



Vol. LVI No. 3

Yuba City, California

July 2014



2014 Judith Barr Fairbanks Essay Contest Winners
L to R **Amrita Heer, Kate West and Jared Remund**

Photo: Phyllis Smith



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*The year the director joined the Board.

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- See the schedule of upcoming events
- Read about our current and completed projects
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Our new email address: info@suttercountyhistory.org

The **Bulletin** is published quarterly by the Sutter County Historical Society in Yuba City, California. Editors are Phyllis Smith and Sharyl Simmons. Payment of annual dues provides you with subscriptions to the **Bulletin** and the **Muse News**, membership in both the Society and the Museum, and a 10% discount in the Museum store.

The 2015 dues are payable as of January 1, 2015. Mail your check to the Community Memorial Museum at 1333 Butte House Road, Yuba City, 95993-2301 530-822-7141

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Help! Help! We need help from our members!

The Sutter County Historical Society is an endangered species. This is our 60th anniversary year and we would hate to see it be our last. We are down to eight directors. At this time we need directors with some new ideas to help us plan interesting general meetings. Since we do not have any representation from East Nicolaus, Pleasant Grove, Meridian, or Robbins, directors from those areas would be great, but everyone is welcome – even people who live in other counties! I realize that people who are reading my letter have given many hours of time to the Historical Society and to the Museum; but remember you know people who could be directors. They just need to be asked. Please help us get the word out about our great need.

This year's writing contest had 16 entries. They wrote about what school was like in 1890s in Sutter County. Their essays were well-written and very interesting. At this time we are looking into being able to save West Butte School. It is a wonderful example of the one-room schools we had in Sutter County in the late 1800s and early 1900s. It is located on the west side of the Buttes and could be a historical destination in our county. We have a few historical sites in the county including John Sutter's Hock Farm and the metal doors from Sutter's time that the Historical Society worked so hard to preserve, the Fremont Monument in the Sutter Buttes, and the Thompson Seedless Grapes Monument on Highway 20. Saving West Butte School would be a significant boon to preservation in Sutter County.

I have been working on Century Farms this year and I have made it to June with only two farms. The form for this is available from me, can be picked up at the Museum, and is on our website – SutterCountyHistory.org, under "Projects." It's not a complicated or overly long form, and the results contribute so much to the understanding of agricultural development in the county that the Society is putting a lot of effort into this project. I know the farms in the Meridian and Sutter area, but I do not know the rest of the county. I need your help in identifying candidates so I can talk to them about the project. You do not have to be a director to help with this project. I would guess that we have at least 30 farms in Sutter County that we could honor. For this to be a successful project we need everyone to help.

The holidays aren't that far away. While cleaning our closet in the museum, we found the Meridian Ferry Christmas Ornaments. If you need something new for Christmas gifts consider a Christmas ornament, the book Thompson & West's *History of Sutter County*, a Sutter Buttes Calendar for 2015 from the Sutter Buttes Regional Land Trust, or membership in the Museum/Historical Society – all are available at the Museum.

So, in summary, WE NEED ADDITIONAL DIRECTORS and interested members to participate in the Century Farms and West Butte School preservation projects. Please contact me or any of the other directors for more information and let's make the 60th Anniversary of the Historical Society a year for rejuvenation of and participation in the Sutter County Historical Society.

Sarah Pryor
President

Director's Report

I am trusting that you have already visited the Clyde Taylor Photo Exhibit at the Museum, and, if you haven't yet, I know you will rush right over to see it before it closes on August 16th. It is one of the most wonderful treasures in the Museum's collections, and we really want to share it with all of you. I think, of all the many remarkable artifacts at the Museum, the photographs are really my favorites. When I look at them, I can step into our own local world of over 100 years ago. I can meet the people who lived here, and I can see what the buildings and the streets looked like and how the landscape looked before it was altered. It's a lot like the feeling I had when I got lost in the covers of a good book as a child, traveling to a different place and time, meeting the inhabitants. This is a vicarious peek into another time, but our place. We appreciate Clyde Taylor, who took and collected almost 600 photos, so we could see his world too.

Some great upcoming events at the Museum include the Sutter Buttes Calendar Photographers' Reception on Friday, August 22nd from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. It's a chance to be the first to see the new 2015 Buttes calendar, ever more beautiful each year, and to meet some of the stellar photographers whose work graces its pages. Co-sponsored by the Museum and The Sutter Buttes Regional Land Trust, it will be an enjoyable evening.

Be sure to get your tickets for the second annual Pig Roast at Ettl Hall on Saturday, August 23rd at 6:00 p.m. Last year's was great fun, so I know you'll enjoy the fantastic food, great music, and all-around super event.

The new fall exhibit is *Our Good Earth: Art and Ag in the Sacramento Valley*. Look for inspired artistic interpretations of farming in our valley from the cream of the crop! The exhibit opens September 12th and remains through November 15th. Pieces of art will be available for purchase, possibly solving some holiday gift dilemmas for you.

A brand new event is the Afternoon Tea planned for Sunday, September 28th at Ettl Hall at 1:30 p.m. Tickets will be on sale at the Museum or from Museum Commissioners. You might get together with a group of your friends and reserve a table. This will be a posh tea in the English manner, so you might like to dress up or wear a fancy hat for fun. It will be a very special treat and lots of fun to attend.

The common thread among these various events is an increased need to fundraise for the Museum. It is still a very challenging economic time for the Museum and for Sutter County. The Museum is operating at 80% for the third year with no relief in sight. In fact, the county requires a higher degree of fiscal support from the Museum than in the past. We are grateful for generous county support and thankful that we were not reduced further, but the need for community support has never been greater. Please lend your support to the Museum by attending fundraisers, keeping your membership dues current, making memorial and honorary donations, and shopping in the Museum Store. Thank you for being a part of our very wonderful and supportive museum community.

Julie Stark
Director

Memorials

In memory of **Alma Allison**
Tyrone Shaeffer

In memory of **Jeanne Arrowsmith**
Marnee Crowhurst

In memory of **Ed Baur**
Merlyn Rudge

In memory of **Pauline Brady**
Marnee Crowhurst

In memory of **Robert “Bob” Burrow**
Merlyn Rudge
Sharyl Simmons
Julie Stark

In memory of **Elizabeth Fetler**
Lomo Cold Storage

In memory of **Sandra Fremd**
Eugenia Liwanag
Maureen & Craig Tarke

In memory of **Gerald “Bud” Frye**
Jim & Elizabeth Austin
Thomas Frye
Jennifer & David Giampaoli
Norman & Loadel Piner
Cynthia Struckmeyer

In memory of **Kathryn “Kit” Islip**
Judith Micheli Boyd

In memory of **Robert Kells**
Norman & Loadel Piner

In memory of **Clifford Ray Patterson**
Jim Staas

In memory of **Robert Pihera**
Marnee Crowhurst

In memory of **Ludwig Schmidl**
Lomo Cold Storage

In memory of **Ken Staas**
Jim Staas

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

In honor of **LaVerne & Maria McPherrin's**
50th Wedding Anniversary
Marnee Crowhurst

Gift to the Museum
Bob & Lillie Inman
Robert & Rose Marie Wood



Judith Barr Fairbanks Memorial Essay Contest

This contest is in honor of Judith Barr Fairbanks, a local teacher who encouraged her students to embrace history. This year we asked fourth graders to compare schools in the 1890s to those of today. In addition to their essays, students also submitted original artwork – drawings, paintings and models. Our thanks to all the students who shared their talents with us.

First Place

Amrita Heer

Barry School

Teacher: Shelley Boeger

Barry School in Late 1890's

Barry School opened in 1861, and later joined Grant School in 1920 to become the Barry Union District. In the 1890's, Barry School was a single classroom. It was a wood building with a bell tower. There were hitching posts to tie horses, and a water trough outside the school. The attendance was very low. Kids couldn't make it to school sometimes because of bad weather, lack of transportation or harvesting. Students mostly walked to school but some came to school on horses or in horse-drawn carriages.

The classroom had students of different ages and grades in one classroom so there was strict discipline. If the student did not behave they got whipped with willow switches or a paddle. The classroom had a pot bellied heater stove to warm up the classroom. The students sat together in groups on heavy wooden benches. Paper and books were scarce. The teacher wrote on a blackboard and the students wrote on a slate board with chalk. There was no homework and students didn't carry backpacks. If they had to carry any books or paper, they would simply use a belt or a rope.

Since there was no cafeteria the students carried their lunch in a tin can. A typical lunch was homemade bread with spiced lard. There were no disposable cups so students drank water from a vessel by scooping water with a ladle. There were no flushing toilets so if the students needed to do their business, they would go in the back to the outhouse.

In the class, lots of emphasis was laid on handwriting and arithmetic. At recess, students played hopscotch, hide and seek, tag and kick the can. Marbles were very popular among students. The most common prank that was played by the students was untying the saddle of the horses that were tied outside the school. Barry school has come a long way from a single room school with less than 20 students to a fully equipped school with all the modern technology and staff to enrich the 610 students with a well-rounded education.

Second Place

Jared Remund

Lincoln Elementary School

Teacher: Zoe Beaton

Over a Century of Changes in Schools

Schools in Sutter County were very different in the late 1890's than they are today. Today we have many classrooms at school. In the 1890's the schools only had one big classroom. Now we have many different classrooms. Back then they had all ages and grades in one big classroom. Schools have many different grades now. In my class today we have smart boards, computers and green chalk boards. They used to have only black chalk boards, chalk and some books. The students also used small chalkboards called slates.

A normal school day in the 1890's began at 8 am. Most children lived far away and had to walk 2 to 3 miles to school. There were no buses. The children started the day with the Pledge of Allegiance. The teacher taught the three R's: Reading, Riting and Rithmatic. After that, they had an hour long lunch. They played games outside and helped do chores for the teacher. In the afternoon, they learned grammar and history. When school was dismissed the teacher handed out chore assignments instead of homework.

There was strict discipline at the schools back then. Some of the disciplines were whipping with a ferula, striking on hand with a ruler, standing in the corner and sitting on a stool with a dunce cap on the head. The schools don't do these kinds of discipline today. At my school some of the disciplines are getting pink slips, a phone call home and going to the principal's office. Minding your manners was a big deal to the teacher back then. The girls curtsied and the boys bowed to the teacher. I like to show manners to my teacher by raising my hand in class. As you can see, Sutter County schools were much different in the 1890's than schools are today.

Third Place

Kate West

Butte Vista Elementary School

Teacher: Sylvia Hook

School in the 1890's and School Right Now

Did you ever wonder what a day at school would be like in the 1890's? Well, let me tell you about it.

In the 1890's you had to walk three or two miles to get to school in rain or the blazing hot sun. However, nowadays, we are slouching in the backseat of a car as if you were sleeping.

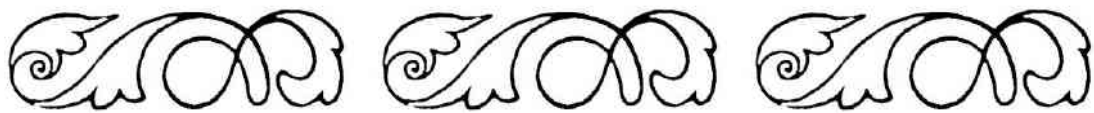
We have a warm heater in every single classroom. The children in the 1890's, however, had to be together in one classroom heated by a large cast iron stove in the

center of the schoolhouse. The children closest to the cast iron stove would be the warmest and the children on the fringes would be freezing.

Do you really think that getting squirted in the face by a water fountain is that bad? Well, you'll change your mind when I tell you what the students in the 1890's did to get a drink of water. The students pumped out water into a tin cup which all of the students put their mouths on, even the people who were sick.

Did you know that there were not any bathrooms back in the 1890's? The bathrooms back then were called outhouses. Like nowadays, there were two of the outhouses, one for the girls and the other one for the boys. However, you cannot flush the toilet in the outhouse. There is a big hole so you could put stuff down it, and that's how they flushed.

Now you can tell everyone how school was like in the 1890's. You can talk about the outhouses, the cast iron stove, how the students got their water, and how they had to walk three or two miles to get to school. Maybe someday they will be writing about how school was like in 2014.



Sutter County Historical Society

**1954 - 2014
60 years old!**

The Walton Family: Yuba City Pioneers

by
Benjamin Cassady

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.

One hundred and fifty years ago, the pristine Sacramento River Valley was inundated by thousands of hardy pioneers from all possible ethnic groups and economic backgrounds. In search of wealth and prosperity, these hardy and daring souls risked their lives and fortunes to make the trek to California by land or by sea. Arriving at last on the Golden Coast, they found employment and pursued their livelihoods in whatever means possible. As the once-booming gold rush began to fade, farming became an occupation of choice, as California pilgrims saved enough capital to purchase land and begin family farms.

Thus can the early years of Yuba-Sutter be surmised, as the "Gateway to the Goldfields" quickly became America's bread (and fruit) basket. Hard-working farmers tilled the extraordinarily fertile soil that in turn yielded bumper crops of nuts, plums, peaches, currants, rice, and wheat. Struggling not only against nature and the elements but the destructive practices of hydraulic mining corporations, Yuba City farmers ultimately survived and thrived to make the Sacramento Valley one of the most productive farming regions in the world.

Many prominent early families contributed to Yuba City's stability and expansion, and names such as Stabler, Starr, Littlejohn, and Ellis are familiar to many members of the community. However, one family that often escapes mention can in my opinion claim a central role in the settling and development of Yuba City and the entire county of Sutter. This is the Walton family.

The list of accomplishments that belong to this Yuba City family is truly impressive. Among them are the establishment of the first local farmers' cooperative union; the construction of the area's first cannery; the formation of an anti-debris association chapter; and the dedicated leadership of the farm bureau. Members of the Walton family served as directors or active members in the above associations, and one — Richard would become the mayor of Yuba City. Harry Walton would be the President of the State Farm Bureau. Privately, the Walton family represents the success that often greeted diligent and industrious California pioneers, as they would own some of the best homes and most successfully cultivated acreage in Sutter County.

Before this cursory biography of

the Walton family begins, a few preliminary remarks must be presented. First, while this project represented a unique historical research opportunity, it also revealed several obstacles that were sometimes quite frustrating. Tracking down Walton descendants in the local area proved to be in vain, so most of the genealogical information and family data had to be compiled and reconstructed from genealogical sites, census records, newspaper articles, and obituaries. Accordingly, this paper offers only sparse anecdotal information about the early Waltons for lack of family lore, heirlooms, photographs, or documents to examine.

Incidentally, the author apologizes for any factual errors present in this paper. Further, because of the author's busy schedule as a student and employee, practical limits to the depth and scope of research were regrettably but necessarily adopted. Nevertheless, the completed manuscript symbolizes hours of research in local libraries — scanning books, flipping through card catalogs, examining microfilm, searching for journals. Copies of most research are available at the Museum, so that future researchers will be able to begin with a more complete foundation. The author wishes to thank the Sutter County Museum for granting him the opportunity to profile such an august and prestigious local family as the Waltons — Yuba City pioneers.

The Waltons: California Beginnings

The Waltons of Yuba City hailed from Columbus, a town in Warren County, Pennsylvania. One of America's enduring families, the Walton heraldry could boast with truth

that several of them had served in the American Revolution. As the *Marysville Appeal* reminisced

“[The Waltons were] one of the prominent New England families, [their] ancestors having settled in New York in the eighteenth century. They were prominent in the revolutionary war, and made their mark both in New York and Pennsylvania.”

One Walton, Aaron, was born in Massachusetts in 1772 during the throes of the colonial struggle. While information about his parents remains enshrouded in mystery, what information exists about Aaron suggests that he married Artemissa Fields of New Haven, Connecticut. Aaron and his family eventually moved to New York, where they settled in the city of Columbus, located in Chenago County. There, Aaron and Artemissa did their part to populate the New York countryside, as Artemissa bore eight children: seven boys and one girl. Eventually, the family moved from New York to Pennsylvania. While it would no doubt be fascinating to investigate the lives and fortunes of these eight children, information, time, and relevance dictate that we focus only on the oldest son, Aaron Jr.

Born in 1800, Aaron Walton lived in Chenago until his family moved to Pennsylvania. When he grew older, Aaron married a fellow New York native, Elizabeth Hannah, from Oneida, New York. They settled in Pennsylvania, too, where they managed to outdo Aaron's parents' population rate by one. They had nine children.¹

¹ All of the information regarding births, deaths, marriages, and number of children was compiled in two ways. The first was RootsWeb.com, a genealogical website I was able to access in the Mormon Church Research Center. The rest was pieced together

George, the oldest, was born on November 1, 1824. Emily Walton was born on July 9, 1827. Artemessa Ann Walton was born on February 7, 1829. Elizabeth Walton was born on November 1, 1831. Sarah Jane Walton was born on August 21, 1833. Benjamin Franklin Walton was born on July 18, 1835. Robert H. Walton was born on April 11, 1837. John Dempster Walton was born on November 30, 1838. Last, Hiram Aaron Walton was born on January 22, 1841.

At this point, we will abandon all of the aforementioned females for the remainder of our narrative. This is not an intentional slight to the Walton women. Rather, George, Benjamin, Robert, John, and Hiram were the only ones of Aaron's children who made the trek west (John would eventually settle in Washington). Perhaps their sisters were not influenced by the pull of westward movement, gold fever, and land acquisition; perhaps they were homebodies who disdainfully thought of leaving the home for a westward trek as foolish and risky. Unfortunately, no record explaining the Walton brothers' decision to go to California exists, and so we are left to assume that the same pull factors – gold, land, adventure, opportunity – that attracted so many other pioneers appealed as well to these Pennsylvanian farmers.

Benjamin Walton arrived in California during the Gold Rush years. Benjamin had been taught at the Chamberlain Institute located in Randolph, New York. When he graduated, he was a schoolteacher for three years. Growing bored with teaching, he decided to go on a trek through the Midwest. Impressed by the

sights and experiences of new territory, he decided to go to California.

Accordingly, he sailed from New York through the Isthmus of Panama in November of 1859. He arrived in San Francisco on December 13, 1859. Upon arrival, he found work in the timber industry. Benjamin cut cords of wood for a living – no doubt a far cry from the experience this schoolteacher anticipated.² Leaving San Francisco and coming north, he arrived in Sutter County in 1860, where he would live almost for the rest of his life.

Nor did he remain single for too long. In 1866-67, two great things happened for the journeyman schoolteacher/woodcutter/farmer. On August 6, 1866, he received his first official land title, granting him ownership of some acreage in southwest Yuba City. By this time, Benjamin seems to have garnered a reputation as a successful, up-and-coming young man, for on December 31, 1867, he wed the daughter of Franklin Starr, an influential Yuba City pioneer in his own right (Starr Drive is named for the Starr family). Almost exactly eight years after his arrival in Sutter County, Benjamin married Miss Sarah Starr, and they would eventually have eight children. Eda, the Waltons' oldest daughter, was born in 1869. Leonard, Benjamin's oldest son, was born two years after her in 1871. In 1874, Nydia was born; two years after her, Frank Starr (diplomatically named after Benjamin's father-in-law) was born. Victor Stanley Walton was born in 1878, and William was born in 1880. Guy and Leslie were the last two children.³

from obituaries, and birth and marriage announcements in the *Marysville Appeal* and *Democrat* papers.

² Obituary for B.F. Walton. A transcript is included in my notes.

³ The order and date of birth for Guy and Leslie could not be found.

His brother George arrived in California in much the same manner. Having heard stories about the thrilling adventures and fabulous wealth the West had to offer, George decided to see for himself. He found a party of pioneers who were heading west, and accompanied them in 1852. After what the *Marysville Appeal* termed “several months of hardship and thrilling encounters with the Indians in mid-continent,” George finally got to see California in 1852 – around eight years before his brother Benjamin. He came to Sutter County in 1852-53, and quickly established himself there for the rest of his life.⁴ His wife, Mary Barry, was born in 1834 (Barry Elementary School bore her family’s name). She bore him six children. George, his father’s namesake, was born in 1863; Francis was born in 1866; and Richard was born in 1870. The other children were Hiram Aaron and two sisters: Lois (to be Mrs. Newkom) and another who would become Mrs. S.J. Haugh.⁵

About Hiram, John, and Robert, little is known except that they also arrived much the same time as Benjamin did and that they also settled almost immediately in or around Sutter County. No records definitively show that that the four youngest brothers traveled together.

Hiram married Hettie Harding, a native of Ohio. Born in 1856, Hettie and Hiram were married on September 10, 1879. Hettie bore Hiram three children. The first two appear to have been twins. Mark and Leland Walton were both born in 1881. They were born in Live Oak, as Hiram settled

there after arriving in California. Elleta Walton, a daughter, was born in 1889. Hiram farmed in Live Oak until his death. Mark Walton would eventually settle in Quincy, Washington. He married Bertha P. Ferguson in Spokane, Washington, on April 24, 1909. According to the *Appeal*, Mark had a “large farming interest” in Quincy. His brother Leland, also a farmer, arrived in Davenport, Washington. Ellita married into the Hauck family and was in Live Oak at the time of her mother’s death in 1919.

Robert Walton settled in Sutter County, acquiring a piece of land on November 1, 1867.⁶ The thirty-year old courted Lyda Harding, Hettie’s sister. On September 18, 1869, Robert and Lyda were married – almost exactly ten years before his younger brother married Lyda’s sister. Robert and Lyda bucked the fertile Walton family tradition, having only one child. Their son, Aaron, was named after his grandfather. Robert also farmed in Sutter County, growing grain and fruit.

Finally, John Walton chose a native of Michigan, Laura, as his bride. Eventually settling in Washington, John and Laura had three children: Fred, born in 1870; Louise, born in 1864; and Mattie, born in 1888.

Oscar and Wesley Walton

Two other Walton brothers arrived in Sutter County in 1859, but whether they were cousins of Aaron Walton’s family is unknown. These two brothers – both of whom were distinguished pioneers of Sutter County – were Oscar M. and Wesley W.

⁴ 1913 obituary for George Walton in the *Marysville Appeal*.

⁵ These names were acquired from their father’s obituary. I could not find Mrs. S. J. Haugh’s real name.

⁶ Acquired from a list of land deeds issued in the local area. They are available through the National Archives via email at inquire@nara.gov.

Walton. Most likely, they were cousins, and this conclusion is lent credit by the fact that O.M. and Wesley both arrived in California and settled in Sutter County in 1859 – the same years as most of the previously mentioned Waltons. On the other hand, no public record in the *Appeal*, *Farmer*, or *Democrat* indicates that the Waltons mingled on ceremonial or celebratory occasions. At George and Benjamin's respective surprise eightieth birthday parties, the papers give a list of Waltons in attendance. Neither Wesley nor O.M. or their families are listed.

At any rate, Oscar M. Walton was born in 1835 in Pennsylvania. As was mentioned before, he trekked to California in 1859. A farmer, O.M. accumulated a considerable amount of land – Thompson and West estimated 400 acres in southwest Yuba City.⁷ On December 16, 1875, O.M. married Mary Gregg, and eventually had one child. Olive Walton was born on June 18, 1879.

O.M. was involved in local affairs to a high degree. He was a trustee of the Barry Elementary School District. Also, when the Yuba City Grange No. 65 opened on September 9, 1873, O.M. was one of the thirty-nine founding members. He was also one of the first officers, as well as a Mason of Enterprise Lodge No. 70. His wife, Mary, died on April 26, 1887, at thirty-eight years of age. After her death, O.M. moved to San Francisco, where he died in 1917 and was buried in the Yuba City Cemetery. He was buried next to Mary. Interestingly, O.M.'s daughter, Olive, became some kind of doctor. After living for some time with her father in San Francisco, she died on

November 12, 1954.

His brother, Wesley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. By 1862, he had managed to procure one hundred sixty acres of land in Sutter County. Marrying Anna Gates on August 8, 1870, Wesley had three children. The oldest, Harry, was born on June 12, 1861. Two sisters followed him – one of whom married prominent Marysville businessman W.T. Ellis.

Wesley was a very successful farmer, and he was also involved in many of the same interests as the other Waltons. After his land grew, Wesley began to farm grain. Further, Delay lists him as an Early Day Grower of Grain – along with B.F., George, Robert, and Hiram.⁸ Another thing separates Wesley from the other Waltons: he bred horses. Wesley successfully bred horses and mules – so successfully, in fact, that in 1888 he moved to San Jose for three years. Returning to his farm, he and his family eventually sold their livestock, rented the ranch, and moved to Berkeley.

Why they moved is uncertain, but perhaps a catastrophe that occurred in May 1909 influenced the Waltons' decision to leave Sutter County. On May 13, Wesley's home was burned to the ground as the result of intersecting telephone wires. According to the *Marysville Daily Appeal*, "The loss was almost total, very little of the contents being saved." The paper also noted that the one-story house was worth about \$4,000, and that the total loss to Wesley would be about \$5,000. He did carry insurance for about \$2,200. At any rate, less than two years later Wesley, Anna, and daughter Mattie

⁷ Thompson and West, *History of Sutter County California*, p. 126.

⁸ Delay, p. 245.

moved to 2526 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley. He died at his residence on February 28, 1917, at the age of 76. His wife Anna at the time was struggling with some terminal illness, but the paper records that she visited her daughter Mrs. Ellis in May 1917, and that "her health seemed greatly improved." Nevertheless, in July 1917, Anna also died at her Berkeley home.

Their son Harry then appears again in Sutter County history. After being educated at a school on his father's land, Harry studied business at the University of the Pacific when his family went to San Jose. After returning to help his father farm in 1891, he enrolled at Stanford in 1892. While there, it is recorded that he became "a fine football and baseball player" under the guidance of Coach Walter Camp. Winning a football championship with his club, Harry was also a manager and catcher for the champion Reliance baseball club. Harry became a manager of an athletic club in Seattle in 1897-1898. While in Seattle, Harry also married Sadie Melluer, of Missouri. After working at a brewing company in Seattle, he opened a cigar store in Oakland. Eventually, he was hired to be the secretary of the San Francisco Baseball Club from 1909-1917.⁹

In 1917, his father Wesley died, and Harry returned to Sutter County to oversee his father's ranch and corporation, W.J. Walton Co. Wesley sprang into action. The corporation was disbanded, and he assumed control over both his and his sisters' portions of the ranch. Among the things Harry did was rebuild his parents' home that had burned down; laid a well, electricity,

and extensive irrigation; and developed thriving orchards and vineyards. In touch with his family history, Harry also joined the California Cling Peach Association (he was a member of the Sun Maid Raisin Association as well). Harry was elected president of the Sutter County Farm Bureau, and on November 27, 1928, he was reelected. Both Harry and Sadie were involved in the community: Harry was an Elks Lodge member, and Sadie was a member of the Tierra Buena Women's Club.

Little else is known about Wesley's descendants. Mattie, all records indicate, remained single throughout her life. Her sister, Mrs. W.T. Ellis, had two daughters, Enid and Marjorie Ellis.

Walton Family Accomplishments: Of Peaches, Tailings, and Canneries The Walton Cling Peach (1900)

Now we can discuss some of the contributions that the Walton family made to the local area. As we shall see, the Waltons made contributions to their community through many avenues, from serving as members of the Grange, Cooperative Union, and Anti-Debris Association to being respected participants in the Masonic lodge, scientific and sewing circles, and churches. The first thing this paper will discuss is the Walton family's innovative approach to peach farming.

Fruit farming spans many centuries in California, predating the Gold Rush by over two hundred years. As Steve Maxey noted in the *Sutter County Historical Society Bulletin*, the first to introduce peaches in California were the Spanish Franciscan priests.¹⁰

⁹ *History of Yuba and Sutter Counties*, Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1924, p. 455-456.

¹⁰ Steve Maxey, "History of Cling Peach Varieties in California," *Sutter County Historical Society Bulletin*, July 1974, vol. 13 no. 3,

They discovered that the west coast climate and fertile soil were conducive to the growth of this juicy fruit, and it became a popular fruit on the missions.

In Northern California, peaches gained popularity over the years, especially during the Gold Rush. Maxey reports that John Bidwell's Chico rancheria sported a good many fruit trees, and John Sutter also grew peaches and apricots on his ranch.¹¹ Peaches were a luxury fruit, and consumers in both the East and West were prepared to pay top dollar for this delectable fruit.

At this time, an economic and social transformation was taking place in California. As more and more miners of all races and backgrounds flooded the fabled goldfields, claims became scarce and gold even more so. Gold could no longer be extracted easily through superficial means; instead, only those miners with access to high-powered equipment could afford to find a claim and mine it profitably. Mining corporations – armed with hydraulic mining machinery and considerable support from Eastern shareholders – seized control of the most profitable claims, and the days of the memorable old prospector with his mule, pick, and leather bag of gold dust were brought to an unceremonious halt.

Men like the Walton brothers who had come West to cash in on the rich opportunities of the gold fields were now left with a dilemma: how to make a living in post-Gold Rush California. According to Maxey, "A second era followed in which grain culture – its symbol, the grain bag – was the leading industry from Canada

to lower California." Farmers by upbringing in an agriculturalist's dream environment, the Waltons and other Yuba-Sutter immigrants turned to the land for sustenance. Growing markets both overseas and in the East made farming a very profitable industry, and as cities began to grow in response to industrialization, the demand for special luxuries like peaches, plums, and grapes rose correspondingly.

So, Yuba-Sutter farmers began to grow both wheat and peaches. Only after some botanical engineering took place, however, would the peach industry expand. For quality peaches to be shipped east, the canned product had to remain presentable and wholesome. Unfortunately, not all peaches fit this description. Freestone peaches could be canned, but they were not very wieldy and separated too easily from the stone. Another type, the cling peach, remained firmly attached to the stone and was a beautiful canned product.

Farmers discovered and adapted the cling peach to the Yuba-Sutter area during the 1880s and 1890s, and B. F. Walton was one of the innovators responsible. In 1900, Walton developed a quality cling peach in Yuba City. Ripening during the first two weeks of August, the Walton cling opened the door for other ranchers to experiment and create a cling that could ripen in late August or September. Among other things, this would keep prices higher by eliminating gluts of peaches at canning time. By spurring the transition from primitive cling peach farming to the more modern kind, B.F. Walton played an important part in developing the present day Yuba-Sutter peach industry.

p. 7.
¹¹ Ibid. p. 85.

Sutter County Farmer's Cooperative Union

B.F. Walton was also instrumental in forming the Sutter County Farmers' Cooperative Union in 1873. Designed to aid farmers in becoming economically independent, the organization was very successful largely due to the Waltons' efforts.

Once again, the history of Sutter County and the Waltons serves as a microcosm of events throughout the country. At this time, farmers struggled to make a profit on their crops because they worked through middlemen: canneries canned their fruit, railroads and ships transported their goods, storehouses bagged the produce for shipment, etc. Of course, farmers paid for all of these services. Additionally, because the shippers and warehouses made more money if they charged farmers more or drove down the prices of produce, using these routes often proved devastatingly expensive for many small farmers.

Sutter County was no different. As Thompson and West note, "As early as 1869, farmers throughout the State began to complain of the hardships wrought by the rings of speculators who dealt in agricultural products."¹² These rings and combinations kept the prices of supplies, bags, and transportation at exorbitant levels. Something had to be done, so Benjamin Walton and several other farmers were appointed to a committee in 1872 to address these issues.

Emerging from this committee was the Farmer's Cooperative Union. Signed into existence on March 29, 1873, the by-laws stated that "the

object of this corporation is.... to encourage and promote the business of agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising."¹³ The most important functions the Union had would be to store, purchase, and transport produce to market, thus eliminating the price-gouging rings and enabling farmers to get fair, consistent prices for their harvests. Also, the Union would sell groceries and farming supplies and grant loans to farmers on a far more benevolent basis than many banks did.

From start to finish, B. F. Walton was one of the leaders of this project. He was elected as the group's first secretary in 1873, and while he was secretary, the Union bought grain bags and built a large storehouse. In 1878, Walton was elected treasurer.¹⁴ Why is all of this important? Briefly, the Walton family was an integral part of an important movement that changed farming forever. Recognizing that collective organization was the only way to promote agricultural interests, farmers elected trusted leaders to negotiate for them and work for fair prices. Such a man was Benjamin Walton. Respected by his fellow farmers, Walton is a symbol of the autonomous yeoman farmer, who refused to allow himself or his neighbors to be exploited by greedy financiers. Through the groundbreaking efforts of men like B.F. Walton, farmers found a way to have their interests represented against the furious onslaught of speculators and combinations. Organizations like the Grange, Farm Bureau, and others are a legacy to their determination and grit.

¹² Thompson and West.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 85.

The Sutter Canning and Packing Company

A brilliant innovator with a penchant for creatively meeting needs, B.F. Walton decided in 1883 that the Yuba-Sutter area needed a cannery. This project was in the same vein as the above union in that it was intended to replace private canneries with cooperatively owned ones. As Randolph Schnabel notes, this took a great deal of foresight and persuasive power. Not many farmers in the Yuba-Sutter area thought a cannery was worth the money that would be spent to erect it – only a handful of different fruits were then grown in the area, and grain was a much more profitable product at the time.¹⁵ The prescient Walton understood that the fecund fields of Sutter County would produce hordes of fruit that could be sold at high prices to growing eastern markets.

In May 1883, Walton, J.B. Wilkie, J.B. Onstott and others oversaw the creation of the Sutter Canning and Packing Company. Walton presided at the first meeting, guiding the group through the process of writing the rules and articles of incorporation. Purchasing land near Gilsizer Slough, the cannery issued stocks and had about \$10,000 capital in 1884.¹⁶ Walton served on the board of directors, and the cannery grew exponentially. Canning blackberries, currants, tomatoes, peaches, apricots, grapes, plums and pears, the cannery had to be expanded in 1890. Stockholders earned up to 7% returns annually on their investments, and many successful harvests occurred for

around twenty years. Canneries became a permanent fixture of the area, and others in time would develop to meet local farmers' needs. Eventually, Walton's cannery combined with two other local canneries to become Hunt Bros.¹⁷

The cannery project was B.F. Walton's brainchild, and he was primarily responsible for gaining the approval and financial support of his fellow Yuba-Sutter farmers. Eventually, he would become its president.¹⁸ One can only imagine how much effort it took to persuade his neighbors to take such a chance on an expensive construction project like a cannery. Not only does this episode tell us much about B.F. Walton's innovative and groundbreaking thinking, but also it shows just how respected and revered he was in the Yuba City community. At a critical time for local farmers, someone with the ingenuity and foresight to understand the long-term trajectory of agricultural trends and the importance of cooperation; the leadership skills to develop a solid plan; and the trustworthy reputation that would convince his community to follow had to appear. That man was Benjamin Walton.

Woodruff v. Bloomfield

At this time in Yuba-Sutter history, a struggle was being waged against much more potent and destructive forces than combinations and price gouging. Once again, the Waltons were important players in this struggle, serving their community in whatever way they could.

¹⁵ Randolph Schnabel, "History of the Canning Industry in Sutter and Yuba Counties," *Sutter County Historical Society Bulletin*, January 1966, vol. 5 no. 1, p. 1.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 9.

¹⁸ Acquired from B.F.'s obituary.

In the early 1860s, gold mining in California was in the midst of a transition from personal claims and sluice mining to large corporate tracts and hydraulic mining. One such mining corporation was the North Bloomfield Mining Company. Enjoying great success in its early years, the company's claims were on the North Yuba.¹⁹ A mining town, Bloomfield, was located on the Yuba River, between Eureka and Bridgeport.

Like other mining corporations, Bloomfield used hydraulic mining, where miners used high-pressured water to blast holes in the mountainside. The "tailings" or "slickins," or gravel fragments, flowed down rivers and streams to the valley below. Incidentally, rivers would rise and spill over the banks, flooding towns and ruining farmland with the resulting silt. As Jackson noted, "Marysville and Yuba City were particularly vulnerable, sitting on either side of the Feather River when it was joined by the Yuba."²⁰

Indeed, the Yuba-Sutter area was plagued by the tailings. On January 19, 1875, water submerged Marysville, overflowing the levees and filling the streets. Enraged citizens – the Waltons among them – met to petition the state legislature. However, little would be done. Meanwhile, the miners consolidated into the powerful Hydraulic Miners' Association in September 1876.

B.F., George, Robert and the other prominent citizens had had enough. In August of 1878, B.F. and

other concerned farmers formed the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley. Once again, B.F. took a leading role in the fledgling organization, as he was appointed secretary and eventually became a chairman.²¹ Taking the issue to court, the Anti-Debris Association achieved an injunction against North Bloomfield in October 1879, but the miners appealed and the suit evaporated. Then, in May 1881, the suit was re-submitted, and local judge Phil Keyser issued a permanent injunction. On June 7, all hydraulic mining on the Yuba closed down.²² Not for long, though: the mining company decided to ignore the order.

Finally, Walton and the association took the matter to the federal courts. Edward Woodruff, a Marysville property owner whose farm had been harmed by the perpetually overflowing rivers, asked for an injunction against the mine in September 1882. In April 1883, Judge Sawyer did something unprecedented in U.S. law. Deciding that proof that a mine was exclusively responsible for slickins was not necessary to justify a claim to harm, he ordered the mines to stop until the case was decided.²³

The case lasted until 1884, costing the Hydraulic Miners Association over \$200,000.²⁴ On January 7, 1884, Judge Sawyer announced his decision. Decrying the destruction and waste of hydraulic mining in a 225-page opinion, Sawyer concluded by dealing hydraulic mining a death blow. No more tailings

¹⁹ W. Turentine Jackson, "The North Bloomfield Mining District: Report on the Malakoff Mine, the North Bloomfield Mining District, and the Town of North Bloomfield," California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento: 1967, p. 44.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 45.

²¹ Notices like this one in the *Sutter County Farmer* confirm Walton's position as secretary. On May 18, 1880, Walton posted a notice for a society meeting and signed it as "Chairman, Anti-Debris Society." May 18, 1880.

²² Jackson p. 76.

²³ Ibid. p. 83-84.

²⁴ Ibid.

could be dumped into the Yuba River, nor could the company use its dams to circumvent the ruling and allow others to continue mining. The *Marysville Appeal* announced joyfully, “Knocked out at last!” While some hydraulic mining would continue, the Caminetti Act of 1893 gave the California Debris Commission the authority to end it permanently.²⁵

Throughout this struggle, the Walton men were intimately involved. B.F. Walton organized and held meetings for the anti-debris group as its secretary, as periodic notices in the *Appeal* and *Democrat* reveal. Further, both B.F. and George Walton testified for their plaintiff and neighbor in the *Woodruff* case. Benjamin’s testimony is precious both for its historical value and its brief glimpse at the real words of this strong, quiet 1800s farmer.

Q. *What kind of material was flowing in the river at the time of the flooding?*

B.F.: Well, liquid mud I should judge to be about what it was.

Q. *Can you state whether in the past five years there had been a change in the height of the river bed... and if so, to what extent has the change been and in what direction?*

B.F.: The tract of the bottomland between the bridge and the tract that I formerly owned... I used to pass over it frequently when I first was acquainted with that land. I sometimes passed over on the track of the railroad, walked over on the track,

and it seemed almost like a dizzy height from the track down to the bottom.... And within the last year in passing over there it seems as though they had lowered the track materially or raised the land. I should judge since 1878, it was somewhere from eight to ten feet raised in that entire bottom.²⁶

Anecdotes like Walton’s went a long way to convince Judge Sawyer that the Yuba-Sutter area was being harmed and that hydraulic mining was destroying farming land. Through the efforts and testimony of the Waltons and others, Sutter County farmers inched closer to developing a secure niche for themselves and their families in Northern California.

The Waltons and the Masons

The Waltons were very involved in their community, and their membership in the Masonic Lodge demonstrates this. Benjamin, George, Hiram, and some of their boys were Masons, and when the old Masonic building burned down in 1907, the Waltons and some others formed the Enterprise Hall Association.²⁷ Donating money to form a stock company, they helped build a new lodge on Second and B streets in Yuba City. This lodge was completed in 1908 and dedicated in 1911. Enterprise Lodge No. 70 F. and A. M. exists to this day. In 1897, Leonard Walton was Grand Master.²⁸

²⁵ Gordon, Marjorie. *Change in Harmony: An Illustrated History of Yuba and Sutter Counties*. Northridge: Windsor Publishing, 1988, p. 69.

²⁶ *Woodruff v. Bloomfield*, B.F. Walton’s Testimony on June 30, 1883, p. 2337-2367.

²⁷ Don Burtis, “A History of Enterprise Lodge No. 70,” *Sutter County Historical Society Bulletin*, July 2005, vol. 47 no. 3, p. 13.

²⁸ *Ibid.* p. 15.

The Waltons and Lawsuits

As the *Woodruff* case shows, the Waltons were not strangers to legal disputes. At least two other lawsuits occurred during the lives of this famous family.

In October 1914, Mrs. George Walton, Mrs. H.A. Walton (George's daughter-in-law) and her daughter, Lois Walton, and her fiancé M.J. Newkom were involved in a serious car accident near Long Beach.²⁹ A Pacific Electric Railroad car collided with the vehicle, totaling the car and injuring the occupants. Mrs. H.A. suffered the most serious injuries, and the *Appeal* recorded that she remained in an infirmary in St. Helena.

The totaled car — owned by George Walton — was replaced, but Mrs. H.A. sued the company for \$10,000. The Los Angeles Superior Court decided in favor of the railroad company. According to the reports, the driver (perhaps Mrs. George Walton) caused the accident, and thus the railroad company was not liable.

B.F. Walton had legal problems, too. In a legal dispute that lasted throughout the 1890s, Walton eventually lost in the United States Supreme Court.

Apparently, Walton and a group of others donated money to purchase land from a man named Cooper to build a high school in Yuba City. Later, the Board of Supervisors decided not to do it. The land was returned to Mr. Cooper. Walton then sued the county auditor, A.S. McPhetridge, in order to gain his \$500 contribution back.³⁰

On July 19, 1895, the *Sutter County Farmer* ran an article entitled,

“Demurrer Overruled.”³¹ Judge Davis, a local authority, ruled on July 13 that Walton deserved and had a moral and legal right to his money. The case, unfortunately for Walton, was not over. McPhetridge appealed, and the case reached the Supreme Court. In March 1898, the Supreme Court ruled that the county did not have to pay Walton his money. According to the Court, the county treasury had never contained any of Walton's money — the land was returned to the owner, and Walton's loss was not the fault of McPhetridge or the Board.

The Waltons in Later Years

In 1888, tragedy struck B.F. Walton's family. On July 8, 1888, his wife Sarah died. According to the local papers, Benjamin was traveling at the time and returned home unaware of the news.³² Her death undoubtedly devastated Benjamin and their children. In an obituary written by a local women's committee two weeks after her death, Sarah's commitment to church, community, and learning was commended. She was a member of both the Yuba City Grange and the State Grange; she was an active participant in charity activities for the Methodist Episcopal Church; and she received a certificate from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. The obituary concluded, “As a friend and neighbor she was gracious and social, and all who came within her circle speak of her in praise. She was a devoted and loving wife, and we tender our sympathy to her bereft husband.”³³

The grief-stricken Walton remarried a woman named Hattie. He

²⁹ *Marysville Appeal*, “Walton Loses Suit for Damages in Los Angeles.”

³⁰ *Sutter County Farmer*, “High School Case,” April 1, 1898.

³¹ *Sutter County Farmer*, “Lawsuit,” July 19, 1895.

³² *Marysville Appeal*, July 7, 1888.

³³ Included obituary of Mrs. Sarah Walton.

and Hattie enjoyed a long and happy marriage. On January 4, 1910, the *Appeal* reported that the Waltons celebrated their crystal-wedding anniversary at their home.³⁴ In 1924, B.F. and his wife moved to Sacramento, where they would stay but briefly before moving to Oakland. His son Will moved into his ranch house in Yuba City. The papers record B.F.'s attendance at his 80th birthday party at Leonard Walton's home on July 19, 1925. Just two years later in 1927, B.F. passed away in his sleep at his home in Oakland at the age of eighty-seven. Hattie Walton lived longer, passing away at age 77 on July 7, 1936.

What little can be uncovered about his children suggests that they left the area. Eda (now Mrs. G.H. Taylor of Chico) and Nydia (now Mrs. H.L. Holcomb of Live Oak) married into prominent families. According to their parents' obituaries, Leonard, Frank Starr, Victor, and Guy all remained in Sutter County. Leonard and Frank both farmed, and Victor eventually lived at his parents' home. At a Board of Supervisors meeting on November 11, 1927, both Frank Starr Walton and Leonard Walton spoke in favor of paving Road District #3, which included Walton Avenue, Barry Road, and Lincoln Road.³⁵ William Walton went to school and became Dr. William Walton, residing in San Francisco; and Leslie Walton lived in L.A.

B.F. Walton left a wonderful legacy, as the Pacific Rural Press wrote on Feb. 23, 1894, in commemoration of Walton's election as a leader of the California State Fruit Exchange: "We

take pride in presenting to the readers the portrait of B.F. Walton, who has been chosen to lead the movement for the direct marketing of California dried fruit in the interest of its producers. Mr. Walton is a practical farmer and fruit grower and has, since his arrival in California in December 1859, lived continuously in the neighborhood south of Yuba City, in Sutter County. He began with youth health, and an axe, and now after 34 years, his holdings comprise 1,200 acres and divide between horticulture, dairying on a large scale, and hay farming. When Mr. Walton arrived in Sutter County he found it sparsely settled by a roving, stock raising population on government land; and he has been closely identified with the transactions which have replaced this condition by what we find in Sutter County today, namely, an organized, progressive, prosperous community, strongly united for the promotion and conservation of the local interests."³⁶

George Walton lived to a ripe old age of eighty-nine. His wife, Jessie May Walton, died at age forty-seven, and George remained a widower. On November 2, 1908, George and his family celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday at George's Yuba City home. According to the paper, George "accumulated a considerable fortune, still conducted and managed all of his business affairs" and was in good health.³⁷ In 1913, Walton died at his daughter's — now Mrs. S. J. Haugh — house in Yuba City. According to the *Appeal*, his family expected his death and was at his bedside. George's children all remained local. Of note is

³⁴ *Marysville Appeal*, "Crystal Wedding Anniversary Celebrated," January 4, 1910.

³⁵ *Appeal-Democrat*, "Board of Supervisors Approves Road District # 3," Nov. 11, 1927.

³⁶ *Sutter County Farmer*, "President State Fruit Exchange," Feb. 23, 1894.

³⁷ George's 1913 *Marysville Appeal* obituary.

his son, Richard, who would become the mayor of Yuba City.³⁸

Hiram Walton, Sr., died at his Live Oak home on December 18, 1913. Dead by what the paper called a paralytic stroke, Hiram left behind his three children Mark, Leland, and Ellita. Mark lived in Quincy, WA, as a farmer, as did Leland. Ellita married into the Hauck family of Live Oak. Hattie later followed her husband in death. John Walton died on June 27, 1915, in Adams, WA.³⁹

Robert H. Walton, his wife Linda, and their son Aaron eventually moved to San Jose. On May 9, 1908, she died at the age of sixty-one. Tragedy struck again on July 5, 1917, when Robert's son Aaron shot himself to commit suicide.⁴⁰ While no obituary was available, Robert probably died a widower in San Jose. (Cemetery records for many of the Waltons are included in the accompanying binder.)

Conclusion

The Waltons were truly a special group. Drawn by opportunity, adventure, and the promise of wealth, they met the unique challenges the West presented with vigor, courage, and community. Instead of capitulating to the ever-encroaching forces of price-gougers, railroad rings, and mining

corporations, the Waltons banded together with their neighbors to form organizations for comfort, support, and retaliation. In protecting their interests, consolidating community ties, and investing their lives in the success and prosperity of Sutter County, the Waltons and their generation created Sutter County as it is known today.

Author's Note: Obviously, this cursory biography of this famous family leaves much to be desired. Much further family research could be performed, especially concerning the whereabouts of living Walton family members. Alas, that extensive work was beyond the scope of this project. The author would like to thank the museum and Professor Rubiales for opening this enriching, exciting opportunity for a student to contribute something of value to the written historical narrative of the Yuba-Sutter area.

Further, I owe a debt of gratitude to the resourceful and helpful librarians at the Sutter County Library; Yuba County Library; and Mormon Church Research Center. Their help made this project much less difficult than it would otherwise have been.

³⁸ *Appeal-Democrat*, "Annie Walton Remembers Yuba City of the 1880s," May 18, 1961.

³⁹ Acquired from rootsweb.com.

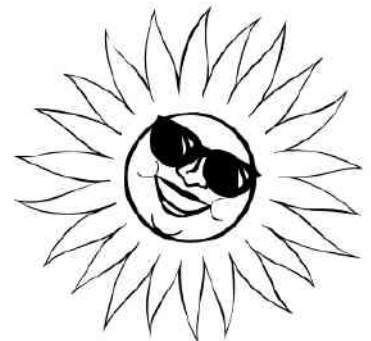
⁴⁰ Death notice in the *Marysville Appeal* on July 5, 1917.

PUZZLER

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BARRY	NICOLAUS
BLOOMFIELD	ONEIDA
CASSADY	ONSTOTT
ENTERPRISE	PEACH
FAIRBANKS	SLICKINS
GOLDFIELDS	STABLER
GRANGE	STARR
JARED	WALTON
KATE	WOODRUFF



Calendar of Events

June

The Photos of Clyde Taylor exhibit at the Museum

July

The Photos of Clyde Taylor exhibit at the Museum

16 Children's Summer Program, 10:00 am, at the Museum

August

16 *The Photos of Clyde Taylor* exhibit closes at the Museum

22 Sutter Buttes Calendar Photographers' Reception, 5 – 7 pm, at the Museum

23 Pig Roast, 6 pm, in Ettl Hall

September

28 Afternoon Tea, 1:30 pm, in Ettl Hall

October

11 **Historical Society Membership Luncheon, 11:30 am, Ruthy's
Program: Swan Festival**

Fall

Our Good Earth: Art and Ag in the Sacramento Valley exhibit
opens at the Museum

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