was born in Sutter County in 1920. Anyone born in Sutter County at least 90 years ago is eligible to be an Honorary Member, and we would be delighted to have your nominations. Please see the article on page 4.

Historically yours,
Sarah Pryor
President

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Director's Report

At this writing, the Museum is forging full tilt ahead with our busy schedule of exhibits, programs, book signings, children's programs, fund raising, history information requests, curatorial work, and all the usual activities. However, by the end of June when Sutter County Board of Supervisors conducts county budget hearings, we will finally know how the county's economic crunch will affect the day-to-day work of the Museum. The Museum is funded by a partnership of County and private monies.

During the 2011-2012 budget, the Museum, along with other county departments, made a 20% budget cut. The 2012-2013 budget requires another 10% reduction on top of last year's. The Board of Supervisors will decide whether to accept the proposed budget that necessitates closing of the Museum on one week day and one weekend day. Staff salaries and other categories would be cut accordingly.

Such a reduction will cripple the Museum's ability to serve our community. It will also limit the opportunities for our community to support the Museum, whether through fund raisers, proceeds from the Museum Store, donations or other income. Because the staff of two spends a great deal of time on fund raising to support operations, the backlog of curatorial work has grown over time. Curatorial work is the care of the museum collections, our most important work and the core of our purpose. With a reduction in staff hours and increased focus on fund raising just to keep the Museum operating, this work can receive even less attention than previously.

The Museum's Mission Statement makes our purpose very clear: "The Community Memorial Museum of Sutter County is responsible for the acquisition, preservation, interpretation, and exhibition of artifacts and information reflecting the cultural heritage of Sutter County. The Museum acts as a place for the people of the Sutter County community to come experience and participate in the richness of its past through exhibition, research, media programming, public speaking, outreach services, school programs and other grassroots level activities."

If you agree that your Museum makes important contributions to Sutter County in these areas, please let your Sutter County Supervisor know that you value the work of the Museum and want to support it with your tax dollars.

Community Memorial Museum has proudly operated on its current schedule for more than 25 years, maintaining availability for the public, Tuesday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and weekends from noon to 4 p.m. On Mondays, the staff is present to work on new exhibits and curatorial work, which presently comprises processing the newly digitized historic photograph collection, accessioning new donations, and digitizing artifact records that go back to 1975, among many other duties.

The Museum Staff, along with three devoted Extra Help weekend staff, our terrific group of about 30 volunteers, and the Museum Commission are all profoundly committed to the support of the Museum. We believe the Museum is a living, viable institution, growing, not only in dimensions, but in quality and in its ability to serve in meaningful ways. We go the extra mile "for the good of the Museum," as all those who began the effort for the Museum did. Please join us in support of the Community Memorial Museum.

Julie Stark, Director

Memorials

In memory of **Hazel Coppin Dunbar
Barkley**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **Aubrey Blankenship**
Stanley & Jeanette
Christopherson

In memory of **Martha Louise Halfhill
Blankinship**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **Annie Forsythe**
Steven Richardson

In memory of **Coburn Haskell**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **James E. Howard**
Norman & Loadel Piner
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **Amy Sumiko Iwanaga**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **George McFeely**
Ida Philpott

In memory of **Ralph Mitchell**
Robert & Rose Wood

In memory of **Jennifer Nevarez**
Steven Richardson

In memory of **Cheryl Peacock**
Joe Benatar
Bud & Carmen Frye

In memory of **Henry D. Richter, Jr.**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **Barbara Kimerer Rooney**
Mary Butler & Family

In memory of **Kathleen Ruzich**
Audrey Breeding
Helen Heenan & Family

In memory of **Cecilia Sanborn-McNally**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale
June & Ed Watson

In memory of **Margaret Serger**
Audrey Breeding
Helen Heenan & Family

In memory of **Del Songer**
Jerry & Patricia Whitten
Robert & Rose Wood
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **G. Dave Teja**
Julie Moore Patton

In memory of **Shirley Trombatore**
Connie Cary

In memory of **Frances Ann Uriz**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

In memory of **David van Pelt**
Norman & Loadel Piner

In memory of **Toshiko (Toshi)
Yoshimura**
Tom & Suellen Teesdale

Gift to the Museum
M. E. Burgin

New Honorary Member

We're VERY glad to showcase our latest Honorary Member! We received information on her from her sister. Anyone born in Sutter county at least 90 years ago is eligible to become an Honorary Member of the Sutter County Historical Society. You can nominate someone in your family, a friend, or even yourself! With the nominee's permission, we'll print a biography and photo.

Please provide the person's full name, place and date of birth, parentage and any other information of interest, and if you have photographs, great! You can mail the information to Sutter County Historical Society, P O Box 1004, Yuba City 95992.

Happy 92nd Birthday to Jean Reische DeMattos

by
Carol Ray Reische Trexler

Jean was born in Meridian, Sutter County on June 27, 1920. She was the oldest of six children born to Chester and Eleanor Ohleyer Reische. She had three sisters, Ann Reische Biggs, Susan Reische Trexler and Carol Ray Reische Trexler. Her two brothers were John Voriece Reische and David Farrell Reische. All six grew up in Meridian with many Reische relatives. John was President of the Historical Society from 2001-2003.

Jean was an excellent student, skipping a grade in elementary school, graduating from 8th grade at age 12. She maintained an A average throughout high school, graduating with honors, the highest in a class of 40. She attended UC Berkeley and graduated from Chico State Normal with a BA in Education and two teaching credentials, Kindergarten through Adult Education.

Her professional career began with teaching one year at Meridian Elementary (with four of her cousins in

her classroom). She then went on to teach in Sacramento at William Land Elementary for ten years. In 1958 she became a principal at Tahoe Elementary School. In 1946 she moved to Modesto where her husband had been transferred with his work. She taught first grade at Luther Burbank Elementary for at this time women were seldom hired as principals. After three years Jean returned to Sacramento and earned her Master's Degree at Sacramento State. She was hired as the principal of two elementary schools, Woodbine and Coloma. One highlight of her career was at Coloma where she created an EH Program (Emotionally Handicapped). It was so successful that it became a model for the State of California and today is in almost every elementary school.

Jean was married to John DeMattos (now deceased) for 62 years. They have two children, Norman Edward DeMattos and Carolyn DeMattos

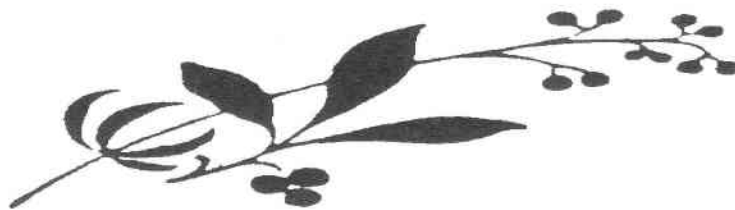
Goodby. Jean has four grandchildren and three great grandchildren. She now resides in Folsom, still loves to play bridge, read, and do the daily crossword puzzle. In June she will celebrate her 92nd birthday.

Jean has been a longtime supporter of the Sutter County Historical Society and takes an avid interest in Sutter County history. She traces her lineage to two prominent local pioneer families.

Jean's paternal grandparents were Frederick Theodore Reische, who came here from Germany, and Martha Mitchell. Their son, Chester Reische, was Jean's father. Her maternal grandparents were George Ohleyer, Jr. and Annie Dowell. Their daughter, Jean's mother, was Eleanor Ohleyer.



Jean Reische DeMattos
(photo courtesy of Carol Ray Trexler)



Dust Bowl Memories

This fall PBS will premiere *The Dust Bowl* by Ken Burns. The series chronicles the worst man-made ecological disaster in American history. While most people who lived in the dust bowl stayed and struggled with the changes in their environment, others left, many seeking a better life in green California. Was that you? Your family? Your farm workers?

The Historical Society is collecting local Dust Bowl stories and would love to hear yours. Vicki Rorke has heard from some of our members about their own experiences, the hardships suffered by their parents, and tales of displaced people who showed up at local farms looking for work. If you have a story to tell, please call or email Vicki at 916-852-8144 or Vicki_SCHS@sbcglobal.net. Vicki will be working with the Museum staff to create an exhibit based on local experiences.

Judith Barr Fairbanks Essay Contest Gets a Facelift

by
Janet Alonso and Ruth Mikkelsen

This year marks the 21st anniversary of the Judith Barr Fairbanks Essay Contest, founded by a devoted Sutter County educator in the memory of her daughter. For the past 20 years fourth and fifth grade students were asked to write a “Letter Home” from the point of view of an early settler. Mrs. Fairbanks wanted students to have the opportunity to transport themselves back to a time filled with steamboats and stage coaches, gold seekers and farmers, and dreamers and doers.

This year fifth grade students were asked to reflect upon that same rich history and consider how the past has influenced a modern Sutter County. Students were asked to write an essay that focused on a topic of their choice, and use it as a vehicle to show how the present is connected to the past, identifying how some things change over time and how some things stay the same.

Realizing just how pressured teachers are working to meet rigorous standards, we made changes in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the California State Standards in English Language Arts and Social Studies.

As a student of history, Judith Barr appreciated and understood that it is in looking back, and then building upon what we have learned, that we ultimately move forward. Our Essay Contest has moved forward, but remains in the memory of Judith Barr’s beloved daughter.

And now, our winners:

Sutter County: Yesterday and Today

by
Joanna Jarvis

First Place
Lincrest School
Teacher: Nancé Contreras

Sutter County has an amazingly rich and compelling history. This richness has contributed to our county, influencing areas from employment to population to agriculture.

Sutter County’s job opportunities are very different today than they were in the 1800’s, with the exception of some farming jobs similar to those 150+ years ago. While jobs in the 1850’s were mainly in farming, mining, and mercantile, jobs in Sutter County today range from teaching to farming to contracting, and even jobs that require commuting to Sacramento.

The population has also changed drastically. As of 1860, Sutter county’s population was only about 3,390. Now, there are as many as 94,737 people living in this community. Many factors have contributed to so many people moving to the

Yuba-Sutter area, including the fair weather and the proximity to Sacramento, but most of all, the availability to buy land at low prices, which helps keep housing prices affordable.

Although many things about Sutter County are different, one thing that has stayed the same is the community's agricultural heritage. The first event that helped to shape Sutter County's agricultural history was the founding of John Sutter's Hock Farm in 1840. Sutter's Hock Farm was well known for its variety of animals and crops. The next important agricultural event was the developing of Edward Proper's "Proper Wheat" in 1868, which became known for its ability to stay fresh even when shipped over long distances. Soon after 1873, William Thompson established "Thompson Seedless" grapes, which, although no longer commercially produced in Sutter County more acres are planted with Thompson Seedless around the world than any other grape variety. Finally, in the 1880's, A. F. Abbott and Joseph Phillips introduced the "Phillips Canning Cling Peach," deeming Sutter County the "Peach Bowl of the World."

Many aspects about Sutter County are the result of its history. Our rich agricultural heritage, population growth, and spacious land have greatly affected the community, and these influences can be seen throughout the county in daily life. Sutter County's history has shaped the lives of its citizens for many years and will continue to play an important role for generations to come.



Sutter County Then and Now

by
Rachel Hallett

Second Place
Robbins School
Teacher: Madenh Hassan

I'm writing my paper on the population of Sutter County. Some of the facts about Sutter that I found shocked me, because I have lived in Sutter County my whole life and never really knew about how many people lived here. I will be talking about multiple components related to population. First I'm going to talk about population growth, second I will discuss the employment rate, and last school enrollment.

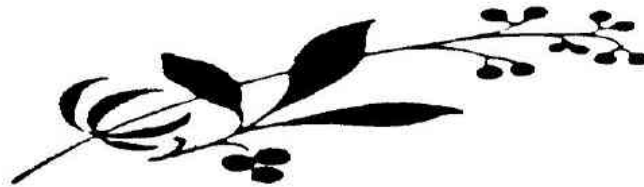
Long ago Sutter County experienced a gold rush because it was near the Sacramento River. By August of 1848, the hills above the river were full with wood huts and tents as the first 4,000 young people came to the area hoping to discover gold and try to strike it rich. Others, from the East came around Cape Horn looking to also pan for gold and some hiked across the Isthmus of Panama. By 1849, about 40,000 came to San Francisco by sea alone. Some of the gold prospectors found gold in crevices in the smooth granite bedrock; others under water, those flakes of raw

yellow gold were first thought to be Blotite, or “fools gold” but many times were the real thing. Many of the facts about population were recorded by the US Census bureau and still are today.

According to the US Census Bureau, the population of Sutter County in July of 2010 was 94,806. Since the gold rush population has changed a lot. The three highest racial percentages of settlers today are as follows. Caucasians settlers made up 61% of the population. Hispanic decedents made up 28.8% of the population. The third highest immigrant population was people of Asian descent at 14.4%. In 2000, the population was 78,930. The population rose 15,876 or roughly 20% between the years 2000 and 2010. Many people today live in Sutter County because of the need of jobs. Some of the jobs include farming, construction and education. These jobs attract all types of people. With the economy struggling this can be a difficult time to be out of work. In Sutter County the most popular job for males is building and grounds cleaning, farming and other jobs. The most popular jobs for females are education and management positions.

Education in Sutter County is another reason people come to live here. In the past there were not many school in the area and now there are. When the population grew more and more schools were built. The education in this area is good and it is why people come to live here.

In conclusion Sutter County is a friendly and warm feeling place to live in. When you enter Sutter Count you feel very welcome with all the nice people and farm land. The population has changed over time but it still stays a great place to live.



Sutter County’s Historical Agriculture

by
Mitchell Twu

Third Place
Grace Christian Academy
Teacher: Tracy Foss

Sutter County is a great place for agriculture because of its land, rivers, and weather. The agriculture in Sutter County was established in 1841 and it has not stopped today. Today, it is one of the leading industries in Sutter County. As time progressed, several new “agricultural inventions” were developed in Sutter County and are still enjoyed today. Some of these inventions are the seedless grape, a type of wheat known for being shipped over long distances, and a strain of cling peach. Out of these three, the seedless grape was probably the most popular invention in Sutter County.

One place from the 1800s that most people know about is the Hock Farm. Down on Garden Highway, the farm was established by John Sutter in 1841 on the west bank of the Feather River. People believe the Hock Farm's name came from the German word "hoch" (meaning "upper").

John Sutter was one of the first people to notice the agricultural potential of the land in the Sacramento Valley. Sutter began many agricultural ventures on his land, including these things: peaches, figs, and pomegranate orchards, vineyards, wheat fields, and gardens of rare plants. He purchased hundreds of cattle and horses to graze on this land using the entire area between the Sacramento River and the Feather River just for a grazing ranch. Sutter hired the local Indian tribes to tend to his crops. After Sutter had spent much of his time with his land in Sutter's Fort and Sutter's Mill, Sutter sold most of the land he owned and he retired to the Hock Farm in 1850 with his wife and children. But sadly, in 1865, Sutter's house at the Hock Farm was burned down by arsonists forcing Sutter and his family to move to Pennsylvania.

Sutter County's 2009 crop report of leading crops included rice, prunes, walnuts, peaches, processed tomatoes, and nursery products. Sutter County's gross agricultural production totaled \$475,691,100. According to 2010's crop report, Sutter County had five leading crops: rice, walnuts, peaches, tomatoes, plums/prunes, and almonds, in that order. Other common crops that Sutter County grows are beans, melons, alfalfa, and hay. Sutter County's 2010 gross agricultural production totaled \$562,992,190. You can easily see Sutter County improved its production income in 2010 over 2009. Because of the water and long, sunny growing seasons, it makes Sutter County a prime agricultural land. Over 93% of Sutter County's land is considered as important farming land, making it one of the most profoundly farmed counties in California. Agricultural products that Sutter County grows are now transported all around the world. Farming is especially dominant in the areas of Robbins, Kirkville, Cranmer, and Meridian in the western area of Sutter County where about 50% of employed males and 18% of employed females work in agriculture.

During this time, the orchards in Sutter County are in bloom right now and they are very beautiful. While a diverse economy is important, the fields certainly are a prettier landscape than a heavy industry. My school is surrounded by orchards and it's a very pretty sight to look at this time of year. The components of the seasons can make the sights of the agriculture beautiful and elegant in my surroundings of agriculture.

Sutter County's agriculture still affects and influences us greatly today. Our crops and animals provide us with food to eat locally. The more we can grow and sell the less dependent we might be on other countries for imports. Agricultural products from Sutter County and other places shipped around the world bring money into our local area. Money spent in our community helps our area to develop and prosper. Agriculture provides for the wellbeing of all of us. Agriculture is the main part of our living; there are many things in our local area and world that required agriculture. Buildings, cars, stores, house, and our schools have agricultural materials in them. Agriculture is a gift from God and we humans need to conserve and take care of it because it is our responsibility from God.

Sutter (John), Sutter (County), Sutter (City) – Briefly!

by
Larry Harris

Johann Augustus Sutter was an extraordinary person. The problem is, he was not a good person. His courage and audacity to venture into a wilderness populated by hostile Indians on the bank of the American River, establish a colony, receive a land grant from the Mexican government, create an empire and become the most powerful man in California was, without a doubt, an amazing accomplishment.

However, the man was a liar, a womanizer, an incompetent businessman, a user and abuser of the Indians, an alcoholic and so forth.

Locally, he developed the Hock Farm. It was located where the Sierra Gold Nursery office is, on Garden Highway and Messick Road. It was a “3 x 4” farm – that is it was three miles wide and four miles along the Feather River. Sutter spent \$100,000 to make the farm and agricultural showplace. The orchards included peaches, vineyards, fine grapes and fine vegetable gardens. He had cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The cattle and sheep roamed the country.

He lived there from 1850 to 1865. After a flood in 1862 and a fire that burned down his mansion in 1865, he went to Lititz, Pennsylvania. His mansion burned because he had befriended an ex-soldier, let him stay at the farm, caught him stealing, and had him flogged. For some reason, the soldier didn't like that so he burned the place down.

He lived on a pension in Lititz until he died in 1880. A very

interesting biography is *John Sutter: A Life on the Northern American Frontier* by Albert L. Hurtado. It is available at the Community Memorial Museum and they would appreciate your purchase.

Our county, named after the illustrious John, was one of the original 27 counties in the state. It included most of Placer County and part of Colusa County. There were three towns to start with: Vernon, now gone; Nicolaus; and Yuba City. The county seat moved around until September 18, 1856 when a good courthouse and jail was built in Yuba City at a cost of \$9,400. That building burned down in 1871 and was rebuilt.

The county had 125,000 acres of tules and wetlands. The struggle to reclaim this land was helped by the injunction against hydraulic mining in 1885 and afterwards by the completion of the Sutter Bypass.

There are still some concern about flooding.

As the boundaries were originally word descriptions, there was some confusion as to the actual county lines. Our neighbors to the north assumed that the Buttes were in their county so, of course, they named their county Butte. In 1852 the heads of local government in Butte County petitioned the legislature to include the Buttes in their county. In 1853 the legislature decided that the Marysville Buttes were in Sutter County and that the Butte heads of governments would have to learn to live with their name mistake.

In the southeast corner of the Buttes there was a settlement called

South Butte. It had a building and a post office.

It is unusual for a road to be named for a building but when the water gets high in the streets Yuba citizens take Butte House Road to high ground. If you are traveling to the Sutter Cemetery and have a round trip ticket, you can see an old horse trough on the side of the road where the post office and the famous Butte House once stood.

Near the settlement of South Butte there was an area called Dutch Flats. This peaceful and quiet countryside was invaded by a human dynamo named Peter D. Gardemeyer. He was a salesman selling sewing machines and a patented gate you didn't have to get out of you buggy to open and close.

He called on a widow, Mrs. Herman Erke. It was said that Herman had worked himself to death building lava rock fences on his land. He left his widow considerable property and money. It must have been love at first sight because Peter D. Gardemeyer certainly wouldn't discriminate against a wealthy widow. They married in 1884 and after a few years they sold the ranch and moved to Dutch Flat.

Now that Peter D. had some capital behind him he began to dream up some big ideas. With others he formed a syndicate called the "Sutter County Land and Improvement Company" to build a metropolis called Sutter City.

They bought land, about 360 acres at \$100 per acre. The boom was on. Surveyors began laying out lots at top speed. Under the supervision of Supervisor Humphrey, roads were being built. It became the fastest growing community in Northern California.

People were buying lots so fast they had to open new subdivisions.

To add to the excitement was the discovery of coal at Newkom's place – a two foot-wide vein – and at Moody's there was found a 15 pound piece of coal.

And the railroad was coming.

There was a canal to be dredged from Oroville to Biggs and thence to Sutter.

It was a Boomtown without slot machines. Sutter City was growing so fast they ran out of available lumber. No problem – Gardemeyer contracted for a million bricks from W. A. Walker in Biggs. A kiln was started on the Stohlman ranch and one in town. These bricks were for house construction in Sutter and sold for \$5 a thousand.

The grammar school was dedicated August 17, 1888. The Yuba City brass band played, there was a ball game, good food, fireworks, and a dance. Two thousand people attended. The next week school started with 100 students and two teachers.

A high school was started in the second story of the grammar school in 1893.

An example of the real estate dealing goes like this:

P. D. Gardemeyer found a client in San Francisco, brought him to Sutter and sold him a house and lot for \$850. When the client, Peter Schmitt, came to claim his property he found Fred Best was in legal and full possession of the property. When Schmitt asked Gardemeyer for a refund not only did Gardemeyer not give him a refund he talked Schmitt out of the last \$400 he had. The deal Gardemeyer made was Schmitt would live in Gardemeyer's tank house, he would be Gardemeyer's

gardener, he would receive a salary and Mrs. Gardemeyer would provide him with food.

In 1889 the bubble started deflating. In order to keep the boom booming the promoter had to push hard on the projects they had working.

These were:

1. The railroad was coming.
2. The college of Sutter had been organized, the Methodist Church had given sanction, ten acres of land had been donated. A committee was formed to raise money. The committee was B. F. Walton, M. E. Sanborn, Rev. Willis, George Ohleyer, and others. They needed \$125,000. At first the pledges came in, then nothing.
3. The most grandiose plan was Gardemeyer's idea of a resort hotel on South Butte. South Butte would be terraced, a fence put around it and it would be a vast game preserve of elk, deer, antelope, rabbits, maybe a bear and wild pigs. All Gardemeyer needed was money.
4. A crockery plant was proposed as the Buttes had the "finest crockery clay" in the country. The chinaware would be hauled to Meridian and shipped to San Francisco.

In 1890 the stuff hit the fan. There were mortgage defaults, tax delinquent sales, claims made of obtaining money under false pretense, larceny and selling the same lot to two or more persons.

By the end of 1891 Peter D. Gardemeyer had just plain vanished.

He was next heard of in Texas in 1895 trying another real estate scheme. Pete left behind dozens of people he had cheated out of their last penny. One of these was Peter Schmitt.

On November 17, 1893, Peter Schmitt came to the dining room of Mrs. Gardemeyer's for supper. She said she had called him and when he didn't come they had had supper. When she said she wasn't going to fix supper again Schmitt pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot her three times.

When constable Tharp caught up to Schmitt he was a half mile down the road drinking tea with his friend.

When the doctor examined Mrs. Gardemeyer he said it looked serious, and it was. She died later.

A jury was hard to get because most everybody had already formed an opinion.

When the jury was finally formed, the defense claimed Schmitt was insane and it was caused by Gardemeyer stealing his money and then treating him badly.

Half of the witnesses said insane. Half said sane.

The jury deliberated for one hour and the foreman of the jury, H. Luther, announced, "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

The judge sentenced Schmitt to life imprisonment in San Quentin.

The foreman of the jury was later called "Father of Live Oak."

I call him my great-grandfather Hezakiah Luther.

Nothing much happened in Sutter until 1916 when my mother graduated from Sutter Union High School and then in 1942 when I graduated from there and that's how Sutter City started.

Chronicle of the Kuster Family 1811-2010 (Part 1)

by Jackeline Ojeda

This paper was prepared under the Brandstatt Family History Project. The Project's purpose is to produce histories of longtime Sutter and Yuba County families involved in agriculture, pre-1925, to preserve the history of local agricultural families in our area and make it available to researchers and visitors at the Community Memorial Museum. James Uren, husband of the late Irma Brandstatt Uren, made a gift to the Museum to honor his wife and her father, peach farmer Frank Brandstatt, and family and from this gift a stipend is awarded to the participating student.

This paper is a chronicle of the Kuster family, their life and times. They were among the pioneers of Yuba County and greatly helped shape the history of the area. They were agriculturists, businessmen, politicians and patrons of the community. Beginning with Samuel Kuster, the family greatly impacted both the agricultural interests and development of Yuba and Sutter counties. Their achievements are remembered.

In order to understand the history of the Kuster Family, we must first begin with an overview of California as it appeared to Samuel Kuster when his family first arrived in the state in 1853. While today we view California as the 31st state and the westernmost state of the Union, in 1853 the landscape was a very different one. The Mexican-American War was over and California had only been admitted into the Union three years prior in 1850 as part of the Compromise of 1850 in which banned slavery within the state.¹

At this time California was not only inhabited by American settlers, but also by Native American tribes as well as the Californios, the Mexican residents of California, and the Spanish who had settled and called the land home since 1769.² The acquisition and annexation of California was the culmination of Manifest Destiny, the belief that the United States and its citizens had a "God-given" right to spread the values of American civilization

and expand the nation from ocean to ocean.³

James Marshall's discovery of gold in the American River in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada ignited a frenzy that would amplify the drive toward the west and change the very landscape. Between 1849 and 1852, more than 250,000 "forty-niners," or would-be miners, descended on the state, transforming California from a sparsely populated territory to a booming state.⁴ This population boom transformed small pre-existing settlements into booming cities, such as San Francisco, which by 1853 had grown into a raw, booming city of 50,000.⁵ In addition to making existing settlements more prosperous, the population boom brought about by the Gold Rush also led to the founding of many others. Boom towns rose and fell, spurred on by the ever-increasing numbers of miners, merchants and other enterprising-individuals eager to make their fortunes in the Golden State.

The California Gold Rush, however, was not limited to local miners panning for gold in nearby rivers. The promise of gold and silver drew thousands of people from every corner of the world to the mines of the west. In fact, American author Mark Twain once stated of the diverse peoples brought West by the Gold Rush that "all the peoples of the earth had representative adventures in the Silverland."⁶ English, Scots, Welsh,

Canadians, Mexicans, Italians, Scandinavians, French, Swiss, Chileans and other Southern and Central Americans all flocked to California eager to share in the prosperity. With them came people from as far as Russia, Poland, Greece, Morocco and the Pacific Islands. This polyglot population, typical of mining towns, each with their own unique backgrounds and conditions, all shared the common goal of making their fortunes in the mines of California. In later years, however, the Gold Rush was not limited to individual miners eager to strike it rich but also attracted large corporations.

Before Reaching California

The Kuster family's earliest ancestors can be traced to the Canton of Bern, Switzerland.⁷ In fact, the Kuster surname appears to extend as far back as the records allow. Benetigt Kuster was the earliest ancestor of the Kuster family recorded on the citizens' rolls of Arch, Bern, Switzerland. Unfortunately, not much is known about him other than that he was a cheesemaker by profession and had a younger brother, Urs Custer, who was born on November 9, 1665.⁸ However, despite extensive research into their ancestry, this paper will concern the life and times of the Kuster family beginning in the nineteenth century.

The first of the Kusters to be discussed, and one of the pioneers of Yuba County, was Samuel Kuster. He was born in the town of Berne, Switzerland, on July 28, 1840.⁹ Born to Stephen and Susie Maria Kuster, he was the fourth of nine children.¹⁰ He grew up in Berne until the age of seven when his family immigrated to the United States in 1847.¹¹ The most accurate accounts of his father, Stephen Kuster, state that he was farmer of the middle class. The social, economic and

technological developments in the latter part of the 1830s make this highly likely. During this period agriculture became a more commercial activity, run on rational economic lines, with farmers no longer forced to eke out their existence from agriculture alone. This, along with the fact that they were able to afford the transatlantic passage for all nine children, firmly establishes the Kusters as part of the Swiss middle class.¹²

In Switzerland, the eighteenth century was a period of relative peace and prosperity, until its last decade when French revolutionary troops invaded and destroyed the old political system. The century culminated in turmoil throughout Europe after the French revolution questioned autocratic rule and France subsequently waged wars against European monarchies.

The French Revolution sparked new ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality which were enthusiastically welcomed in many parts of Switzerland, particularly in the subject territories. This made the tight grip exercised by the narrow-based ruling groups liable to be challenged. Observing the drastic changes and strife that had taken place in France as a result of the French Revolution, the ruling circles in Switzerland clamped down hard on any threat to their authority. This resulted in sporadic unrest against the authorities in different parts of Switzerland in the early part of the 1790s.

In 1798, French troops invaded Switzerland and broke the power of the ruling elites, temporarily destroying the cantonal system. In the cantonal system, each canton, or member state, was a fully sovereign state with its own borders, army and currency. This system was replaced by the centralized Helvetic Republic.¹³ This new regime was highly unpopular.

Much of the populace viewed it as a regime imposed by a foreign invading army, which destroyed centuries of Swiss traditions and made Switzerland nothing more than a French satellite state.

In addition, the Swiss resented the fact that they often became embroiled in France's wars with Austria and Russia. When war broke out, Russian and Austrian forces invaded Switzerland and the Swiss refused to fight alongside the French in the name of the Helvetic Republic. These conflicts, along with the power struggle between federalists and centralists in parliament, made the Helvetic Republic unsustainable. Switzerland soon plunged into civil war, causing Napoleon to intervene as a mediator of the Helvetic Republic. In March 1803, he passed the Act of Mediation, which restored the old cantonal system.¹⁴ The restoration of power to the cantons, however, was only temporary. A period of unrest followed with repeated violent clashes until civil war broke out in 1847.¹⁵

Having observed the turmoil and political strife of Switzerland, the Kusters recognized that living in Berne was no longer favorable and decided to immigrate to the United States. The Kusters emigrated from a suburb of Arch in Berne, Switzerland to New Philadelphia, Ohio in 1847.¹⁶ We have no credible data on the Kusters' activities in Ohio, though it is likely that they engaged in farming. The family resided in New Philadelphia until early 1853 when they decided to migrate west.¹⁷ The family then migrated west by ox train through Illinois (where they resided for two years), Missouri and Iowa.¹⁸ Experiencing the hardships and perils of the trail, they were six months en route from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Nevada City, California. Starting with a small band of cattle and a team of mules, their journey proved treacherous and they lost all but

the team, an ox and a cow and were forced to trade the team of mules for provisions by the time they reached Nevada City.¹⁹

The Kusters in California

Upon arrival in Nevada City in autumn of 1853, the Kuster family entered the pioneer's business of individual mining in Yuba County.²⁰ However, very few miners became incredibly wealthy during the gold rush days. In fact, the day to day life of most miners was monotonous, difficult, and more often than not disheartening, with most miners returning home with not a single dime more than when they arrived. Realizing that mining brought little profit, the Kusters' mining endeavor did not last long.

Disillusioned with mining, the Kusters relocated to Erle District in Yuba County in January 1854.²¹ They switched occupations and took up farming in Wheatland, where the family had staked a "government claim" to wheat-growing land.²² During this time period, wheat production in California flourished and wheat acreage grew rapidly on large, extensive ranches, some of which approached one million acres in size. This was due to several factors. The most significant was the ideal wheat-growing conditions provided by the rich soils and dry summers of the Central Valley, primarily in Yuba and Sutter counties. This soon made the region a breadbasket to the gold camps, emerging river towns and the San Francisco nexus. The demand for California wheat, however, was not limited to within the state. Due to its "very white and fine and exceptionally hard and dry" quality, California wheat was prized in Britain and was ideally

suiting to withstand the lengthy sea voyage around Cape Horn, which was necessary during the time predating the construction of the Panama Canal, as well as "the climatic extremes encountered in crossing the equator."²³

Stephen Kuster was killed on a trip back to Nevada City in 1856.²⁴ In a diphtheria epidemic shortly after, Maria Kuster lost several of their children.²⁵ These unfortunate events, despite their tragic nature and close succession, did not deter the Kuster family, who remained in Wheatland and continued to engage in agriculture. Following the death of Stephen Kuster, the Kuster ranch was looked after by his wife Susan "Susie" Maria and three sons, Samuel, Johannes "John" and Frederick "Fred" Kuster.

Samuel Kuster married Mary Elizabeth Reynolds in 1869.²⁶ Reynolds was born in Missouri in 1852, and came to California when a child.²⁷ Samuel Kuster is known to have bought 1500 acres, to which he added from time to time, although the exact date of this is not known. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kuster died of influenza in July, 1918 during the notorious flu pandemic that swept through the United States and much of the world in 1918.²⁸ Samuel Kuster, throughout his life, engaged in general farming, primarily the growing of wheat, and the raising of cattle, and lived to be seventy-eight years of age, passing away in January, 1919, also of influenza.²⁹ Kuster was highly respected in the community for his common-sense methods, and his word of honor, upon which was founded numerous transactions, both private and professional, throughout his life. In addition to agriculture, Kuster was also an active member of the community, being a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge³⁰

and a trustee of Elizabeth School in 1879³¹ and often sponsoring community events, such as a dance he held at his residence on February 5, 1886.³²

Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Kuster had eight children. Three of their daughters, Susie, Maria, and Rosalie, born in 1871, 1874, and 1876, respectively, preceded them to the grave.³³ Their only surviving daughter, Mary "Mamie" Kuster, born in 1886, married Arthur Francis Nutt of Arboga on June 12, 1910³⁴ and went on to have four children, Marie, Myrtle, Nadine and Frances before passing away in 1935 at the age of 49.³⁵ *

Mr. and Mrs. Kuster also had four sons, John D., Martin, Samuel Jr., and Emory Ellsworth. John D. Kuster, whose date of birth is unknown, married Nellie O'Brien in San Francisco in 1909 and served as manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at San Jose for several years.³⁶ Following the death of his wife as a result of heart failure in 1917,³⁷ he married Ella Casserly in San Jose in 1918³⁸ and had one child, Jean Kuster.³⁹

Martin Kuster, born in 1879, was perhaps the most entrepreneurial of the Kuster sons.⁴⁰ He was an agriculturist, engaging in both wheat and rice farming. He later expanded his agricultural endeavors to include the cultivation of peaches in the 1920s.⁴¹ In addition to farming, Kuster was also an esteemed businessman of the community. In fact, family accounts recount his service as a trustee of a Marysville bank and a joint-partner in a gambling business in Marysville's

* Editors' note: Mary and Arthur Nutt had three additional children – Minnie, Willard and Howard – who drowned in a pond near their home in 1931. (Appeal-Democrat, April 6, 1931)

Chinatown.⁴² He is also known to have at one point been an associate in a logging operation, owning a lumber mill.⁴³ Kuster married Ada Woodroffe of Mooney Flat in 1904 and had three children, Reynolds Loomer, Muriel and Veda Kuster before his death in 1930 at the age of fifty-one.⁴⁴

Samuel Kuster Jr., the second youngest son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Reynolds Kuster, was born on the old Kuster ranch on July 20, 1883.⁴⁵ He attended the Elizabeth Grammar School, and since his youth had always shared his father's deep-seated interest in agriculture. He was granted 460 acres of his father's original 1500 acre ranch, where he built his home, which many described as "a fine modern country home."⁴⁶

However, unlike his father whose area of interest in agriculture was the cultivation of wheat, Samuel Kuster Jr. branched out into the raising of sheep, a very lucrative enterprise during that time period. In fact, in the second decade of statehood, the raising of sheep in California developed beyond the need for meat and focused shifted to the production of wool. The raising of wool-producing breeds of sheep, such as the French and Spanish Merino breeds, began to take hold. Agriculturists concluded that while local markets had been flooded with the overproduction of mutton, wool production for the world supply was far less likely to be overdone.

As predicted, the mutton-producing varieties of sheep, which dominated the sheep ranching industry during the 1850s, gave way to wool-producing breeds, allowing the wool industry to flourish into the late 1890s.⁴⁷ Samuel Kuster, Jr. devoted most of his attention and acreage to

the raising of sheep and was extremely successful in this important field of California agriculture.

Samuel Kuster Jr. was also politically active and became influential in local Republican ranks. However, he was known to be broadminded in his political outlook, and among the first to support any well-qualified candidate or sensible proposition, which was well-endorsed by his fellow-citizens and of benefit to the community. In addition to politics, Kuster was also active in several community organizations. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, Sutter Lodge No. 100, as well as the Rebekah Lodge.

These organizations were derivatives of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an altruistic fraternal organization which dates back to eighteenth century Britain and derives its unusual name from the fact that its members were called "odd" because during the time period when the order was founded, it was rather odd to find persons organized for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and of pursuing acts of charity.⁴⁸ They were highly active in Wheatland beginning in the mid-1860s, where their civic and philanthropic efforts were aimed towards aiding and improving the community.⁴⁹

At Sacramento, on April 18, 1907, Mr. Samuel Kuster married Ethel Winifred Harrison, a native of Santa Rosa who moved to Wheatland in 1905 when her father took up farming in the region.⁵⁰ Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kuster: Robert, Donald, Frederick, Billie Everett and Elizabeth Winifred.⁵¹ Samuel Kuster Jr. passed away in 1919 from influenza at the age of 36 during the great flu pandemic that swept through the United States from 1918 to 1919.⁵² He was survived by his

children and wife Ethel, who lived to be 74 years of age before her death in 1962.⁵³

The youngest son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Reynolds Kuster, Emory Ellsworth Kuster, was born on the old Kuster ranch on December 7, 1889.⁵⁴ He attended the Elizabeth district school, and then entered the family business of agriculture. Prior to the death of his father, Samuel Kuster Sr. in 1919, he leased about 1500 acres of farming land northeast of Wheatland, where he successfully engaged in raising sheep and growing wheat.⁵⁵ The exact dates for this are not known. Following the death of his esteemed father the family estate was divided into 560 acre tracts for each of the three sons. Emory Ellsworth relocated to his portion of the family estate, seven miles north of Wheatland, where he continued to raise sheep, averaging about 700 head each season, as well as engaging in the growing of wheat.⁵⁶

Much like his brother, Samuel Kuster Jr., Emory Ellsworth was also actively involved in politics. He was a supporter of the Republican Party and firmly believed in the party's favorable attitude toward the protection of American industry. However, despite being an avid supporter Republican, he also believed in casting aside partisanship in the matter of local issues and acting in the best interest of the community at large. Mr. Kuster was also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and a member of Sutter Lodge No. 100 of Wheatland, since the age of 21.⁵⁷ He was also a member of the Elizabeth-Lone Tree Farm Center, a local farmers association.⁵⁸

On a trip to Portland, Oregon, Emory Ellsworth Kuster married Grace

Louise Derrickson, a native of Springfield, Ohio and daughter of Daniel and Louise L. Derrickson, on December 15, 1910.⁵⁹ Mrs. Grace Louise Kuster had the dual advantage of having attended both grammar and high school, graduating from Marysville High School in 1909, and then going on to attend Heald's Business College in Oakland, from which she was graduated in 1910 prior to marrying Mr. Kuster. Mr. Emory Ellsworth and Grace Louise Kuster had three children, Emory Ellsworth Jr., Ruth and David.⁶⁰ The exact date of Mr. Kuster's death is not known.

Throughout their lives, these descendants of Stephen and Susie Maria Kuster carried on their pioneering resolve and zeal for agriculture. They were among the early farmers of Yuba County, establishing thriving farms and ranches and engaging in the cultivation of wheat and rice and later the raising of livestock. Their achievements, however, were not limited to agriculture. They also went on to partake in entrepreneurial ventures, including partnering in a logging company and investing in a gambling operation in Marysville's historic Chinatown. In addition to agriculture achievement and entrepreneurial success, they also made a name for themselves in the community by becoming members of service organizations, such as the Rebekah Lodge and the Odd Fellows, and becoming actively involved in politics. Above all, they made invaluable contributions to the growth and history of Yuba and Sutter counties and enriched the communities they lived in. (*continued in the October issue*)

¹ James L. Roark et al., *The American Promise: A History of the United States, Volume I: To 1877*, 4th ed., (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2008), 412.

² Kevin Starr, *California: A History* (New York: The Random House Publishing Group, 2005), xvi.

³ James L. Roark et al., *The American Promise: A History of the United States, Volume II: from 1865*, 4th ed., (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2009), 512.

⁴ James L. Roark et al., *The American Promise: A History of the United States, Volume I: To 1877*, 4th ed., (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2008), 364.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 364.

⁶ James L. Roark et al., *The American Promise; A History of the United States, Volume II: from 1865*, 4th ed., (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2009), 522.

⁷ Ernst Kuster, *Kuster Familien-Chronik: 1650-1980*, (Berne: 1988), 23.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 23.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 23.

¹⁰ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

¹¹ Pioneer of Erle District Passes," *Marysville Appeal*, January 3, 1919.

¹² Ernst Kuster, *Kuster Familien-Chronik: 1650-1980*, (Berne: 1988), 16.

¹³ Wilhelm Oechsli, *History of Switzerland: 1499-1914* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922), 316.

¹⁴ Wilhelm Oechsli, *History of Switzerland: 1499-1914* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922), 350.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 390.

¹⁶ Ernst Kuster, *Kuster Familien-Chronik: 1650-1980*, (Berne: 1988), 16.

¹⁷ "Samuel Kuster Yuba Pioneer Died Today," *The Marysville Democrat*, 2 January 1919.

¹⁸ Ernst Kuster, *Kuster Familien-Chronik: 1650-1980*, (Berne: 1988), 16.

¹⁹ "Samuel Kuster Yuba Pioneer Died Today," *The Marysville Democrat*, 2 January 1919.

²⁰ "Samuel Kuster Yuba Pioneer Died Today," *The Marysville Democrat*, 2 January 1919.

²¹ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City California.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Barbara Melitta Stengel, "A California River Town: The Early History of Nicolaus, 1840-1900" (MA Thesis, California State University, Chico, Chico, 2004), 194.

²⁴ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

²⁵ Ernst Kuster, *Kuster Familien-Chronik: 1650-1980*, (Berne: 1988), 19.

²⁶ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Verna Kuster. Interviewed by the author. Yuba City, California, August 21, 2010.

²⁹ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

³⁰ Thompson and West, *History of Yuba County*, (Oakland: Thompson and West, 1879), 82.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 102.

³² "Dance at Sam Kuster's," *Wheatland Graphic*, February 6, 1886.

³³ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

³⁴ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties*

with Biographical Sketches, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1140.

³⁵ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

³⁶ "Mrs. J.D. Kuster Dies Suddenly in San Jose," *Marysville Appeal*, July 6, 1917.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ "Former Resident Weds in San Jose," *Marysville Appeal*, March 3, 1918.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties with Biographical Sketches*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1251.

⁴⁶ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties with Biographical Sketches*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1250.

⁴⁷ Claude B. Hutchison, ed., *California Agriculture*, (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946), 53.

⁴⁸ "About Us: To Improve and Elevate the Character of Man," International Order of the Oddfellows, <http://www.ioof.org/aboutus.html>, (accessed 25 July 2010).

⁴⁹ Kathy Sedler, "Yuba County: California History," California Genealogy and History Archives, <http://www.calarchives4u.com/history/yuba/chap26.txt>, (accessed 25 July 2010).

⁵⁰ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties with Biographical Sketches*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1251.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 1251.

⁵² Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties with Biographical Sketches*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1231.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 1231.

⁵⁶ Peter Delay, *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties with Biographical Sketches*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1924), 1231.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1232.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1232.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 1231.

⁶⁰ Kuster Family Papers, Yuba City, California.

Buttes Picnic a Success!

This spring the Historical Society tried something new – a casual picnic in the Buttes. And it's no big surprise that those who attended had nothing but good things to say. "It was fun eating lunch with cows." "The Dean Ranch is a gorgeous place for a picnic!" "Can we do this again next year?" And the answer is... absolutely! There's clearly an interest from folks who aren't up for hiking to spend some time among the wildflowers and the wildlife (however tame it may be). So yes, we'll do this again next year!

Even History Needs Email

Well, we're finally scooting into the current century with an email address....

SutterCoHistory@aol.com

If you'd like to be on our email distribution lists for notices and reminders of events, please email the above address and we'll add you. We have no current plans to stop our regular mailings for those who want them, and everyone will continue to receive the Sutter County Historical Society News Bulletin in their real-life mailboxes.

Ettl Hall Garden

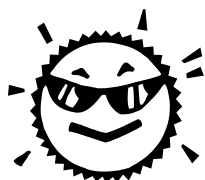
Thanks to the generosity of the Schnabel-Dean families and the Sutter Buttes Garden Club, Ettl Hall will soon be surrounded by lush greenery and flowering plants. The plans are drawn and approved, the funding is available, and the Garden Club is ready to start digging in.

Happy Anniversary

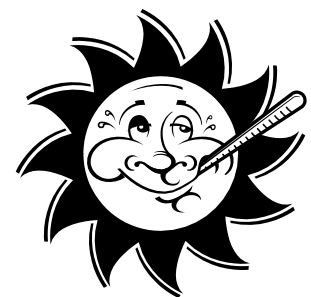
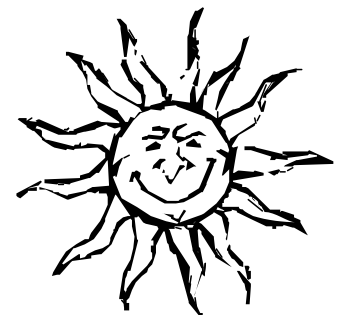
The Live Oak Women's Club celebrated its 100th anniversary this spring with a luncheon at Ruthy's in Yuba City. The party was attended by members, past and present; descendants of members; and special guests, including past president Kathleen Ruzich, whose mother, Mrs. Cecil Ford, was a charter member; Mary Crane, granddaughter of charter member Mary Stafford; and Live Oak Mayor Gary Balland. Current president Susan Ladara welcomed the guests; past-president Audrey Breeding read the Collect, an opening prayer from the 1939 club bulletin; and Helen Powell Heenan, Mary Stafford Spilman Crane and Leona Neal Pennington, past-presidents all, shared memories of club activities. Audrey Breeding presented flowers to past presidents. In addition to those mentioned above, past presidents included Marge Hansen and Janice Schmidl.

Here's to another hundred years!

Puzzling



M H I P E A C H E S Q P T V K
 S M D S O T T A M E D D Z K H
 I A A L A F A I R B A N K S Q
 V P P S A X Z O H S M O Q B L
 R I Y K U D U S T B O W L L T
 A C M H L L E H C T I M A R R
 J N K U S T E R O Y I B U E A
 I I Z D V F O X A L E W K T C
 Z C S N E R J P M S T A H T H
 T M P S J A J O A N N A Z U E
 M U E S U M N B C H R I L S L
 T T E L L A H S C H N A B E L
 V J L B D I O H O N O R A R Y
 I S R E D A O L E L Z Z U M X
 J B D Z F J H O C K F A R M Q



Baseball	Dean
DeMattos	Dustbowl
Fairbanks	Hallett
Hockfarm	Honorary
Jarvis	Joanna
Kuster	Mitchell
Museum	Muzzleloaders
Peaches	Picnic
Rachel	Schnabel
Sutter	Twu

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July

- 12 CHILDREN'S PROGRAM WITH SIERRA MUZZLELOADERS
10 A.M. IN HOWARD HARTER PARK (BEHIND THE MUSEUM)

AUGUST

- 4 LAST DAY TO SEE BASEBALL MEMORIES EXHIBIT
9 BOOK SIGNING FOR *THE MAKING OF YOSEMITE*, MUSEUM,
7:00 P.M.
10 RECEPTION FOR BUTTES PHOTOGRAPHERS, MUSEUM, 6-8 P.M.
24 *THEN & NOW EXHIBIT* OPENS, MUSEUM, 6-8 P.M.

SEPTEMBER

- 28 CHINESE-AMERICAN EXHIBIT OPENS, MUSEUM, 6-8 P.M.

OCTOBER

- 13 GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, RUTHY'S, 11:30 A.M.
PROGRAM: *BROWNS VALLEY* BY ROBERTA D'ARCY