

SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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COVER PICTURE

"In 1892, contributions of money and labor by residents of the area, and a site that had belonged to Pennington, resulted in the erection of the church which was dedicated in January, 1893. It was non-denominational and became known as the 'People's Church'".

From THE TOWN OF PENNINGTON by
Jessica Bird

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FROM OUR PRESIDENT

The Sutter County Historical Society is a necessary institution. From the beginning of our organization there have been several objectives.

The first was to have a museum for the preservation of Sutter County artifacts and records. This objective has become a reality and is a very good example of what the concentrated efforts of a few dedicated individuals can accomplish. The present museum is an excellent start, but it should be regarded as just the beginning of a much more elaborate cultural center. Our community needs more opportunities to benefit from the story that history has to tell.

Another of our objectives is to generate a pictorial history of our county. A film of this type has many ramifications: as a purely historical document, a tool for the teacher, a sales pitch for the civic club, and an object of sheer enjoyment. The demand is present for such a film. It should be obtained now.

We are the custodians of the county's past. It is our duty to preserve and protect its story. Our quarterly meetings should be for enjoyment as well as enlightenment. In the NEWS BULLETIN we have the written story; in the meetings, the personal story. Both are important, and we hope more and more members will take advantage of both.

Randolph A. Schnabel

THE TOWN OF PENNINGTON

by

Jessica Bird

The Sutter Buttes, rising abruptly from the flat Sacramento Valley, have been a lodestone to travelers ever since an 1806 Spanish explorer was the first white man to sight the lone mountain.

Following the Spaniards, who were intent on founding more missions in "Alta" California, and the fur trappers-- first of whom was the famed Jedediah Strong Smith in 1826--came farmers from "The States." They began settling near the towering buttes about 1850, many of them after mining for gold.

Since that year, when the original California counties were established, the buttes have been located both in Butte and Sutter counties, as boundaries were changed by the legislators. Since 1856, however, Sutter County has included the mountain and nearby lands. Early map-makers called the mountain "Marysville Buttes" and it was not until 1949 that federal authorities officially designated it "Sutter Buttes." Before white men came, Indians of the area are said to have known the buttes as the "Spirit Mountain" or "Mountain of the Breathing Spirit."

The three principal peaks are South Butte at 2,132 feet; North Butte, 1,863 feet and West Butte, 1,681 feet elevation.

There are many lesser peaks of the solitary range, which has a base circumference of only about 25 miles.

Communities which grew up after the American influx were named for the peaks: "South Butte," presently Sutter, after long being called "Sutter City"; "West Butte," once a thriving center, now hardly a memory to most county residents; and "North Butte," which later took the name of Pennington in honor of John T. Pennington, one of the early landowners there. Although many persons took up land along the east side of the buttes, no business community was established there.

Though Pennington's "town," about 10 miles west of Live Oak, now is a thing of the past, there still are numerous residents thereabouts, and farming remains the most important source of livelihood. Exploitation by the early-comers of natural resources included the felling of the forests surrounding the mountain to provide fuel for paddle-wheel river boats, and the harvesting of wild hay, which found a ready market before the plow turned up great acreages for raising field crops. Orchards also were planted and many yet thrive in the fertile soil near the mountain, which geologists have established as a prehistoric volcano. The raising of livestock remains one of the principal industries near the buttes.

The pioneers, drilling for water, discovered that gas existed beneath the buttes, leading many years later, when the fuel source became valuable, to the present extensive and lucrative development.

In 1960 a launching base was placed underground near Pennington, one of three Intercontinental Titan Missile bases



W. Sam Near, a native of Pennington, now retired and living in Yuba City, recently took up art as a hobby. He is shown here with two of his paintings, one of the town of Pennington as he remembers it, and the other of the church from a photograph of that building. The church, built in 1892 - 93, burned in 1955 after having stood unused for a number of years.

(Photo courtesy of the Appeal-Democrat)

in charge of Beale Air Force Base. However, after its completion, the entire project was abandoned in 1964 by the War Department and the equipment dismantled and sold in 1966.

John T. Pennington, civil engineer and farmer, whose name was taken by the town of North Butte, was born in Missouri, June 6, 1819. Attracted by the California Gold Rush he crossed the plains in 1849, arriving in Sacramento August 29. In 1862 he made his way to Sutter County and obtained 525 acres at North Butte. By 1879 he not only shared ownership with another pioneer, S. J. Stabler, of about 1,700 acres of Sutter and Yuba county lands, but had acquired a hotel, the "North Butte House." The hotel originally had been built in 1860 by George Strickland. It was burned, but was rebuilt and passed into the hands of several other owners before Pennington.

In September 1867, Pennington first was elected Sutter county surveyor. He served through 1868-69 but in the latter year G. W. Smith was elected to the office, only to resign soon after his term started in 1870. The county supervisors appointed Pennington to fill the vacancy and from May 5, 1870 through 1871 he continued to serve. In 1873 he published a complete map of the county, which on May 3, 1873 the supervisors made official.

Pennington was injured when thrown from his buggy, the evening of Friday, November 13, 1891 and died at his home the following day as a result of the accident. The funeral was

held Sunday, November 17, at the Methodist Episcopal (South) church in Yuba City, Second and C Streets. It was attended by a large crowd and the Rev. J. F. Batchelder of Gridley officiated. According to an account in the Marysville Daily Appeal, he "preached a very eloquent and touching sermon. On the handsome metallic casket were placed many, appropriate floral offerings." Pall bearers were W. T. Spilman, J. J. Brown, Thomas Clyma, J. H. Myers, Gilbert Smith, and A. H. Lame.

The will of Pennington, probated in Sutter County Superior court, named Bettie Draper Hogeboom, his adopted daughter, as sole heir. She was the wife of Frank Hogeboom, who was executor of the estate, with M. E. Sanborn as attorney.

Pennington continued as a thriving community. Among the town buildings, which long since have disappeared, were a two-story schoolhouse, a steepled church, general store, two blacksmith shops (those forerunners of today's garages), a hotel and numerous dwellings.

The school building was erected in 1877, jointly by the school district and a newly-instituted Odd Fellows lodge. The lodge formed the North Butte Hall Assn., Sept. 10, 1877, and sold stock to help pay for the building that cost \$1,100. The second floor was the lodge hall. The school remained in use until 1954, though the lodge (North Butte Lodge, No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows) was moved bodily to Live Oak in 1904 and still operates there. Because the old school did not comply with modern state construction laws, it was razed in 1954 and a two-room school supplanted it to continue



Mrs. Rosemary Redhair of Yuba City, a native of Pennington, and Melvin A. Schuler, Sr., long a resident of Tierra Buena, were photographed at the Sutter County Museum in Yuba City with a painting of the old Pennington church, by Melvin A. Schuler, Jr., who recently presented it to the museum. The younger Schuler, who grew up in Sutter County, now is widely known as an artist and professor at the Humboldt State College. (Photo courtesy of the Appeal-Democrat)

North Butte district needs. It was one of the last three one-teacher schools operating in Sutter County, and continued in such use until 1965 when the district was absorbed by the Live Oak Unified School District. In 1967 the building was moved to the Live Oak High School campus, where it remains in use.

James N. Spilman, residing on North Butte Road, was one of the last trustees of the North Butte school, and now is a member of the unified district board. The Spilman family dates back into pioneer days, as his great-grandfather operated a stage house in Strawberry Valley during the Gold Rush era. James N. Spilman is the son of Lloyd Spilman, who also formerly was a North Butte school trustee, and a grandson of Bruce Spilman. The James Spilmans have two children. Records show that in 1879 the North Butte school had an enrollment of 54, between the ages of 5 and 17 years.

The old schoolhouse served as a community center for many years. A plaque near the site on North Butte Road was erected there jointly in 1955 by Oak Leaf Parlor, No. 285, Native Daughters of the Golden West, of Live Oak, and the IOOF lodge. A picture on the plaque shows an outside stairway leading to the second floor of the building.

As the building became inadequate for the growing population, the desire for a church edifice also grew. In 1892, contributions of money and labor by residents of the area and a site that had belonged to Pennington resulted in the erection of the church which was dedicated in January, 1893. It was non-denominational and became known as the "People's Church." After families began leaving the community the church

finally was closed. It was kept in acceptable repair, however, despite some vandalism, before it burned in 1955 from undetermined cause.

The history of the church as preserved by a member of the pioneer Fairlee family of North Butte was read at commemoration services held March 29, 1934. Nettie Fairlee Ballard (1867-1943), youngest of the children of George Washington Fairlee and Mary Williams Fairlee Pugh, was the author. Her presentation was as follows:

"Dear Friends and Kind Neighbors: I will ask you to have patience with me while I attempt to tell you something of the history of our church.

"When the idea was presented to me of holding commemoration services here at Easter time, I was thrilled with the thought. Never supposed but without doubt I would sit with folded hands and enjoy it. But when I was asked to relate what I could remember about it, that was a jolt. I had some perplexing moments. I looked frantically around for someone else to take this off my hands. But it seemed I was elected for the job.

"I wish I could have memorized what I have written, but that's entirely too much of a strain for this old brain and I'll have to read it to you.

"In past years of my life and longer ago, it was the custom for all public meetings to be held in the school house--church services, Sunday school, singing school, elections, ice-cream socials, and sometimes a magic lantern show. As

the community grew the school house became too crowded for grown people and children, too. About 1891 we had two ministers preaching here--of course on different Sundays. A Mr. W. B. Berry, a Christian minister from College City and Mr. J. A. Batchelder from Gridley.

"Sometime--I think in 1891--our Mr. Berry brought an evangelist, Rev. E. B. Ware here and they held a very successful three weeks meeting in the school house. He was a very wonderful speaker and an exceptional singer. Miss Hannah Hubbs was the organist at the time and Mr. Ware complimented her for being so faithful, always on time and never missing a meeting. He assembled all the singers and had them join her around the organ. They brought chairs from the Odd Fellows hall over the school house to accommodate the choir and other people, too.

"These meetings drew such a large attendance, it caused the people to feel the need of a church building. As I remember, Mr. Berry was the promoter. Anyway, not long after this meeting one morning he and Mr. John Myers came to our house. Mr. Berry had a paper with an agreement written to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of building a union church, which afterwards they called a People's Church so that any religious denominations would be welcome to use it.

"Mr. Myers, familiarly called "Uncle Johnie," told my step-father, Aaron Pugh, familiarly called "Old Dad," to write his name first and the amount he would contribute, that he (Mr. Myers) would double (match) it, which they did

and it was generous. In fact, I think I'll tell you the amount--\$250 apiece.

"They traveled on through the neighborhood with the paper. I will not quote other contributions, but people responded well and a goodly sum was acquired. Many others gave liberally and some that didn't feel able to give money contributed labor for which they were given credit. Many of these people have passed on--my dear mother among them. Quite a number are still with us. The oldest one living that subscribed is W. F. Spilman, now living in East Butte. Next are his brothers, J. D. and H. B. Spilman, all three in their 80's, and we think they are wonderful old boys yet.

"The land where the church stands was donated by J. T. Pennington, for whom the little town of Pennington was named. Palmer and Jenkins of Gridley had the contract for the building. Mr. Matt Rose of Gridley donated the Bible stand. If I remember it rightly the church was built in the fall of 1892, and the dedication services were held the last Sunday in January, 1893.

"That was a day to be remembered. The church was crowded until all could not be seated. People came from West Butte, Gridley, Live Oak, and from out on the plains between here and Gridley. Both ministers officiated. Miss Hannah was the organist. Some that were in the choir that day are present tonight.

"When the building was completed, it was all paid for and no debt was hanging over it for which we were duly proud.

"We can boast of but one wedding being solemnized in it --Max Binder and Florence Fairlee, now living in Marysville.

"The little church is specially sacred to navy of Is, where services were held for our loved ones who have passed to the Great Beyond."

It was recorded afterwards that the last function held in the church was July 1, 1939, when James Clark of the Encinal district and Eleanor Ballard, a granddaughter of Nettie Fairlee Ballard, were married at the church.

B. B. Adams, a farmer, was Sunday School superintendent at the church for many years until he moved to the Central Gaither district about 1914. Belle Fairlee Spilman (Mrs. H. B. Spilman) succeeded him as Sunday School superintendent and was the last to hold this office for the People's Church.

A copy of the church subscription list was preserved by Mrs. Ballard with her script of the commemoration speech. This showed 44 contributors of money and a total of \$1,570. The pledge to contribute, signed by the Pennington residents and others, shows the following names: Aaron Pugh, J. H. Myers, Mrs. Mary Fairlee Pugh, F. and S. H. Hogeboom, Adam Hubbs, A. H. Lamme, C. Williams, T. S. Clyma, Margaret Spilman, H. B. Spilman, W. D. Barker, F. L. Neer, J. J. and T. M. Bruce, J. J. Bruce, Jr., J. C. Fairlee, C. A. Kennedy, E. W. Cummins, D. Fairlee, Charles Bruce, John Silvera, J. C. Kingsbury, W. A. Reynolds, A. E. Crain, Mrs. Adda Taylor, T. H. and S. C. Ferguson, G. W. Fairlee, W. R. Bruce, W. T. Spilman, C. H. Eachus, L. J. Cope, T. C. Rohrback, J. D. Spilman, Henry Fairlee,

M. A. Snavelly, F. H. Graves, A. W. Graves, G. M. Graves, A. B. Coffey, William Manuel, L. M. Shelly, Mrs. Cynthia Sanborn, Dr. Ferguson, J. Martin, and Ed Hogeboom.

Among very early comers to North Butte area were Dr. William McMurtry and son, John W., who came from Kentucky and farmed 1,600 acres about 1852; and Joseph Hogeboom, who came from New York by way of Illinois, arriving in North Butte in 1857. He obtained 1,350 acres.

The Fairlee family emigrated across the plains in 1852 from Iowa and reached the Sierra Nevada Mts. only to be blocked by heavy snows at Emigrant Gap. They went to the La Porte area where they mined, continuing their journey the next spring to Marysville. There they lived in a large brick house, said to be still standing, on B Street near Second. The family then included George Washington Fairlee, born in Ohio in 1807; his wife, Mary Williams Fairlee, born in Canada July 1, 1827; and their sons, John C. and George Warren Fairlee, both born in Iowa. A daughter, Alice, was born December 26, 1855, in Marysville and when only a few months old was carried in her mother's arms as Mrs. Fairlee rode horseback on a sidesaddle to reach their new home at "Butte Mountain." The Fairlee house, still in use as a dwelling, was known in early days as the "White House." Fairlee, Sr., took up a large acreage in Sutter and Butte counties north of the buttes. Three Other Fairlee children were born there--Belle on July 3, 1859; Stephen A. Douglas on June 21, 1861; and Nettie on June 29, 1867.

The elder Fairlee was killed in an accident near Butte Sunday, November 20, 1870, when the horses drawing a two-seated wagon bolted as part of the harness broke. Fairlee, with some of his children and a school teacher, Mrs. Cox, were returning from the funeral of a child of the James G. Dow family when the accident occurred "near Live Oak House" on North Butte Road. Fairlee tried to control the team, but was thrown from the vehicle and instantly killed. The wagon overturned and the other occupants were thrown out, but without serious injuries. Mrs. Fairlee had remained at home with her younger children. The funeral of Fairlee took place in Marysville at the old Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the Marysville Pioneer Society of which he was a member. He was buried in the Marysville City Cemetery.

On August 20, 1877, in Yuba City, his widow married Aaron Pugh, a native of Ohio, born in 1823. Pugh came to California in 1850 and obtained 1,900 acres of land that originally had been settled by Cullen Lee and Dr. Lee, brothers. Mrs. Pugh, who was his third wife, died July 22, 1895, at Pennington. Her funeral was held there but interment was in the Marysville cemetery Fairlee family plot. A strange occurrence marred the solemnity of the event. As the hearse, followed by numerous other vehicles, proceeded from Live Oak to Marysville, one of the black horses drawing it toppled over dead, apparently from the excessive July heat. There was some delay before the cortege could continue to the

cemetery. Mrs. Pugh's property, including about 600 acres, had been kept separate from the Pugh holdings, and was left to the six Fairlee children.

Aaron Pugh died June 30, 1897 at Pennington, and the funeral was held there. Interment was in the Pugh family burial ground "Peace Valley" close to North Butte Mountain. The cemetery is on private property. It is noted on a marker erected by the Live Oak N.D.G.W. Parlor on December 10, 1950, located near North Butte Road. Pugh's separate property was left to his daughter Eliza by a previous marriage (Mrs. S. A. Hogeboom) and two of his grandchildren by a deceased daughter.

Descendants of Pennington families still live in or near Sutter County. Among them is the Fairlee family. A grandson of the senior Fairlees is Bert Ballard, eldest son of Lee A. Ballard and Nettie Fairlee Ballard. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ballard live in Live Oak. One of their daughters, Eleanor, and her husband, James Clark, also live in Live Oak. They have four children. Another daughter, Laura Lee, is the wife of Marvin Justus of Gridley. They have three children.

Mrs. Rosemary Redhair of Yuba City, a sister of Bert Ballard and the youngest in the Lee A. Ballard family, is the widow of Raymond P. Redhair, who died in 1959. Their only child, Dorothy Rae, is the wife of Wallace J. Coats of Sacramento and Marysville. He is a son of the late Superior Judge Arthur W. Coats of Sutter County. They have four children.

Mrs. Verd Hines of Grimes, who had two sons, and Mrs. Blanche Stohlman of Concord, are two other children of the Lee A. Ballard family.

There also are descendants of the Frank L. and Emma (Hogeboom) Neer family yet living in this area. Neer, a native of Ohio, who came to California from Michigan as a young man, got to Pennington about the '70's and obtained 120 acres of farmland. On December 30, 1883, in Yuba City, he married Miss Hogeboom of Pennington, a native of California. Their three children are Mrs. Mabel McMurtry of Napa, Mrs. Olive Gross of Yuba City, and W. Sam Neer of Yuba City.

The Pennington area was a peaceful community in general, and people there were shocked on April 8, 1897, when a violent quarrel involving John P. Madden, 55, and John J. Bruce, Jr., 26, resulted in the death of Bruce from gunshot wounds inflicted by Madden. The encounter, at the village store, took place in daylight and was witnessed by pupils on the grounds of the nearby schoolhouse. Bruce died the following day and Madden was charged with murder. He was given two separate trials by juries in the Sutter County Superior Court, in June and again in October, without a verdict being reached. At the first trial the jury split 6-6, and at the second trial stood 10 for acquittal and two for manslaughter. Superior Judge E. A. Davis, who had presided at the trials, declared that because of the two mistrials the defendant could not receive a fair trial in Sutter County; and on October 30 he dismissed the action against Madden.

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Sutter County Farmer, 1897

STEAMBOAT OBLIVION by

Kirby M. Harris

The importance of the river shipping services to the Marysville - Yuba City area during the middle of the 19th Century can never be understated. Without it, overland freighting to Sacramento would have taken two weeks; that to San Francisco, a month. The very fact that the river services (and later the railroads) did exist prolonged the necessity of heavy-duty overland roads until the automobile era. Although wagon roads were becoming quite prominent after the first decade of this area's settlement, they could not even begin to compare, on a tonnage carrying basis, with the riverways and railways.

The cessation of the riverboat service was forced by two factors: mining debris clogging the rivers and the construction of railroads. Within a period of less than ten years after inception the hydraulic mining operations (which were dependent on Marysville as being not only the head of navigation on the Feather and Yuba rivers but also their supply center) had produced a definite negative effect on the navigability of the rivers, even the area around the mouth of the Yuba. This resulted in the more frequent use of the Sutter County landing facilities along the Feather. This,

in turn, presented a challenge to railroad theorists, as there was by this time a definite need for transportation connections directly to Marysville.

As time progressed, the rivers became more laden with the mining debris and the feasibility of tapping the area's economy by rail lines became more favorable. There was now a need for efficient transporting of the great agricultural stores of Sutter County along with those developing in Yuba County.

Fate of the riverboats was sealed when the area's "big four" in the total transportation picture--D. E. Knight, W. T. Ellis, Sr., N. D. Rideout, and A. C. Bingham--began to talk "Railroad!" The result was the cessation of regular river service and a combination of short-line railroads which eventually were linked in a nebulous state by one owner, now called the Southern Pacific.

The theory on river transportation, however, is still as well founded as it ever has been, river service being the most natural heavy-service transporter. From the time the mining debris began to put a halt to the shallow-draft schooners, attempts have been made to maintain or reinstate their services.

After the flood of 1907, clearing and grubbing of portions of the river bottoms was done by the Marysville Levee Commission in an attempt to facilitate the flow of future flood waters. This operation also relieved the river snag conditions, affording a clearer channel for navigation should

such again be desired. As the last scheduled riverboat to land in the area had done so in 1896, however, it seems obvious that any riverbottom work was done mainly for flood control. (Though the possibility of renewed boat service, it appears, still was on the mind of W. T. Ellis, Jr., of the levee commission.)

By 1908 the valley was feeling the effects of the new Western Pacific Railroad, the Northern Electric Railway, and the Great Western Power Company, the latter of which was then constructing its transmission system. One shipment of materials for the power company made on May 24, 1908, approximated 300 tons of tower structural members, gussets, cross arms, and bolts; and the riverboat afforded the most economical mover. The shipment on a barge was made in tandem with a riverboat, the notable "Dover" (see SCHS Bulletin of 7.21.59 for photo). The boat-barge combination bumped and crunched its way through the miles of snags in the Sacramento and lower Feather rivers and arrived at Yuba City 13½ hours after it had left Sacramento. A second load of 400 tons was towed up to Yuba City on June 14. This time the crew was prepared and, with the use of dynamite, "blasted" the route up the Feather.

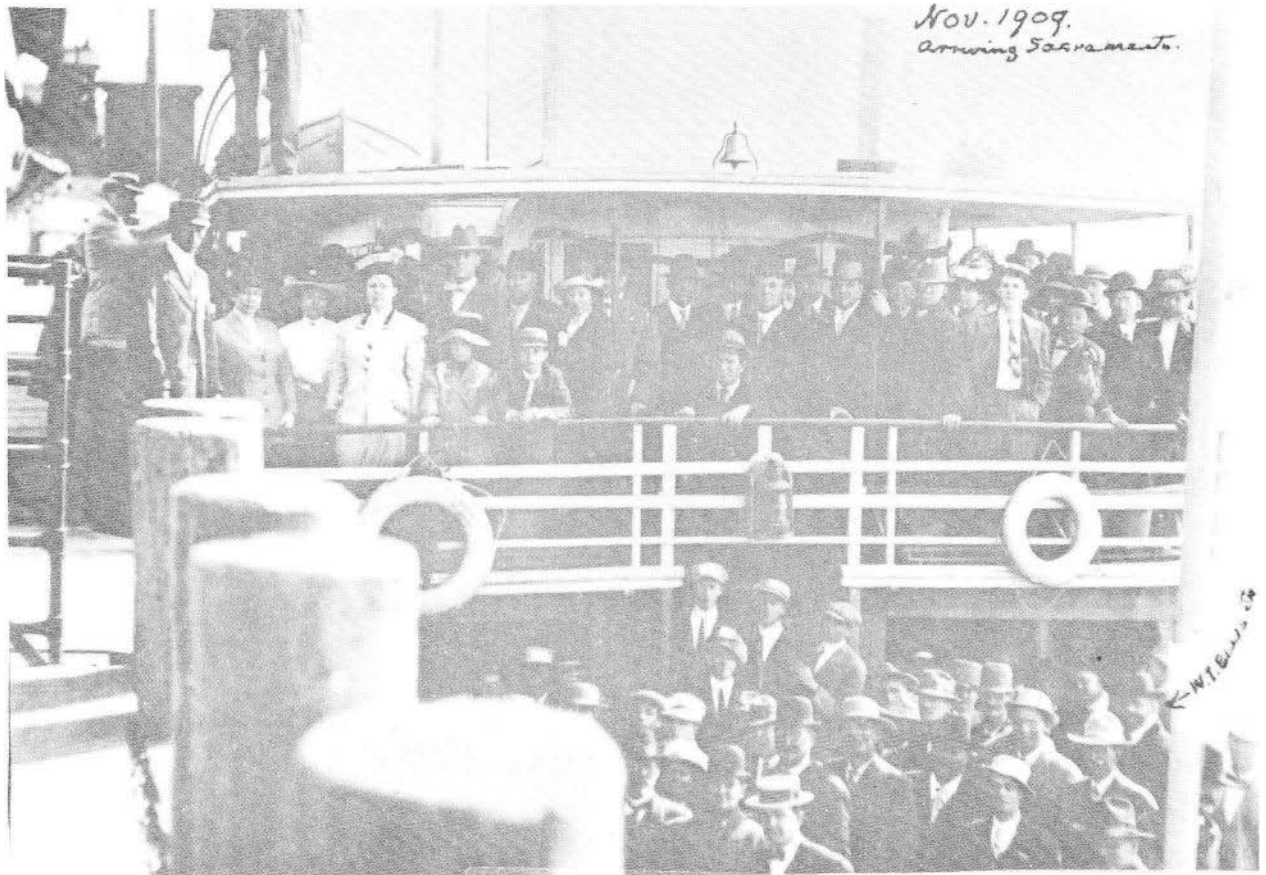
Due to the questionable success of the "Dover" and even more due to the channel cut through the snags, the SS "Flora" made two trips, one on June 22, the final one July 2, 1908. On those trips snags of any formidable proportions were encountered only near Nicolaus on the Feather. As the "Flora"

pulled away from the landing with its heavy-laden barge, it is unlikely many of the onlookers realized that this scene would never again be repeated.

By the time late fall of 1909 set in, an above-average rainfall was showing its effects on river flow. A private not-so-shallow-draft launch, heading for the upper reaches of the Sacramento River, got lost in the high water. It mistakenly took a right instead of a left turn at Verona and wound up high and dry on a sand bar at Shanghai Bend.

Theoretically, this cruise gave impetus to local "boat" men to catch the train to San Francisco the following day, there to charter a coastal ship, the "Weitchpec," and lade it with a few sacks of potatoes and a greater number of punts. Then they headed out for Yuba City. The trip was made safely, but when the "Weitchpec" departed from Yuba City, this form of transportation for Sutter and Yuba Counties "crossed the bar" into oblivion, and the last echo of steamboat whistles hereabouts faded into silence.

THE LAST CARGO-CARRYING RIVERBOAT to brave the snags in the Feather River, which in years before the turn of the century had been the principal transportation highway to Marysville and Yuba City, was the "Weitchpec." This coastal vessel was specially chartered in November, 1909, by local residents in an attempt to show that water transport was not yet ended. The rivers were at flood stage at the time. The local "boat" enthusiasts went to San Francisco by train and returned home on the "Weitchpec." Theirs was the final community effort to revive river traffic, which had been superseded by railroad traffic. The upper picture shows the ship docked at Yuba City; the lower picture was photographed at Sacramento before the "Weitchpec" started up the Feather River. An arrow on the lower photograph points to W. T. Ellis, Jr., of Marysville, one of the prime movers in the chartering of the vessel. The photographs are part of a collection belonging to Kirby M. Harris, author of "Steamboat Oblivion."



GLEANINGS from THE SUTTER COUNTY FARMER
Pennington

January 6, 1905

The young folks gathered at the hall Saturday evening and watched the departure of the old year and the coming of the Happy New Year.

News are scarce in our little burg, although it is the beginning of the new year.

January 27, 1905

It is still raining and the water is rising very fast at Butte Creek.

February 3, 1905

After the big storm, we are having a little foggy weather, which does not make the grain grow very fast.

October 20, 1905

The north wind continues to blow, and as such weather is very favorable for goose hunting, quite a number have been out after geese, and as they are quite plentiful now, most of the hunters have been successful.

October 27, 1905

Riley Kingsbury made his weekly business trip to Marysville Thursday.

Bert Ullrey, of Sutter, visited friends here Sunday.

February 16, 1906

Henry Fairlee is putting out several acres of his place to almond trees.

The ladies of The Dramatic Club treated the members of the club to ice cream and cake Monday night at the hall.

Gus Kirk came up from Sutter and spent Saturday and Sunday at his home here.

A party of young people went up on the Buttes Thursday. All report having a delightful trip, but one young man cot back with his buggy somewhat the worse for wear.

The almond trees are white with blossoms, and add much to the beauty of the country at present. The soil around here seems particularly suited to almond growing, and no home is without at least a few trees.

March 9, 1906

Warren Fairlee is out from Marysville, preparing to plant more almonds on his place here.

J. H. Brockman has rented the Pugh range for spring pasture.

May 11, 1906

These warm days remind us that summer is upon us. James Gates was out from Marysville Friday on a business trip.

Several from here attended the ball game at Yuba City Sunday.

May 25, 1906

Our school closed on Friday, the 18th, and Miss Moon has returned to her home in Chico.

The pupils of the ninth grade treated the students of the seventh and eighth grades to ice cream and cake Friday afternoon.

The baseball team defeated the Gridley team on the grounds here Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance, quite a number coming from Gridley and Live Oak, besides the neighborhood.