

JULY - AUG - SEPT... 2020



"My later experience has taught me two lessons: first, that things are seen plainer after the events have occurred; second, that the most confident critics are generally those who know the least about the matter criticized."

Ulysses S. Grant

Civil War General and 18th U.S. President

THE HEROES OF 2020



Thank again for Gifting

Through your gifting during the 24-hour Big Day of Giving fundraiser we raised \$5,030. Your donation helps continue preserving our collection of photos and audio-visual media, archives of letters, maps, newsprint, and artwork by purchasing acid-free archival folders. protective sleeving, and containers. Additional items in the collection requiring preservation scale are models, hand tools, signage, furniture, and historic fire trucks. Your donation also helps us maintain and update exhibitions in the History Gallery.

Thank you for your support!

Presidential Liberty Quotes to Celebrating 4th of July

"Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth."

George Washington

"Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must be no return to tyranny."

Theodore Roosevelt

"Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost."

Thomas Jefferson



"Liberty, once lost, is lost forever." John Adam

"I know only two tunes, one of them is 'Yankee Doodle', the other isn't."

Ulysses S. Grant

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."

Ronald Reagan

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, opposed any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty."

John F. Kennedy

"We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

Abraham Lincoln

"It's not the hand that signs the laws that holds the destiny of America. It's the hand that casts the ballot."

Harry S. Truman

FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- •1775, American Revolutionary War begins, but conflicts started during the Stamp Act of 1765.
- •1776, Although war had begun, the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1777.
- •1783, American Revolutionary war ends.
- •1787, U.S. Constitution drafted May 25, 1787 replacing the post-Revolutionary War Articles of Confederation.
- •1787-1788, written by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, The Federalist Papers, a series of 85 essays urging New Yorkers (the largest of the 13 colonies) to ratify the proposed U.S. Constitution.

1788, the U.S. Constitution ratified, becoming the official framework of government of the United States, June 21, 1788.

1789, George Washington of Virginia, becomes the first president of the United States.

1791, The first 10 Amendments of Bill of Rights added to the U.S. Constitution.

The Federalist Papers, Number 1

To the people of New York, by Alexander Hamilton

"... Among the most formidable of the obstacles which the new Constitution will have to encounter may readily be distinguished the obvious interest of a certain class of men in every State to resist all changes which may hazard a diminution of the power, emolument, and consequence of the offices they hold under the State establishments; and the perverted ambition of another class of men, who will either hope to aggrandize themselves by the confusions of their country, or will flatter themselves with fairer prospects of elevation from the subdivision of the empire into several partial confederacies than from its union under one government..."

Did you know?

Between 1952 and 1953, California had an outbreak of malaria. According to documents by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Public Health Service and The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene dated September 1954, California recorded the first outbreak since 1945. Of the 1600 persons tested, 39 tested for malaria; 16 living in Sacramento County, seven in Solano County, four in Contra Costa County, three in Alameda County and two in Nevada County. Malaria is transmitted by mosquitos and this outbreak may have been attributed by infected Korean War veterans returning home.

"The occurrence of this outbreak demonstrated the vulnerability of this country to the introduction of malaria from abroad when favorable circumstances exist, and it provided an unusual opportunity to observe the natural history of the *P. viwax* strain of malaria in a nonimmune population living is a nonendemic area" 1



NUGGET SCRIP CARD UPDATE

As time passes, some things change. For one, at one time we were provided a list of scrip member names along with the quarterly amount collected from purchases. We no longer are provided names of those that shopped at Nugget. So we cannot thank you by name. In 2019, we received over \$150 from Nugget Scrip. To those who shopped, **thank you**

and please keep up the good work. With each purchase, hand your Scrip card to the

cashier before paying and Nugget will donate out of their pocket a percentage to us. Please contact us if you want to receive a Nugget scrip card. This money is used to offset the cost of rents, phone and archival supplies.

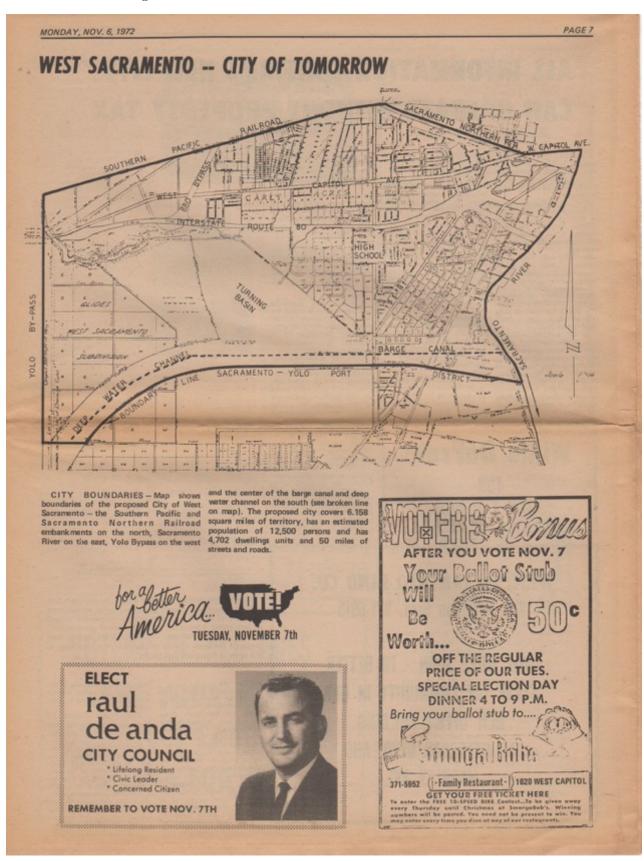
Treasurer Report, (January 1, 2020 through May 31, 2020)

INCOME (Does not include Big Day of Giving Fundraiser)	\$1,830.00
EXPENSES	.\$5,124.00
OVERALL TOTAL	\$3,295.00

¹ AN OUTBREAK OF MALARIA IN CALIFORNIA 1952-1953, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Public Health Service and The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene dated September 1954, page 787

Proposed city limits in 1972. Are you kidding?

Source: West Sacramento News-Ledger



My family, by Mickey Fausett (photos by the author)



Have you ever been watching an old cowboy movie and it gets into a certain year and you can just start imagining what your family was going through at that time? A lot of these westerns I've been watching lately are stories of the 1870s and I'm thinking 'Wow that's just 10 years before Grandma Fausett (*Ethel Ault 1884-1961*) was born." Ethel was the oldest out of both sides of the family grandparents.

(at left, 20-year old Ethel, ca. 1902)

She was born in Bannock, Montana which is now a State Historical Park, located in the southwest corner of Montana. Bannock is 40 miles from the nearest town. Her father, Silas Ault, moved the family from Minnesota to Bannock about 1880. There were Ault's

who came to Bannock a few years earlier and were in the mercantile business, but Silas worked in one of the many mines in the area, not gold or silver, but different minerals.

About 1890 the family moved to the Bitterroot Valley out of a little town called Victor. My grandmother was seven at that time. This was the time the last big push to get the Native Americans on the reservation and out of the Bitterroot. She was the big sister to two brothers and she was the main chore doer in the family. Ethel's teen years were not the best of times for her. Her mother was still alive but when not in school she was the main person for getting all the chores done. The Ault's were living near the Curlew Mine and the school she attended was a few miles away down in the valley. Walking to school Ethel passed by the Buker Ranch where Henry Buker seven years her senior lived. In 1900 she and Henry were married and a year later their first son Orville was born. The three of them lived along the Bitterroot River and then moved up on the "bench" out of Florence, about 15 miles north of Victor. Henry started growing potatoes, but at the same time people all over the area were becoming ill and many dying.

In the next ten years she had two more sons, Ernie and John. About 1901 her mother got sick with "the disease". Ethel cared for the three boys while caring for her mother. About the same time her husband Henry became ill. Ethel's mother Laura died, and Henry recovered. During this period Henry's brother lost his job as a forest ranger, the government was

releasing the older rangers and having college educated replace them. With him and his wife divorcing he moved in to help his brother with the ranching. Ethel was seeing death all around her and decided the family needed to leave like many other families were. Her father had just died from a kidney disease the doctors at that time knew nothing about. Her mother had died from this strange sickness, and her husband almost did.

Henry was not going to leave the Bitterroot and he and Ethel divorced

about 1916. According to court records it was a very "nasty" custody battle over the kids. Henry did win custody of the kids, but with no one to watch them; they were "farmed out" to relatives. I asked the youngest of the boys a few years ago

"John what was that like?" John got a serious look on his face and said "my mother left me when I was a four year old toddler. When Ernie, his older brother, found her in California and brought her up to the Bitterroot, for me that was not a good thing" He then gave a big smile and said" she was never my mother again, but she was one of my dearest and sweetest friends" Every summer until she became ill, John would have her come to the ranch for the summer.

When Ethel was still living in the Bitterroot after her divorce from Henry, she met a young man many years her junior,



Bob, Peggy, Buzz Haybro, Colorado c. 1928

Dewitt Martin Fausett, whose family lived in the hills above Stevensville. They left the Bitterroot to start over again. Also at this time it was discovered the disease killing many, came from a tick bite and was called Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Ethel and Dewitt left the Bitterroot and went to the mines in Colorado. Dewitt had some knowledge of accounting and would work at the mines in the office. The family started to grow with the birth of Marguerite (Peggy), and then Martin Dewitt (Buzz). My Dad (Robert) was born in Oak Creek, Colorado, a small town in northwest Colorado. My

I went looking for Haybro, outside of Oak Creek. We never found it, but on another road trip by myself I went back to the area and found Haybro. The only thing left was a Quonset hut. I didn't realize I was in Haybro until I stopped and started talking with a lady and she pointed to the Quonset building and said "that's Haybro" After browsing around for awhile, I picked up a few chunks of metal and took a picture of the remnants of cement structure with only two walls. I would find out later this was the community shower. The chunks of metal were from the Haybro mine.

In 1936 the family was living in Kingman, Arizona. My aunt Peggy married Vincent Hunt and Vince had information about employment in the Sacramento area of California. The Hunt's left for California and found that there were opportunities in Sacramento. The following year the remainder of the Fausett family followed them and settled in Broderick. They built a house on Andrews St. My father, Robert the youngest, was able to care for himself. My Grandmother found employment at the Libby Cannery in Sacramento and my Grandfather would do odd jobs around Broderick. (to be continued)

NEW OFFICE POLICIES DURING COVID-19

The office has been temporarily closed since March. When we do reopen, we will adhere to protocol designated by our landlord, Yolo Housing Authority. Normal hours are Friday from 9:00 am to noon. No public access or walk-ins will be allowed until approved by YHA. The guidelines are as follows:

- No more than 3 people (preferably two) in the office at one time
- WSHS volunteers will check their temperature before arriving at the office for work and will confirm that they do not have any COVID-19 symptoms (chills, fatigue, loss of appetite, cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, runny nose, sore throat, nasal congestion or loss of smell or taste) and that they have not had any symptoms within the last 72 hours.
- WSHS volunteers will further confirm that they have not been in contact with anyone or exposed to anyone within COVID-19.

- WSHS volunteers will wear a mask at all times while in the common area of the office when they are unable to adhere to the 6 foot social distancing rule.
- WSHS volunteers will not engage or come in contact with Riverbend Manor residents, as they are in a high risk
 population category.
- WSHS volunteers will clean and disinfect the surfaces in the office.

Other than temperature checks, access to the History Gallery in the Community Center will pretty much duplicate these policies until further notice.

Summer Student Intern

We were extremely fortunate to acquire a student intern this summer, at least for eight weeks. Ms. Katelyn Getchel, a master's history graduate from the University of the Pacific in Stockton, also works on the campus in their special collections section. After her summer term, Katelyn will move to Rochester, NY to pursue here PhD in History. Currently, she is incorporating digital images of artifacts and other items into our collections database.

FIRST DEATHS FROM "FLU"

WOODLAND (Yolo Co.). Oct 26— Submitted by Ileana Maestas

Mrs. K. Matsuda and Senato Matsuda, her brother-in-law, dies here yesterday from Spanish influenza. They were the first to die in this section from the malady; Matsuda had been ill for only a few days and for several years past had been employed on the C.Q. Nelson ranch near this city. Mrs. Matsuda was stricken ill the first part of the week and yesterday afternoon was removed to the emergency hospital, where she breathed her last on Friday evening.

The above article came from the Sacramento Union on October 27, 1918 and reports on the first known casualties of the Spanish flu in east Yolo County. As the COVID-19 pandemic has altered all of our lives, I thought it would be interesting to do some research about how the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic effected West Sacramento. All libraries, archives and research centers are closed due to the current pandemic so my research has been limited to online newspaper archives. I also read and highly recommend, Flu: The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and the Search for the Virus That Caused It (2001) by Gina Kolata and The Great Influenza: the Story of the Deadliest Pandemic in History (2005) by John Barry.

According to the authors of the aforementioned books, the national response to the 1918 flu was as interesting as the current federal response. President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921) never addressed the pandemic while he was in office. Like today, the health response to the pandemic was primarily at the state level; there was no Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), no Center for Disease Control (CDC) nor National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). According to Barry's book, it was the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic which caused the United States government to realize that a national health crisis could benefit from a federal response and leadership. This recognition gave rise to the development of federal departments and agencies like the CDC, HHS and NIAID.

It was difficult to find online information that told the story of the Spanish flu in Bryte, Broderick or Washington. Much like today with COVID-19, the newspaper ran daily statistics attributed to the Spanish flu pandemic. For example on January 19, 1919, the Sacramento Union reported **Influenza Records for Larger Cities** and listed deaths in Sacramento from influenza. On January 22, 1919, the Sacramento Union reported **Influenza Cost County \$10,463** and lists the cost of equipment, nurses, food and burials. Papers were also providing American casualty numbers from World War One which

was raging in Europe. Research into local health department archives, diaries, hospital records, and census numbers would provide a fuller story of the effects of the Spanish flu in east Yolo.

Reading online copies of the Sacramento Union from 1918 and 1919 was an interesting occurrence for me. The reporting on the 1918 pandemic felt so familiar and I recognized so many parallels with my own experiences of the current pandemic. Reading newspapers through that experiential lens give me a deeper connection to our history in regards the COVID-19 pandemic. I highly recommend reading the entire Sacramento Union published on October 27, 1918 to get an idea of what was happening locally and nationally. There are so many parallels; stories about health care workers, quarantines, masks available through the Red Cross, public debate on requiring the wearing of masks, school closures, conventions postponed due to influenza, "saloons" in the town Chico being asked close due slow down the spread. The advertisement sections even have "cures" and "tonics" to ward off the "influ". Ironically there is also an article titled "Board Makes War on Influ Fakirs" about the California Health Department cracking down on unproven cures and preventatives that were flooding the market. Sometimes we forget that we are not the first generation to experience a global health crisis, a war and divisive politics. Reading local newspapers from over 100 years ago is a wonderful way to know that we are not alone in our experiences. Our grandparents faced some of the same challenges. If anyone is curious, log onto the California Digital Newspaper Collection (https://cdnc.ucr.edu/), find a local newspaper, pick a day (maybe your birthday) either 50 or 100 years ago and read about what was happening that day. You might be surprised (either in a good or bad way). Stay safe!!!

NEXT BOARD MEETING SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 28 AT 1:00 PM

This will be a virtual board meeting. All members are welcome. If you are interested in joining, please contact

Alfonso Voychez at alfonsoisanchez@gmail.com

West Sacramento Historical Society Board Members and Chairs

-Alfonso Voychez, president
-Ileana Maestas, vice-president
-Billi Hanlon, treasurer
-Jackie Rossi, secretary
-Don Schatzel, immediate past president
-Cecilia Vasquez, board member
-Jane Yeung, board member
-vacant, board member
-Mickey Fausett, committee chair
-Thom Lewis, committee chair

Contact Information: phone (916) 374-1849; e-mail WSHistoricalS@gmail.com