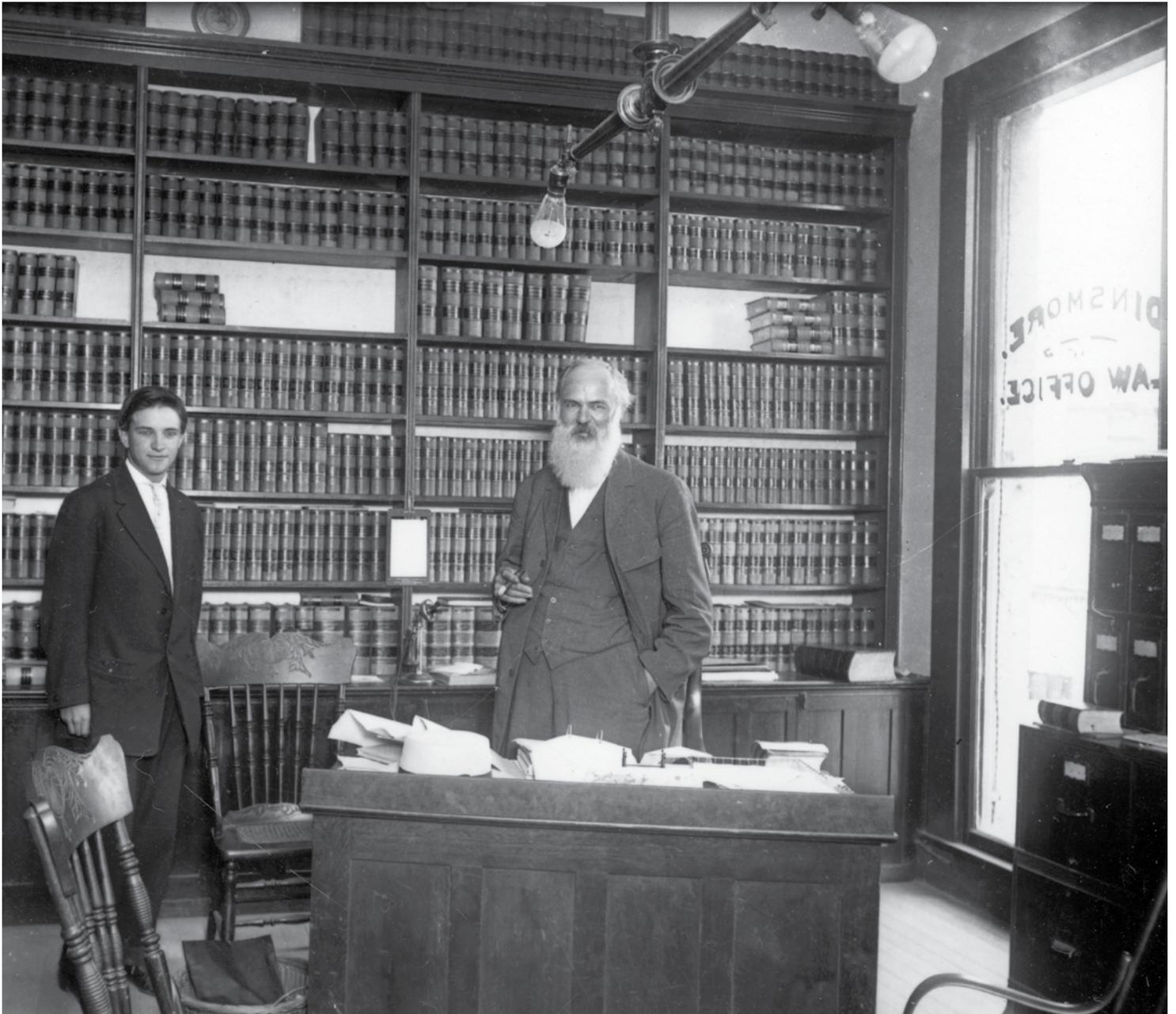


BULLETIN



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Sutter County Museum Staff

Molly Bloom, Museum Director / Curator

Sharyl Simmons, Assistant Curator

Marika Garcia, Development Officer

Kelly Gash, Museum Aide

Visit the Museum

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www.suttercountymuseum.org



Our Mission

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

About the Bulletin

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

Museum Association

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

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

Current Association Members:

Phyllis Smith, President

Margit Sands, Vice President

Debbie Reid, Secretary

Amber Milner, Treasurer

Carol Bordeaux

Scott Hankins

Manny Cardoza

Wade Kirchner

Babs Cotter

Tony Kurlan

Eric Gruenthal

Sukh Sidhu

Barbara Hankins

Chuck Smith

From the Director

Hello, everyone! I am very pleased to introduce myself as the new Director and Curator of the Sutter County Museum. My name is Molly Bloom, and I began my position here in early December. I have worked for the past ten years at a variety of museums around the country, most recently at the University of Nebraska State Museum in Lincoln, Nebraska. The Sutter County Museum offered a great opportunity to return to my passion of historical and archaeological content while joining a fantastic organization with a compelling mission to strengthen community bonds and celebrate diverse cultural heritage.

I am thrilled to work in this role at the Sutter County Museum. We have a great and knowledgeable staff, a supportive and collaborative Sutter County administration, and a passionate and engaged 501(c)(3) nonprofit, the Community Memorial Museum Association. The Sutter County Museum is in a wonderful phase of growth and is continuing to make updates to our building and permanent exhibits as well as bring in temporary exhibitions. In December, we also expanded our professional staff for the first time since the 1980s, adding a new Development Officer. Marika Garcia is responsible for cultivating support for both the Museum and the Sutter County Library. Marika brings over ten years of experience through her previous roles as a Development Manager at an arts education nonprofit in the Bay Area and as the Executive Director of Yuba Sutter Arts.

We are glad to continue the long tradition of hosting exhibits that share stories about our local history. The Museum's newest temporary exhibit, on display until May 1, is *Disrupted Life: Replica Barrack from the Tule Lake Internment Camp*. The exhibit was developed with support from Yuba Sutter Arts & Culture, the Marysville chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), and the Valene L. Smith Museum of Anthropology at California State University, Chico. *Disrupted Life* discusses anti-immigration sentiments in the United States and the executive order by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1942 that led to the relocation of Japanese Americans to internment camps like the Tule Lake Relocation Center in northern California. It includes a replica barrack to demonstrate what daily life was like at Tule Lake, built with help from Stan Umeda, who was incarcerated along with his family at the Jerome Relocation Center and the Gila Relocation Center, and Calvin Asoo, who was sent along with his family to the Tule Lake Relocation Center and Topaz Relocation Center. We are also showcasing objects from our collection and the Marysville JACL to share the impacts of this time in history on our local community.

Following *Disrupted Life*, we will host *The Newest Americans*, a traveling exhibit featuring 29 portraits by Sam Comen and interviews by Michael Estrin. The displays capture the experiences of immigrants from 23 countries of origin and promote discussion on America's legacy as a nation of immigrants. Please be on the lookout for public programs related to these exhibits by joining our email list at www.suttercountymuseum.org.

I look forward to meeting those whom I have not yet met and hope that you will stop by to visit our new exhibit, check out new books and other items for sale in the gift shop, and say hello.

Thank you, and I look forward to seeing you at the Museum!



Molly Bloom
Sutter County Museum Director and Curator

Oregon-California Trails Association

by Phyllis Smith

Many early settlers arrived in Sutter County via the overland route, on the California Trail. This trail, along with its counterpart, the Oregon Trail, still exists in various stages of repair between Independence, Missouri and Johnson Ranch near Wheatland in Yuba County.

The Oregon-California Trail Association (octa-trails.org) is the nation's largest and most influential organization dedicated to the preservation and protection of overland emigrant trails and the emigrant experience. OCTA works with public and private land managers and owners, including the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, to protect the trails and prevent the destruction of trail remnants, graves, and other trail-related sites. Members also place markers on the trails and maintain existing markers.



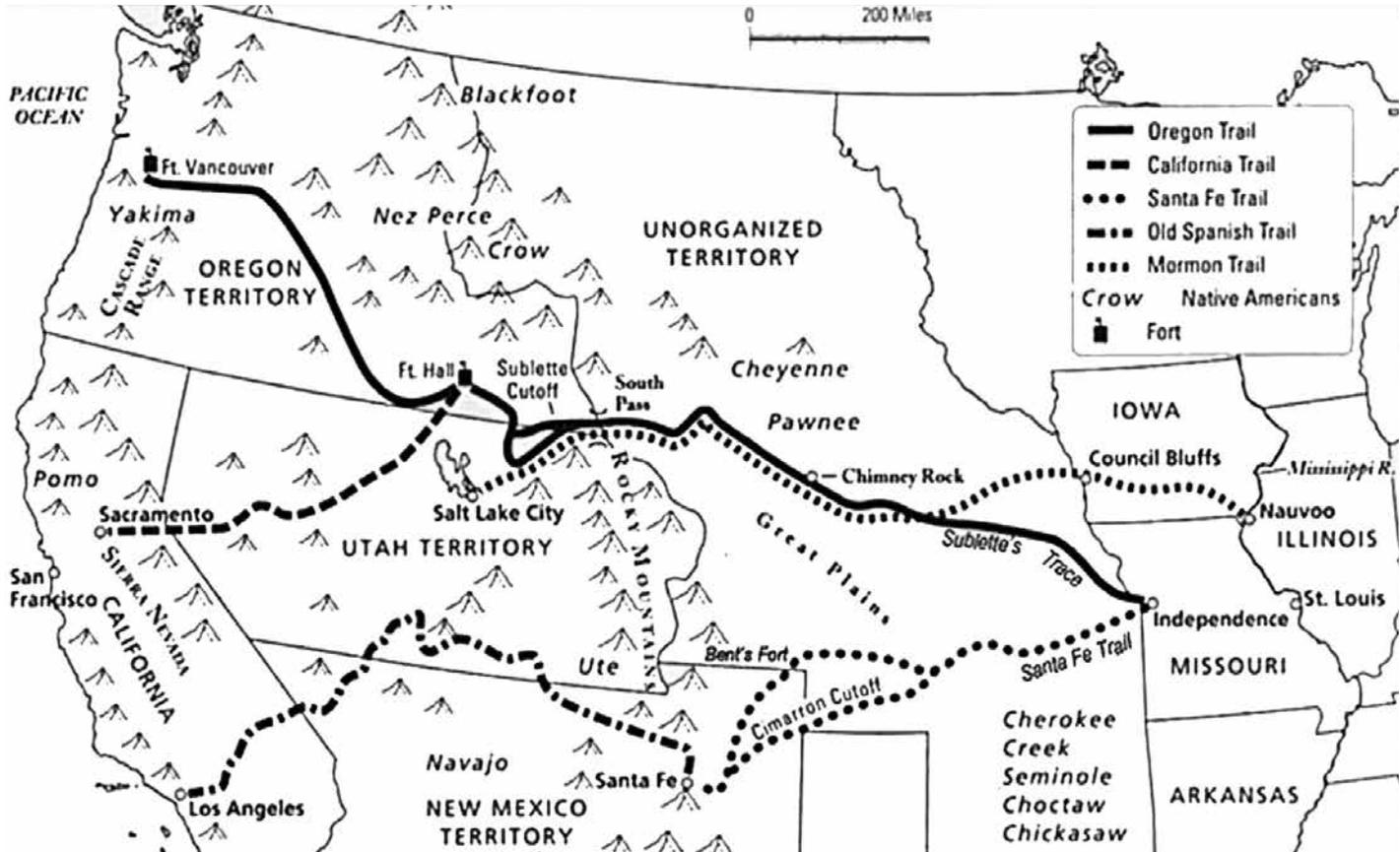
OCTA TRAIL MARKER.

I attended OCTA's annual convention in September in Elko, Nevada. The California Trail runs through Elko along the Humboldt River across northern Nevada until the river ends at the Humboldt Sink just west of Lovelock. The early railroad followed the river, and the highway (I-80) follows the same route.

OCTA's convention included four full days of speakers and tours, as well as a visit to the California Trail Interpretive Center. Speaker topics included the socio-political origins of the westward migration, the first encounter of Western Shoshone and European-American immigrants, the Hastings-Semple overland party of 1845, the genesis of the Hastings Cut Off, Shoshone sites in Northeastern Nevada, Fort Ruby, the Studebaker Wagon, Sara Winnemucca's temporary grave on the California Trail, the Mormons on the California Trail, and the Forlorn Hope (Donner Party history). Dave Vixie, an educator from Chico (formerly of Paradise), took a group of students along the California Trail in covered wagons, and Dave and his students presented their experiences of several days on the trail.

I went on two bus tours, to Gravelly Fort and Fort Ruby. Gravelly Ford is a ford on the Humboldt River where emigrants would cross to the south side of the river. Gravelly Ford has pristine wagon ruts, and OCTA is working to procure an easement that protects these ruts and the ford as mitigation for mining activity at another site.

Fort Ruby, in the Ruby Valley, was built to protect emigrants and commerce from Native Americans from 1862-1869. When the railroad was finished the fort was closed, and Fort Halleck was built with the job of protecting the railroad. The Treaty of Ruby Valley was signed in 1863, stopping violence between Native Americans and emigrants, but while the Native Americans stopped attacking emigrants, the U.S. government never upheld its part of the treaty.



MAP OF TRAILS TO CALIFORNIA & OREGON AFTER 1850.

Other tours included the Williams Family Gun Museum, a blacksmith and gunsmith shop; drives through Lamoille Canyon in the Ruby Mountains and Long Canyon; an ancient pronghorn antelope trap site; and a six-mile hike at Greenhorn Cutoff.

OCTA is always looking for new members, and non-members are welcome at all events. For more information, check out the OCTA website (octa-trails.org), the local chapter website (canvocta.org), or contact me at 530-301-7044.

The local California-Nevada chapter will hold its annual symposium in April in Anderson, California. The next annual convention will be held in Casper, Wyoming.

Frank Nakamura Remembers

In March of 1994, Linda Leone interviewed Frank Nakamura. Steve Perry was present as well. Part of that interview was used in a previous Bulletin that focused on local baseball, but this article looks at other aspects of Mr. Nakamura's life in Marysville. Mr. Nakamura passed away in 2005.

I was born on April 27, 1913 in Marysville, and this has been my home all these years. My father's name was Buntaro Nakamura and my mother's maiden name was Ichi Miszusaki, and they were both born in Japan.

My father left Japan in, I believe, his late teens, and he first went to the big island of Hawaii and worked in the sugar fields. He later worked in the sugar mill close to Honolulu, and then he came to California – it must have been about 1900 and he worked at the Durst Hop Ranch in Wheatland from about 1900 to about 1907 when he came to Marysville. My mother came to this country in 1906 from Japan, and she arrived in Seattle where my father met her, and they were married. It was what they call – more like a picture bride and they came back to Wheatland, and they worked there together until about 1907 when they bought a business here in Marysville and moved.

We had a grocery store and a boarding house. My mother, when she came to the United States, worked as a cook on the Durst Ranch in Wheatland where my father was working. There were about 300 Japanese workers, and my mother cooked for the 300 people. She was a good cook.



NAKAMURA FAMILY C. 1918.

LEFT TO RIGHT – JOE, BUNTARO, FRANK IN FRONT OF FATHER, GEORGE, ICHI, AND MARY.

I have two brothers and one sister – all older than me. I went through all the schools starting at the old grammar school building on F Street which was torn down some years ago. There used to be a primary school north of the grammar school where I started out, and I think the grades there were up to about the 4th grade. Then we moved over to the brick building on F Street. I graduated there in 1928 and entered High School – Marysville High School. And I believe we were the first class to go all four years in the brand new building which has since been condemned and they are not using for a school building any more.

I started playing baseball when I was about 8 or 9. We used to have pick-up teams. There was a bunch of kids around and any open lot was our baseball diamond. A lot of our baseballs were used and damaged. The covers might be torn off, and we'd put tape on them. The bats were the same way. We got a lot of broken bats that we fixed up and used. We had quite a time playing.

I started out as a catcher. One of the men who used to stay at our boarding house bought me my first catcher's mask and a body protector. And I caught – in fact I caught one year for the grammar school team and when I went into high school I started out as a catcher. I was about 5'2" and weighed about 98 pounds, and catchers aren't supposed to be that small. After a few games the coach, Glenn Potter, decided he was going to make an outfielder out of me. So for about two weeks, he'd bat the ball frontwards, backwards and sideways – all over and made me chase them to be able to catch any ball, and in two weeks, I became an outfielder and I played center field. During my freshman year, I got on the varsity team, I made my varsity letter in freshman year. I got four varsity letters in baseball. In those days, you had to play a certain amount of the games to get one.

I remember watching Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig play in the old ballpark. In fact, they let out the school so that we could go and watch the game. That was something that in those days, Babe Ruth was the idol of every kid in the country. And Lou Gehrig, although not as well known, was still an outstanding player.

Then in 1931, the Japanese Young Men's Association hosted the Japanese High School champions from Hiroshima. They beat us 6-1.¹ Afterward, we had a banquet and gave them a tour of Yuba and Sutter Counties.

¹ The Hiroshima Sogyo high school team barnstormed the west coast in 1931 playing games from Seattle to San Francisco. They played mid-week in Marysville, and 600 people turned out to watch the game.



TOKYO GIANTS AND MARYSVILLE JAPANESE TEAM (INCLUDING TWO “RINGERS”) DATED MARCH 4, 1936. MARYSVILLE PLAYERS TOP ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: SAM NAKAGAWA, FRANK OKIMOTO, HIDEO NISHITA, KIE SAITO, MAUD KURIHARA, ED BROWN (RINGER), KEN BROCK (RINGER), KIE MARUYAMA. BOTTOM ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: KAM KURIHARA, FRANK NAKAMURA, NOBORU HONDA, MASARU HONDA, TED IGAWA, JIM NAKAGAWA, TOM KURIHARA.

In 1935, the Tokyo Giants came to Marysville, and at that time, Marysville was hosting the old San Francisco Missions which was the Pacific Coast League baseball team. They had their spring training here. So they were there for spring training and about that time the Tokyo Giants came in and played a couple of games with them. And then the following year, in 1936, they came back again and they barnstormed around the United States. And at that time, they had an open day and scheduled our team here. We were really outclassed, but we did enjoy it. Of course the Tokyo Giants won with a score of 15 to 1.

We had a couple of non-Japanese help us out on that team. We had Edgar Brown, a left-handed pitcher, who was an exceptionally good pitcher, but because of his race,² he was not able to get into any organization like the Pacific Coast League or the Major League. Kenny Brock caught for the game for us too. But of course being just a bunch of amateurs, we didn't stand a chance against them. It was a lot

of fun though.

After I graduated from high school, I went to Yuba College. In those days, Yuba College had classes right with the high school in the old brick building. I took courses part time, as I didn't know just what I wanted to be. And then I decided that pharmacy might be a line, so I took enough units so that I could get into the University of California School of Pharmacy in San Francisco.

I went one year, stayed out a year to work, and then went back the following year, and I graduated in 1938 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Pharmacy. And got my license in July of 1938 and came back to Marysville, and I worked a little while part time in the old Johnson's Pharmacy at the corner of 2nd and D Streets.³ The Western Hotel used to be right across the street, right on the corner. Eventually that store moved to Yuba City, so I bought the furniture and started my own business there – Franklin Pharmacy. This was around 1940.



HONDA FAMILY – HATSUYE IS THE INFANT ON HER MOTHER'S KNEE.

I married Hatsuye Honda in November of 1941. Then the war broke out. I had to close down the business. We were evacuated from Marysville and sent to Tule Lake.

² Edgar Brown was a local African-American baseball player.

³ Now the Habitat for Humanity Yuba/Sutter Restore.

Appeal Democrat
September 15, 1942
The Rambler

Tule Lake WRA, Newell, Calif.

Dear Rambler¹ – this is the first opportunity that I have had to write to you and to let you know that all of us who are at Tule Lake from Marysville are gradually getting accustomed to our new home. The morale of the evacuees on the whole is very good. Everyone seems to be pitching in to make our temporary stay here as comfortable as possible. When we first arrived here, it was not a pleasant sight; rows and rows of wooden barracks in a vast sandy area, not a tree offering shade. However, as time went on improvements have been made by the colonists until things look much better.

With the exception of about 50 or more Caucasians, all the workers are of Japanese ancestry holding responsible positions. The latest census shows the population to be slightly over 15,000² which makes our city the largest in Modoc county, and one of the largest in California north of Sacramento. Our governing body is the council, elected by the people and all our affairs are run in the democratic way. Our law-enforcement body is composed of the wardens, who perform other duties beside keeping law and order. Compared to other cities of the same size, the behavior of the residents here is exceptionally good, only two or three minor offenses committed, in about two months.

The city itself is divided into seven wards, each of which is composed of nine blocks. Every block has one large mess hall, one recreation building, one laundry room, two shower rooms and wash rooms, and 14 barracks of four to six rooms each, which serve as the living quarters. There are usually about 250 people in each block.

Transportation is our biggest problem. Practically everyone goes by foot, because only project-owned vehicles are allowed on the grounds. What trucks and passenger cars are here are used only for the most essential purposes in order to conserve rubber.

The relocation center has utilized several thousand acres within its boundary for agriculture purposes. Vegetables are the most important crop, and the excess over what is used here is being shipped to other relocation centers. Other industries are also being planned. So, all in all, we hope to be able to make some contribution in aiding our war efforts. We, Americans of Japanese ancestry, hope to be able to do more and I am sure that the opportunity will arise in time.

During the past few days more than 500 men will be leaving this center to help solve some of the labor shortages in a few of the inland states. Most of them are agriculture workers, and will help in the sugar beet harvest. Others will be allowed to go whenever jobs are available. Since the army does not allow any of the evacuees to enter into the western defense area to work, there will be no transfer to this area.

Those who have had experience in farm work have a wonderful opportunity to be of some aid, but so far those of us with training in technical lines have not had any call. I did have my heart set on getting a position in the hospital at the new army cantonment, but that seems to be out. Still I am hoping to be placed through the U. S. civil service, whose rating I still have.

I have been able to keep up with the news of interest in the Hub City through the Appeal-Democrat and find that the city is certainly progressing. I suppose many changes will have been made before we once again can return there. Let's hope that our victory will come soon.

Most Sincerely Yours,

FRANK NAKAMURA

¹ The Rambler was a very popular "news about town" column by Lou Eichler that ran in the Appeal-Democrat for years.

² Marysville's population in 1940 was 6,646. Yuba City's population in 1940 was 4,968.

We were transferred to a camp in Colorado,⁴ and from there I went out to Chicago, Illinois and worked as a chemist making floor wax and that sort of thing. About that time, my call came for me for a physical for the army.

I had to go take my physical in Chicago, Illinois, and I passed it. In the meantime, my wife and our first son were still in camp. We were waiting until I could get enough suitable work to stay in Chicago and then I would call them out. When I passed the physical, they said I'd be inducted any time, so I decided to return to the camp to be with my family until I had to leave.



AMACHE INTERNMENT CAMP.

In the meantime in the camp, I taught chemistry in the high school while waiting for induction. The call for induction came and had my name listed as an inductee. Two days before I was to be inducted, the Marysville Draft Board said to cancel the induction.⁵ So I never got into the Army. I decided I'd try going out to Chicago again. This time I got a job as what they call a pharmaceutical chemist in a drug manufacturing place where they were making some medicines for the Army and the Navy. I was the chemist who analyzed certain tablets because the government was quite restrictive on the standards. I worked there until the war ended. My wife and son joined me, and our daughter was born in Chicago.

I had a good friend in Marysville, John H. Fuller, who oversaw the buildings

⁴ The Granada War Relocation Center, known to internees as Camp Amache.

⁵ Frank gives a better explanation in the letter printed by the Appeal-Democrat on August 29, 1945.

Appeal Democrat

August 29, 1945

Beyond The Headlines by Anna Noyes Moncur

A letter received recently by R. G. Pegler from Frank Nakamura, who is now in Chicago reads:

Dear Mr. Pegler:

It's been quite some time since I last wrote to you and I suppose you were wondering what had happened to me. A little over a year ago, I mentioned in my letter I was expecting induction into the army. As a matter of fact I was listed for the call but this was cancelled when the selective service policy on the age limit was changed whereby men over 30 in essential work were not to be inducted.

So in June of last year I returned to Chicago and accepted a position as a pharmaceutical chemist in a Drug and Chemical firm. I am still working there and must have done all right because I got a raise recently.

I am certainly glad I got another chance to resettle my family. We are very happy here in our new home but somehow miss our old home town, Marysville. Perhaps, some day, we shall return there.

I heard that your beloved wife passed away a few months ago. I am sure her passing was a terrible blow to you and your friends.

It is probable that some of those who were evacuated from around Marysville will be returning there sometime in September. Most of the relocation centers will be closing before the end of the year. Although a large number of people are coming eastward there are some who still prefer the West Coast.

As for us, our plans are indefinite. As we still think of the wonderful California climate, we yearn to go back. Anything can happen so don't be surprised if we should decide to resume our old life in the community which has been our home practically all our lives.

Best regards and thanks for taking care of the remains which were left by the evacuees.

FRANK NAKAMURA

To back up a bit, before we left here in 1942 when the government sent us to the camps, the Japanese community owned a big hall, the school building, and the church building. I happened to be the President of the Japanese American Citizens League at that time; I had the responsibility of seeing that these buildings were taken care of. Fortunately, we were able to lease a couple of the buildings, the hall, and the school building to the U. S. O. The other apartment by the church we rented out to individuals.



JAPANESE SCHOOL.

and collected the rents. He was in the insurance business and quite prominent in the community. The reason I knew him so well was he was the scoutmaster of a Boy Scout troop that I belonged to in Marysville before the war. He kept in contact with me about what went on with these buildings all the time I was away.

My father and mother, who were still in the camp in Colorado, came back to Marysville. The Japanese community had the Buddhist Church and some buildings here. The church building was still vacant. The chapel itself. But the apartments above there were rented out. They came back and opened up the church and acted as a hostel there for people coming back who had no place to go. They used the building to house people until they could find suitable housing.

When I heard that these people were coming back, I wanted to be sure that they were going to get

⁶ The corner of 4th & D Streets.

back these other buildings, so first I came back by myself to settle whatever needed to be taken care of. At that time, the hall building still had mortgage payments to be made, and I came back, and we had enough money saved up in this fund that was collected by Mr. Fuller, and I paid that off so that cleared everything off.

We were able to come back into buildings that were free of any debt, and we had people housed in the hall building and in the school building and in the church building until they were able to find housing. After I came back and settled that, I decided maybe I better move back to Marysville because my parents were back. I brought the whole family back into Marysville.

Jobs were hard to find in those days. In fact, the first thing we did was vegetable gardening out in Yuba City – there was a garden owned by a Chinese person, and we bought the rights to garden there from him.

It was immediately under where the off ramp to the 10th Street Bridge is, just over the levee. That's where we farmed – not too successfully.

In the meantime, I got a job out at the old Camp Beale Hospital Pharmacy, and I worked there for about a year and a half. In the meantime, Kirk's Pharmacy⁶ in Marysville was looking for a pharmacist, and I worked on the weekends while I was working out at Beale. And they decided they could use me, so I started working for them. And I was there for about, I would say, 15-18 years.

Later a couple of the pharmacists and I opened up a pharmacy in East Linda in what they call College Center. I managed and operated that for about 15 years, and I closed it all up and retired in 1981. I've been retired since then.

Renew your membership today!

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

Not a member?

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

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

The Madcap Marriage of Dorothy Schillig and Frederick Faust

By Carol Withington

The marriage of Dorothy Schillig to Frederick Faust took place on May 29, 1917 and was a simple one, consisting of a Tuesday morning ceremony. The setting was the bride's parents' home, which was built in 1900 on C Street in Yuba City. According to *The Sutter County Farmer*, the Rev. Mark Riftenback, pastor of the Episcopal Church in Marysville, officiated. The bride wore her mother's white silk crepe wedding dress. Only close friends and relatives were present.

Following the ceremony, the couple left on the 11 o'clock train for San Francisco, where they would then proceed on their journey to New York, by way of New Orleans.

CONTRASTS

It appears the newlyweds had very little in common. Dorothy attended Marysville High School and was president of the student body. A recent graduate of San Jose Teachers College in 1917, she was described as a "genteel, intelligent and beautiful young woman."

Frederick, on the other hand, was a large, "unpolished" young man raised in poverty in the San Joaquin Valley. Orphaned by age 13, he lived with various relatives where he worked on farms and ranches. At an early age, Frederick often found refuge in books and wrote poems and stories every spare minute.

A turning point in his life occurred when Thomas Downey, a Modesto High School principal and distant relative, took Frederick into his home where he was introduced to a new world of classic literature. Encouraged by Downey, Frederick set off for the University of California at Berkeley, where he worked nights to pay his way and often slept during his classes. Although he was a star of the campus literary

magazine and considered a genius by some, Frederick was eventually denied graduation on grounds of "unexcused absences" from classes.

Frederick first met Dorothy during her sophomore year while at an English Club dance at the Hotel Oakland. It was love at first sight, and a whirlwind romance ensued. "I see in you my perfect woman," he wrote her during their courtship. "Guinevere, the queen; Sappho, the poetess; Aspasia, the mistress; and Mary Smith – healthy, wholesome mother, USA."

The newlyweds' first home was a studio apartment on Gramercy Park South in New York City. However, the premises were too large for their needs, so they relocated to a three-room apartment on Tenth Street. Frederick also retained his bachelor quarters, and Dorothy's first visit was something of a shock. She had fantasized the "old world charm" Frederick had described, which consisted of a wine velvet carpet, brass at the fireplace, and chintz draperies. Instead, Dorothy saw a cracked ceiling, a white iron bedstead, and stained and yellowing wallpaper.



DOROTHY SCHILLIG, AGE 18.



FREDERICK FAUST.

CONFLICTS

Life with the “Fabulous Faust,” as he was often called, was hectic for Dorothy. Frederick worked long hours and slept little. Her life became as demanding as his. Dorothy devoted herself to Frederick as companion, secretary, nurse, and wife. She bought supplies, read proof, and spent long hours talking and reading aloud to her husband so that he could sleep.

On March 29, 1918, Dorothy gave birth to their first child, a daughter, whom they named Jane. They had hoped for a son and had even christened him Jim, planning his career up until the time he became a classical scholar and budding epic poet – Frederick’s lifelong dream. However, a son, John, arrived on November 7, 1919. By then, Dorothy’s health began to suffer. But she was not alone.

With his wife’s failing health and two babies to support, Frederick began work at once to make the needed money. In one 13-day period in October 1920, he set a personal record – perhaps a world’s record. During that time, Frederick turned out two long serials, a novelette and three complete books. He managed this feat in a downtown office completely engulfed in noise which he drowned out with the banging of his typewriter. However, Dorothy was still under a strain and suffered a nervous breakdown. A temporary separation ensued with Frederick going on a “working” trip to Europe. But after months of frustration, he returned to the

States. And then his health gave way. Frederick was diagnosed as having fibrillation or “fluttering” of the heart.



DOROTHY SCHILLIG FAUST.

Fibrillation was a little-understood condition and was widely regarded as disastrous. Frederick was warned to lead a “quiet life.” Instead, he defied the medical experts and began to exercise in order to get his strength back. He believed instinctively that it was the only way he could survive.

Soon Frederick was back to his old pace. He was fast becoming the King of Pulp Writers. He wrote so much that he used twenty different pen names on the advice of editors because the public would not accept so many stories from one writer.

Max Brand was Frederick’s best known pen name, and he created many fictitious characters, such as Dr. Kildare, based on his best friend Dr. George “Dixie” Fish. During the 40s and 60s, the public enjoyed the story of this young intern in a large, metropolitan hospital trying to learn his profession and dealing with the problems of his patients

while hoping to win the respect of the senior doctor.

Another popular character was Destry, a reluctant western hero. Although “Destry Rides Again” was reportedly filmed five times, many believed it was captured best in the 1939 Hollywood classic starring James Stewart as Destry and Marlene Dietrich as Frenchie.

A third child was born in 1927. They named her Judy, and the demands of another baby plus the knowledge that Frederick was having an affair caused Dorothy to suffer another nervous breakdown. Four years later, Dorothy left Frederick, who remained at their villa in Florence, Italy. In 1932, a desperate Frederick wrote Dorothy: “This is too damned ridiculous. I mean to say, after a man has been married fifteen years, he ought to be able to navigate quite well with his woman out of sight.” But Frederick could not, and he successfully convinced Dorothy to come back to him.

On November 29, 1940, Lawrence Schillig, Dorothy’s father, passed away due to a recurring heart ailment. Although he may have been skeptical about his son-in-law when he first married Dorothy, Lawrence lived long enough to see the success of Frederick Faust, whose scope seemed unlimited. Over the years, Frederick wrote in almost every field including detective, western, sports, romance, history, adventure, and science fiction. Once, he reportedly said to a friend as they were observing the sky from a rooftop, “The boundaries of men’s

minds are as limitless as those of the universe.”

Among the survivors of Lawrence were his wife, Jean Hough Schillig, and two daughters, Dorothy Faust and Elizabeth Schnereger. Grandchildren were newlywed Jane Faust Easton, a Spencer School graduate, who married Robert O. Easton. Interestingly, the couple would edit a book entitled *The Collected Stories of Max Brand* many years later, and Judy Faust, the youngest child of Dorothy and Frederick, would eventually name her only daughter Adriana after her father’s short story *Honor Bright*. Son John was a student at Harvard University at the time of his grandfather’s death.

CONCLUSION



FREDERICK FAUST AKA MAX BRAND.

Because he had missed combat in 1918, Frederick now focused his life

on getting into World War II so he could “write stories of individuals in action.” His family and friends opposed the idea because of his age and health problems. But, as usual, Frederick did not listen. Instead, he eventually became a correspondent for *The Infantry Journal* and *Harper’s Magazine*.

Frederick boarded the train in California for New York in February of 1944. He was assigned as a combat correspondent with the Fifth Army. When he learned his company was to spearhead a major attack in May, Frederick insisted he be a part of it. On May 12, he was hit by shrapnel near Santa Maria Infante in Italy, which at that time was still in German hands. Frederick Faust died from his wounds just 17 days before his 52nd birthday. He was buried in a soldier’s grave.

The night he was killed, Dorothy had a dream in which she heard Frederick say her name very clearly as if he were nearby and needed her. That morning, she told her daughter Jane what had happened. Although that afternoon they heard that Frederick had been wounded, the following day the family was officially notified of his death.

For Frederick, it was a victory. He often related that “a man’s chief business was fighting of one kind or another and that to die in battle was the best kind of death.”

SOURCES

Appeal Democrat, November 29, 1940

The Collected Stories of Max Brand, edited by Robert and Jane Faust Easton, University of Nebraska Press, 1994.

Historic Homes (sampleweddingwebsiteweebly.com)

Historical Sketch of the San Jose Teachers College (freepages.rootsweb.com/npmelton/genealogy/sjus450.htm)

“Jane Faust and Robert O. Easton Betrothed” (*New York Times*, Aug. 28, 1940)

“Kildare Creator is Killed in Italy” (*New York Times*, May 17, 1944)

Max Brand’s Biography by Jon Tuska (<https://maxbrandonline.com>)

Spencer Private All-Girls School (spencerschool.org)

Memories of Assumption Lang Coats

This account appeared in a previous Bulletin courtesy of the Coats family, but since then, the Museum acquired photographs of the family to add to the story.

Children of **William Henry Lang & Roseann Burns Lang.**

- **Rose Marie Gladiola Lang**, born 11/23/1884 on the Burns Ranch near Colusa, married Matthew James Keegan 9/29/1909, died 5/22/1964.
- **Peter Aloysius Sebastian Lang**, born 3/1/1886, never married, died 1/15/1915.
- **Assumption Lang**, born 5/18/1888 on Burns Ranch, married Arthur William Coats 4/9/1913, died 12/20/1984.
- **Gregory Lang**, born 10/20/1889, married Abbie McVey 4/25/17, died 11/25/1958.
- **Vincent de Paul Lang**, born 3/30/1891 in Colusa County, never married, died 6/20/1958.
- **William Lawrence Lang**, born 8/5/1892, never married, died 12/5/1976.
- **Joseph Borromeo Lang**, born 3/28/1894, never married, died 7/5/1967.
- **Francis de Salles Lang**, born 9/27/1895, married late in life to Harriet Duree, died 6/26/1967.
- **Bernard Lang**, born 4/30/1897 at East Butte, died 7/12/1898.
- **Alexis Lang**, born 7/13/1898 at East Butte, married Mildred Henson 10/20/1926, died 3/12/1983.
- **Patricia Lang**, born 11/25/1899 at East Butte, married William Perry Rich 8/4/1941, died 3/21/1980.
- **Ignatious de Loyola Lang**, born 7/31/1901 at East Butte, never married, died 11/22/1974. Ignatious had a twin who was either stillborn or died at birth and was not named.
- **Alphonsius de Ligouri Lang**, born 10/21/1903 at East Butte, married Mildred Delroy Wilde 08/10/1929, died 11/25/1984.
- **Regina Clare Lang**, born 7/27/1905 at East Butte, never married, died 11/9/1924.
- **Honora Anita Lang**, born 01/30/1907 at East Butte, married Francis Edward Laney 02/13/1933, died 5/31/2004.

My earliest memories of family were stories told me by my grandmother, Honora Glenn Burns. Her parents, Patrick and Mary Glenn, had a family of nine children, all born in Ireland. In 1848, they decided to send the two oldest to America. A sister of Patrick's, Katherine Cunningham, lived in Illinois and this was to be their destination.

In 1849, when the parents failed to receive any news of their arrival, Patrick and Mary and the remaining seven children set out for America to search for Michael and Mary. Their efforts were fruitless. Perhaps the vessel foundered at sea, or perhaps they died of cholera on the way, as so many immigrants did at this time.

The family went on to Illinois to visit Katherine Cunningham. From there they continued their journey west. Patrick's health failed and the family settled at Council Bluffs, Iowa, because there was a monastery nearby and Mary wanted to be sure that a priest would be available. Patrick died at Council Bluffs, and Mary continued to California with five of her children – Bernard, Joseph, John, Bridget, and Honora. They joined a wagon train that went west by way of the Oregon Trail.

Their destination was Colusa County where their first home was on the Jenny Reynolds Ranch. Mrs. Reynolds was a family friend in Ireland and the children called her Aunt Jenny.

Honora Glenn married Peter Burns in St. Joseph's Church at Marysville in February 1863. Peter Burns came from Ireland in the 1850s, crossing the plains on horseback. He settled on 1800 acres of land lying north of Colusa along the east side of the Sacramento River. There were five children born of this union on the ranch near Colusa. My mother, Roseann, was the eldest. She had three brothers, Bernard, Peter, and Joseph, and one sister, Mary Regina.

My mother, Roseann Burns, married William Henry Lang in 1885 in "Our Lady of Lourdes" Catholic Church in Colusa.



ROSEANN BURNS LANG.

My father's family immigrated to New York State from England where his grandfather was editor of the "Tradesmans News" in London. My father, William Henry Lang, rode across the plains on horseback and settled in Colusa County. I was born May 18, 1888 on the Burns Ranch in Colusa County where my mother was born.

When it came time for me to go to school, I was sent to Colusa to live with my grandmother, Honora Burns, and attend the convent school there.

Later Grandmother Burns sold the ranch and my father and mother moved to the Colusa plains west of the town of Colusa. After a year or two, my father took us to Little Valley in the Coast Range mountains. My father rented the Epperson Ranch in neighboring Bear Valley. We lived in the old Epperson home for the next few years.

Grandmother Burns purchased the Smith Ranch and home on East Butte Road in 1907 and my parents went there to live.



THE LANG FAMILY AT THEIR HOME ON EAST BUTTE ROAD.

BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: WILLIAM LAWRENCE LANG, JOSEPH BORROMEO "BUM" LANG, PETER ALOYSIUS SEBASTIAN LANG, FRANCIS DE SALLES LANG, ROSEANN BURNS LANG (MOTHER), ROSE MARIE GLADIOLA LANG (KEEGAN), MATT KEEGAN, SR.

FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: ALPHONSIUS DE LIGOURI LANG, HONORA ANITA LANG (LANEY), REGINA CLARE LANG, IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA LANG, PATRICIA LANG (RICH), ALEXIS "TEX" LANG.

SEATED: GRANDMOTHER HONORA BURNS.

NOT PICTURED: ASSUMPTION FABIOLA LANG (COATS), GREGORY LANG, VINCENT DE PAUL "VINT" LANG.



PATRICIA & HONORA "ANITA" LANG, C. 1905.

By this time, I had been away from home for a year attending Miss Wilkins' private school in Marysville where I received a credential to teach school. Although letting me go to school was a sacrifice for my mother, she encouraged me to get my teaching credential and to heed my father's admonition that "you are needed at home to help your mother."

In the fall of 1907, I accepted my first teaching position at the Jefferson School at Antelope Valley in Colusa County near Mountain House.

The next year I returned to Sutter County to teach at Union School on East Butte Road. I had to give this up at the end of the year as I was needed at home to help my mother.

When I taught again, it was a year later at West Butte School. My first year there, my grandmother and I rented rooms at the Fick House. The next year, I stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Hoke. The Hokes were both deaf and communicated in sign language. Their two daughters, Lovell and Pearl, were very adept with this method, and I learned slowly to talk with my fingers. There was also a blackboard in their living room where messages could be written to them.



JOSEPH "BUM" LANG AND ASSUMPTION LANG. PHOTO TAKEN IN MARYSVILLE IN 1908.



FRANCIS, VINCENT "VINT," AND JOSEPH "BUM" LANG WITH SANFORD DUNCAN (BOTTOM RIGHT), C. 1912.

I met my husband, Arthur Coats, at an "institute" for teachers held by Hobart Heiken, Sutter County Superintendent of Schools at the old two-story Yuba City Grammar School.

Hazel Chism (Chase) introduced me to Art. She was the 6th grade teacher in Yuba City, and we met at the institute the year before. The next day, we were all attending the institute in Chico. Hazel and I were sitting in the auditorium when Art arrived. In spite of the fact that there were many empty seats, he said, "If you would move over, I'd sit down." After much laughter, he sat down beside me, and from then on he was my constant companion.

Our marriage took place April 9, 1913 at the parish house in Woodland. Father Walroth officiated. He was a beloved family priest from the Colusa days. He had given me the name Assumption on my baptism day. Grandmother Burns and I drove to Woodland by horse and buggy the day before. We honeymooned in San Francisco, traveling there by the Northern Electric railway.



ASSUMPTION LANG AND PUPILS AT UNION SCHOOL. THE LAND FOR THE SCHOOL WAS DONATED BY THE PREVIOUS OWNER OF THE LANG RANCH (GILBERT SMITH) ON EAST BUTTE ROAD.

When we returned, we lived with Grandmother Burns on Plumas Street in Yuba City. We arranged to rent an apartment from Mrs. & Mrs. William Peck on B Street, but we had to wait for Frank and Margaret Bremer to move so we stayed in the Leon Bunce home on B Street for a while. My two oldest children,

Arthur William and Jane Claire, were born while we lived in the Peck house.

In 1917, we bought our home at 244 Fairman Street which remained my home. During the next ten years, my four younger children, Wilson, Robert, Wallace, and

Lauren, were born.

My husband was elected District Attorney in 1914 at the age of 26 and served 16 years when he decided not to run for re-election. For a short time, he was in private practice with Bill Rich, Alvin Weis, and Francis Carlin.



ARTHUR COATS, SR. AND WALLACE DINSMORE, C.1912.

In 1932, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Sutter County and served for 30 years until retirement. I enjoyed the part of campaigning that took me to the various districts of the county, meeting people and making many friends. Elections were difficult, for ours was a small community, and often Art's opponents were also close personal friends. This imposed a strain on friendship when mutual friends had to choose the candidate of their choice. It was always good to have elections over.

Our life centered around our rather large family, but we belonged to a dancing club. I was one of the original members of the 10:30 Ten, a book club. Learning to drive an automobile in 1920 was a happy experience and a useful one for 50 years.

I seldom was involved in controversial County affairs, but when the Supervisors planned to take the cupola off the courthouse, my friend Elsie Walton and I headed a group to rally public opinion in favor of keeping the cupola, and it stands on the courthouse today – a reminder of our success.



OLD SUTTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CUPOLA INTACT.

There was not much traffic on Fairman and Yolo Streets, and the many children of the neighborhood played baseball and other games in the street. “Downtown” Yuba City was a fairly complete shopping district then. If you walked north on Second Street, on the west side of the street was the Courthouse, Hall of Records, and Winship’s law office. Between B and Fairman, Mr. Cosby had his pharmacy. The I. O. O. F. Hall still stands. The Odd Fellows used to meet upstairs. The downstairs was used by various businesses at various times, and at one time, it housed the county library. Next was Mr. Ulmer’s bakery, Lloyd Hewitt’s office, and Price’s candy store. Over the bakery, there were professional offices.

Bremer’s Hardware, the Independent Farmer’s office, the Sutter County Title Company, and Ted Chellis’ Barber Shop came next. There was a pharmacy on the corner of B & Bridge, which was operated at different times by Gus Kirk and Tom Haldeman. Going west on Bridge, we passed Hannegan’s grocery store, Carpenter’s cigar store, and the Bank of Italy.¹

On the east side of Second Street going north were some homes, Mr. McLaughlin’s law office, the Horticultural Commissioner’s office, and the County Library. The Masonic Hall remains the same and then a theater. Past the theater was Red Dowell’s garage, a blacksmith shop, and Hugh Moncur’s sheet metal shop. Behind the sheet metal shop, Art and his friends maintained a tennis court.

I cannot possibly tell all of my memories of Yuba City, but it was a busy community, and we were very much a part of it.

¹ Later became Bank of America.

Donate

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

There are many ways to donate to the Museum:

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

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

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October 2021 - December 2021

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Sharyl Simmons
Carmen Smith
Keith Smith
Phyllis Sorenson
Julie Stark
Jane Wheeler
Dennis Wilson
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Rose Marie Wood

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October 2021 - December 2021

In Memory of **Becky Anderson**

Kimberly Heisch
Donna McMaster
Marcia Stranix

In Memory of **Clinton Andreassen**

Merlyn Rudge

In Memory of **Penny Brockman**

Donna McMaster

In Memory of **Jean Eleanor Capaul**

David Rai

In Memory of **Morris Cotter**

Dorothy Coats

In Memory of **Clinton DeWitt**

Stan & Jeanette Christopherson

In Memory of **Jane Winship Ede**

Merlyn Rudge

In Memory of **Joan Erfle**

Gene Erfle

In Memory of **Martha Garrison**

Merlyn Rudge
Sharyl Simmons
Phyllis Smith
Julie Stark
Carol Withington

In Memory of **Ann Kenfield Graf**

Kenfield Family

In Memory of **Kevin Lees**

Connie Cary

In Memory of **Joe Morehead**

Stan & Jeanette Christopherson

In Memory of **Meredith "Mitzi" Morrison**

Connie Cary
Carol Withington

In Memory of **Ron Pauls**

Stan & Jeanette Christopherson

In Memory of **Ken Perry**

Francisco & Rosey Damboriena
Laverne & Maria McPherrin
Phyllis Sorenson

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Membership Information

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

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

Membership Levels

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

*\$10 discount for Student/Senior/Military/Long Distance (200+ miles away)
 **\$15 discount for Student/Senior/Military/Long Distance (200+ miles away)

Business Levels

Business Basic***	\$250
Business Basic Plus***	\$500
Business Sustaining***	\$1000
All Business Memberships include Basic benefits as well.	
*** 20% discount for Non-profits	



Puzzling

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- ASSEMBLY**
- ASSUMPTION**
- AUTHOR**
- BIDWELL**
- BRAND**
- BUTTE**
- COATS**
- CUPOLA**
- FAUST**
- HONDA**
- KILDARE**
- LAWYER**
- MARIKA**
- MOLLY**
- NAKAMURA**
- OREGON**
- SCHILLIG**
- TEACHER**
- TRAIL**
- TULE**

New Staff Bios

Two new staff members joined the Sutter County Museum in December.



Molly Bloom
Director/Curator

Molly Bloom has spent the past ten years at art museums, natural history museums, a children's science museum, and historic sites. Most recently, she worked at the University of Nebraska's natural history museum in Lincoln, Nebraska coordinating daily operations, volunteers, and educational programs. Molly is originally from Massachusetts and studied archaeology and Latin with a minor in art history at Oberlin College before graduating from Yale University with an MA in archaeological studies. She is excited to join the Sutter County Museum and collaborate with the local community while bringing her passion for sharing archaeology and material culture with the public.



Marika Garcia
Development Officer

As the Development Officer at the Sutter County Museum, Marika Garcia is responsible for cultivating support, including donations and grants, from individuals and organizations to help the Museum achieve its mission. Prior to her work at the Museum, Marika worked as a Development Manager at an arts education nonprofit in the Bay Area and as the Executive Director of Yuba Sutter Arts. Marika has been a resident of the Yuba-Sutter community since she was six years old, and she is thrilled to join the Sutter County Museum to serve the community where she lives and raises her family.

Volunteer

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



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