

RUSSIAN RIVER

RECORDER

Published By
**HEALDSBURG
 HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY**

**JANUARY
 1982
 ISSUE 22**



HEALDSBURG, SONOMA CO. CAL. 1884.

- 1. Childs Bros. Store
- 2. Chamber Store
- 3. A. T. & Small Farm, R. R.
- 4. Catholic Church
- 5. College Building Hall
- 6. Baptist Church
- 7. John Daly's Store
- 8. Southern Hotel

- 9. Union Hotel
- 10. Longene's Store
- 11. Healdsburg Fire Department
- 12. Office of "Franklin's" Editor
- 13. Healdsburg Enterprise Office
- 14. Post Office
- 15. Postoffice, and Russian River Ferry
- 16. Printing Mills of South River

[Small, dense text block, likely a historical note or advertisement, partially obscured by the map's border.]

- 17. Protestant Church
- 18. Trinity Church
- 19. St. Charles Church
- 20. St. James Catholic Church
- 21. Healdsburg Jail
- 22. Public School
- 23. Methodist Church
- 24. Congregational Church

- 25. Home W.C.T.U. S. S. & B. B. W. S.
- 26. Healdsburg Ferry Slip
- 27. Cemetery
- 28. Commercial Building
- 29. Mason Hall
- 30. Office of the Sheriff
- 31. Public Park
- 32. City Hall

RUSSIAN RIVER RECORDER
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THE HEALDSBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 952, Healdsburg, CA. 95448
Issue 22 January, 1982

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN HEALDSBURG-The next general meeting of the Healdsburg Historical Society, on JANUARY 28th AT 7:30 p.m. IN THE COMMUNITY CENTER next to the Museum, will feature the installation of officers for 1982, as well as a slide show presentation regarding historic architecture in Healdsburg. This slide show was assembled by Historical Society member, Frances Etchell and Museum Curator, Hannah Clayborn, and has been enjoyed by many Healdsburg organizations in the past year. It includes slides of original photos of historic homes in Healdsburg from the Museum collection that you will not want to miss!

ANNUAL BANQUET-The Healdsburg Historical Society will be hosting the annual Sonoma County Historical Society Banquet on Sunday, January 31, 1982, to be held at the Wine Country Restaurant in Healdsburg. Activities for the day include a walking tour of historic Healdsburg homes and tours of the Edwin Langhart Museum from 11:00 to 1:00 p.m., cocktails and lunch at the Wine Country from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m., and a short talk and slide show given by the curator of the Edwin Langhart Museum outlining the history of Healdsburg and its place in Sonoma County history. The cost is \$9.00 per person. Reservations can be made by sending a check to; Lily Lapham, 4910 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95405. For information call: 539-1786. Deadline for reservations is January 25, 1982.

OUR THANKS TO A GREAT EDITOR-On behalf of the Healdsburg Historical Society and the entire readership of the "Russian River Recorder" I would like to thank our recently retired editor, Jan Harrison, for the inestimable amount of time and energy that she has put into this publication in the last six years. Along with the late Edwin Langhart and a few others, Jan pioneered both the Healdsburg Historical Society and the "Russian River Recorder". The new editor and staff of this publication only hope that we can maintain the standards that you set in your term as editor.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY DUES ARE NOW PAYABLE!!!!-The Healdsburg Historical Society now has 457 members, but it is that time of year again and we are asking for your support. These dues enable the Society to put out a newsletter and historical publication quarterly, finance the Healdsburg Newspaper Indexing Project, and buy special equipment for, and otherwise support, the Edwin Langhart Museum. Be a part of History! Send your membership dues today.

STATEMENT OF DUES FOR 1982

FILL IN BELOW AND MAIL TO:
Healdsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 952
Healdsburg, California 95448

Dues may be paid per member,
as follows;

Student Member	\$ 2.50
Active Member	\$ 5.00
Sustaining Member	\$ 25.00
Patron Member	\$250.00

Name

Street Address

City and State Zip

(Your cancelled check will serve as your receipt)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT

A LAW BOOK AND A GUN:

COL. L.A. NORTON AND THE HEALDSBURG LAND WARS

The history of Healdsburg might now read much differently had it not been for the effects of a certain indomitable individual who settled here at the height of the disputes over land ownership in northern Sonoma County that lasted from 1849 to 1863. The elegant deeds of title that the local descendants now treasure might well have carried other names had it not been for the singular interference of Colonel Lewis Adelbert Norton who developed his remarkable style long before he came to Healdsburg in 1857, and whose personal evolution demands some attention.

Born in Chautauqua, New York, on August 16, 1819, fifth in a family of nine children, Norton left home to find his fortune at the age of ten. At one point during his numerous employments in the years that followed, L.A. made an arrangement with an employer to do his chores at night so that he might go to school during the day. Suffice to say that Norton learned how to read and write, which as we will later see, was fortunate for the town of Healdsburg.

In 1832 Norton returned to his family and worked in family concerns until 1837, when he volunteered as a minute man to aid in the Canadian rebellion against the British government (now known as Duncomb's Rebellion). After numerous fascinating situations, all of which are recounted in detail in his 1887 autobiography (see bibliography), Norton was captured, imprisoned, and eventually sent to New London, Canada, to await sentence. While in prison Norton contracted typhoid fever, and when "banished from the British Provinces", he and his comrades began their journey home. On the way Norton, convinced of his imminent death, maintained that he cured himself completely by drinking large amounts of the "acid bubbling out of the center of a pine tree stump",¹ and by constantly chewing a plant, skikenard root. To insure his total recovery he administered plasters made of hemlock gum to the affected areas, and by any account was a well man when he rejoined his family in Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1838.

Not long after he arrived in Chicago, Norton the indefatigable, managed to enlist 600 local men for yet another expedition to invade Canada. His enthusiasm was dampened, however, when local farmowners in Chicago threatened to arrest him if he spirited away so many of their essential farmhands. Diverted at last, Norton settled in the vicinity of St. Charles, Illinois.

By his own account Norton married "a young lady by the name of Fisk" in 1840 (we are never to learn her given name). Her father, we are told, had come west to Christianize the heathen, but had been relieved of his life savings by those very heathen. Father Fisk did manage to lay a settler's claim to a "beautiful piece of prairie land" near St. Charles, and Norton, seemingly in no time at all, became co-owner and then sole owner of that property, adding within the year 30 acres of timber land on which he erected a paying sawmill.

1. The Life and Adventures of Col. L.A. Norton (see bibliography), pg. 69.

"My wife was a little fragile woman and sick much of the time...her mother insisted on her remaining with her much of the time...I was in a worse condition than I would have been if I had had no wife at all", Norton complains in his autobiography.²

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, we find L.A. organizing the Illinois Volunteers, as its captain, under General Scott. His numerous heroics, honors, and anecdotes during this conflict are a story unto themselves. For our purposes, Mr. Norton survived the war and returned to a hero's welcome in St. Charles where he reclaimed the "woman Fisk" from her parents, she having made a remarkable recovery during his absence.

At this point Norton entered the law office of W.D. "Broadhorns" Barry, a locally prominent lawyer, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of Illinois.

By 1850, however, the news of the gold strike in California caused Norton to hold a serious council with his inlaws, his wife having by that time returned to the care of her mother. A divorce was agreed upon by all parties, and Norton settled half of his wealth upon his ailing wife, proceeding forthwith to California in 1850.

Not much is written of this first trip to California in 1850, but in 1852 Norton succeeded, again after much memorable experience, to reach "Hangtown", later known as Placerville, just before the terrible winter of 1852-53 when the mining camps of northern California were a scene of cold and starvation. Norton thereafter organized and claimed an area known as Prospect Flat. Despite numerous armed confrontations with claim jumpers, Norton managed to hold onto his claim, but badly damaged his right wrist during one such scuffle. Because of this injury Norton gave up mining and journeyed to San Francisco to purchase a law library and put out his shingle in Placerville.

Norton's law practice flourished owing to one colorful legal dispute concerning mining claims after another, and soon he became a prominent and wealthy citizen of Placerville. Norton now owned quite a bit of property, including one whole downtown block, much of which had been received as payment for his legal services, a pattern which he later continued in Healdsburg. It was during this period that Norton married his second wife, a Mrs. E.W. McKinstry (again, we are never to learn her first name), who, according to Norton, had a fine education and a commanding appearance. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. McKinstry were boarding with Col. Norton when marital troubles between them precipitated a divorce. Once again, the circumstances surrounding the McKinstrys divorce included such dramatic circumstances as a dishonest clergyman, a jewel thief, and a villainous brother-in-law, all too complex to include here. In the end, Norton got the lady.

In July, 1856, while Norton was away pleading a court case in San Francisco, the town of Placerville was almost totally destroyed by fire. Although Norton's wife managed to save the law library, and his house outside of town was intact, Norton's holdings were greatly decreased.

2. The Life and Adventures..., pg. 77

Soon after this calamity Norton decided that the Placerville mines were nearly exhausted, and with it his lucrative law practice. In 1857 while visiting relatives in Green Valley, Sonoma County, Norton was much impressed by the beautiful valleys and the river surrounding the little town of Healdsburg. He was, by this time, twice a widower, both of his wives having died, the more recent one of a tapeworm, according to Norton. Judging the Healdsburg area to be as picturesque as could be found anywhere, and "without sand flies, gnats, or mosquitoes to afflict humanity",³ Norton settled in town in 1857.

Soon after he arrived in Healdsburg, a certain prominent acquaintance, Judge Forsee, informed Norton that a lawyer was indeed needed in the area as the "country was covered with spurious grants, purporting to be Mexican grants, but which were all fraudulent, and that he (Forsee) had united himself with the settlers to resist the claimants under Mexican title, both legally and forcibly."⁴

It should be explained at this point that the "Mexican grants" mentioned were in fact the large tracts of land granted to Captain H.D. Fitch (Sotoyome Rancho in the Healdsburg area), Jose German Pena (Tzabaco Rancho in Dry Creek Valley), and others, by the Mexican government in the 1840's. Following the war with Mexico, a change of governmental allegiance in California inevitably raised the question of the legality of these original grants. Land-hungry immigrants from the plains states saw open, and to a large extent unimproved land when they reached Sonoma County. Norton claimed that the settlers felt that the grants were illegal because the patents lacked boundaries; however other accounts state that the first settlers, beginning as early as 1849, believed that the land was U.S. government land, open and free, and were not even aware of the Mexican grants.⁵ These settlers, mostly agriculturists from Missouri and Ohio, continued to build homes and make improvements on the land without much interference, until the latter 1850's, when Josephine Fitch, having inherited about 1400 acres of her father's estate, married John N. Bailhache. Mrs. Fitch, widow of Capt. Fitch apparently found it necessary to sell off her property to settle family debts, and John Bailhache, her son-in-law, purchased the controlling interest in this property. By 1857, however, much of the original land grant parcels had been divided and sold to other parties, and these legal owners, along with Bailhache, brought suit to evict the "squatters", who had the annoying habit of planting crops, cutting timber, and erecting fencing and other structures on the properties.

Norton tells us: "I visited Santa Rosa for the purpose of learning the facts from the records, when, instead of finding the grant without boundaries, I found the entire estate defined by the most substantial lines and the United States patent had been on record for more than five years." So Norton opened an office in town and soon found "that all legal proceedings at this place (Healdsburg) amounted to a grand 'comedy of errors' - deeds embracing sales of both real and personal property, one half of them without a seal, many without acknowledgements, etc."⁶

3. The Life and Adventures..., pg. 335

4. IBID, pg. 335.

5. National Guard of California 1849-1880 (see bibliography), activities of Washington Guard.

6. The Life and Adventures..., pg. 335

Col. L. A. Norton had indeed found a home.

One of Norton's first clients was Egbert Judson, who was part owner of the "New Sotoyome Rancho", land that had been purchased from Josefa Fitch. It seems that squatters had descended upon Judson's valuable timber property and were carrying off that timber for their own uses. The squatters were reported to be desperate characters and Judson claimed that they would kill anyone who interfered.

Norton knew that several months before his arrival in Healdsburg, a local mob had destroyed the field notes of Surveyor-General Tracy and had driven him out of town. The day after Norton had spoken to Judson, Norton received a note from the squatters informing him that he would be hanged to the first tree if he showed himself in the redwoods. The next day Norton armed himself and rode alone into the redwoods, there to encounter the "leader" of those squatters, a six and one-half foot Irish giant named McCabe. According to Norton's account, this belligerent Irishman was subdued by force of logic and unwavering intent on the part of Norton, and promised to vacate the redwoods within two weeks. In the same general locality Norton was surrounded by a large group of squatters who threatened to hang him when he announced that he was an agent of the owner. At this point Norton drew his revolver and departed, informing them all that they would be prosecuted.

Warrants were drawn up and duly served on the individuals in this group and a hearing was set for noon the next day. Since none of the defendants showed up at the hearing, Norton won the case by default. Later that same day, however, these men gathered under the balcony of Norton's law offices on West St. (now Healdsburg Ave.) and tried to get Norton to accompany them. According to Norton he answered, "I will agree to come down there and whale any one of you so blind that your wife will not know you when you get home again..."⁷ After a while the crowd gradually dispersed. It is not known whether Norton ever did leave his balcony.

Until Col. Norton's arrival on the local scene powerful settler's leagues had managed to resist all efforts made by governmental agencies to eject them. The records of the National Guard of California (see bibliography) prove that at least two militia units, the Emmet Guard and the Petaluma Guard, were called out in 1862. According to the records of both militias, Sheriff J.M. Bowles, along with a posse, attempted to serve writs of evacuation on Cornelius Bice, Thomas L. Forsee, J.N. Strapp, Alexander Scaggs, A.M. Green, Robert Neely, and James Miller. This was done without bloodshed, but also without success, for the settlers far outnumbered the largely unarmed Sheriff's posse.

The National Guard record continues that on Sept. 22, 1862, by request of Sheriff Bowles and order of Governor Stanford, the Emmet Guard joined the Petaluma Guard (about 50 men in all) and camped about 3/4 of a mile north of Healdsburg. The next day this group tried to strike

7. The Life and Adventures..., pg. 340

a compromise between grant owners and the settlers to no avail. On Sept. 24 the militias were joined by Sheriff Bowles and his posse, consisting of 50 men, 20 of whom were armed. The entire force proceeded to a Mr. Miller's homestead where they encountered hundreds of men, women, and children in an excited state. Eventually the people and their effects were successfully removed by the militias and posse. After that the militias proceeded to one homestead after another, serving writs and ejecting residents, until the 28th of September, when the party judged their work completed and returned to Santa Rosa.

Norton, on the other hand, sums up the same events as follows: "...writs of restriction were issued and placed in the hands of officers, but resistance was made by armed force; the military was called out - a requisition for the militia on one side, and Capt. Forsee mustering 2,000 squatters on the other side. Parties would be evicted one day, and the next morning would find them in possession of the same premises they had been ejected from the day before. 2,000 men had met and confronted each other in bloodless combat, both parties marched and countermarched until the farce was played out."⁸ Obviously Norton thought that the militias and Sheriff's posse were less than successful.

In one succeeding confrontation with a group of squatters, Norton, representing Dr. L.C. Frisbee, took up where the local law enforcement had left off. Col. Norton organized seven young men, armed them and set out to meet the squatters. After one eventless confrontation the two groups met a second time, Norton's forces having secured themselves behind breastworks of barley sacks. This time, however, Norton and his men were met by 80 to 100 mounted settlers. Upon hearing the click of locked shotguns behind the barley sacks, the settlers hesitated and then rode off. Another group of settlers on foot were likewise frightened off when Norton fired a shot over their heads. And so the episode ended with Frisbee in peaceable possession of his portion of the Sotoyome Rancho, or so Norton tells us.

A 1937 history of Sonoma County (see bibliography) describes another confrontation beginning on Feb. 9, 1863, when Deputy Sheriff J.D. Binns and posse served a writ of restitution on Cornelius Bice, who continued to occupy the premises he claimed as his own on the west side of Dry Creek. Bice and his family were removed and Mrs. John Bailhache put in possession of the property. That night the premises were burned. The identity of the arsonists were never discovered by authorities. The following evening one Robert Ferguson was mortally wounded while removing fence rails from the premises previously occupied by squatters. Ferguson died on Feb. 15.

Again, Norton describes this incident differently in his autobiography. Representing John Bailhache, Norton organized teams of men and began hauling off fencing from the squatter's farms on the west side of Dry Creek. While in this endeavor one of Norton's men, young Robert Ferguson, was mortally wounded by an ambusher. This shooting so

3. The Life and Adventures...pg. 340.

incensed Norton that he organized an armed posse and commenced throwing out all goods from the houses of the squatters in the area and proceeded house to house burning each to the ground. Was Norton the unknown arsonist, and had Norton done the burning before or after the murder of Ferguson?

The seriousness of the Healdsburg land wars is illustrated by the fact that many of the local militias, the Washington Guard, the Bloomfield Guard, the Emmet Rifles, and Healdsburg's own Russian River Rifles, were originally organized to guard against serious uprisings by illegal settlers such as occurred in the Healdsburg area, as well as quell a strong secessionist movement in Sonoma County during the early Civil War years, which will be discussed later in this article. The record of the National guard (see bibliography) for the Russian River Rifles shows how dire the situation was. There were accusations made that some of the officers and twenty of the men in the Russian River Rifles were under suspicion of being squatter sympathizers. This accusation was aimed at Second Lieutenant J.J. Maxwell, son of an illegal settler on the Tzabaco (Dry Creek) Rancho. Maxwell and twenty-one of his men supposedly assisted in resisting the County Sheriff in the execution of some of the aforementioned writs of restitution. The citizens of Healdsburg petitioned the Guard, charging that a citizen who had been assisting the Sheriff in the execution of the writs was assassinated by a member of the Russian River Rifles! The accused offenders were removed from the company's ranks immediately. Was a member of the Russian River Rifles the murderer of Robert Ferguson?

As time passed, Col. Norton devised less drastic tactics. In a later encounter with squatters on the Russian River side of the Tzabaco Rancho, Norton, having been given complete power of attorney by the owners, Frisbee and Patterson, to "survey, segregate, and sell all the land upon such terms and times as I (Norton) should deem proper, being accountable to no one for my actions in its disposition"⁹, Norton set out in a wagon armed with a bottle of old bourbon, going from place to place and eventually managing to persuade each settler to buy the property at Norton's price.

And so Col. L.A. Norton managed, according to his own account, to clean up the Healdsburg area and to settle all accounts for the legal land-owners. It must be remarked at this point that many of those early "squatters" eventually purchased their land legally and became prominent men and women in the Healdsburg community. As the most prominent political figure in Healdsburg in those days, Norton had to have good business and social relations with these very same men. Norton writes, "I must say in justification of these men (the squatters) that the most of them, in my judgement, were honest in their convictions...and that many of them to-day are among our most respected and prominent citizens. Our old feuds are now looked upon as a feverish and disturbing dream, or treated as a subject of mirth, and as for myself, the most of the men who once wanted to see my throat cut are among my warmest friends."¹⁰

9. The Life and Adventures..., pg. 351

10. IBID, pg. 355

Col. Norton continued to practice law - and order - in Healdsburg. During the first years of the Civil War, Norton is credited with putting down a strong secessionist "rebel" element in Healdsburg. According to some sources the secessionist element claimed that no Federal Army Recruits would ever live to cross the Russian River. This caused Norton to organize the first Healdsburg militia, the Sotoyome Guard, in 1859 (later reorganized as the Russian River Rifles in 1862). When that same secessionist element threatened that no union flag would ever fly in Healdsburg, Norton immediately purchased one in Petaluma and nailed it to the balcony of his law office in downtown Healdsburg. The Langhart Museum archives contain dated documentary evidence that Norton personally removed a rebel flag that was put atop a high tree between Santa Rosa and Sonoma in July 1865.

Other colorful incidents throughout his life, such as a gun battle with pioneer gambler Bird Brumfield, in front of the old Union Hotel in Healdsburg, served to make Norton one of the most famous and infamous citizens of early Healdsburg. He became a large local landowner owing to the fact that he often received deed to properties in payment for his legal services. As an example, it is known by landowners along Dry Creek that Norton would clear title to properties in that area by surveying each property, but reserved a strip from the center of the creek to the high water mark on each side of the creek for himself as payment. Eventually, Norton owned much of Dry Creek itself. These strips of land were for the most part repurchased by Dry Creek land-owners from Norton's heirs in later years.¹¹

L.A. Norton also had the distinction of being elected "president" of the first City Board of Trustees at the first City Trustee's meeting March 5, 1867. The first City Council meetings were, in fact, held in Norton's law offices, then located at the northeast corner of Matheson and Center Streets. (see photo this issue) Thus serving as both Mayor and City Attorney, as well as retaining his private law practice, Norton was responsible for authoring most of Healdsburg's early legislation and land deeds.

In 1865 Norton married his third wife, Minnie Malloy. Their sons, Edward and Lewis lived and worked in Healdsburg throughout their lives. Their daughter, May, married J. B. Nevin and moved to San Francisco. Colonel Lewis Adelbert Norton died of throat cancer at his home in Healdsburg, August 16, 1891.

II. personal interviews: Major Phillips, Duvall Bell

WE WANT YOURS IDEAS - We would like to hear your suggestions regarding the activities, projects, and publications of the Healdsburg Historical Society. The "Russian River Recorder" will provide a forum for any suggestions that you might have for the improvement of the Society. Feel free to share your ideas with us by writing:

Healdsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 952
Healdsburg, CA 95448

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The National Guard of California 1849 - 1880; compiled with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration from Records in the Adjutant General's Office of California and the California State Library; 1940; records of: Washington Guard, Bloomfield Guard, Russian River Rifles, Petaluma Guard, Emmet Guard (Emmet Rifles), and Sotoyome Guard. (original document in California State Archives, Office of Secretary of State, 1020 "O" Street, Sacramento)

Death Notice and Biography: Col. Lewis A. Norton, in: "Sonoma County Tribune", 8/20/1891; pg. 2, column 3; (Edwin Langhart Museum Archives).

Minutes of the Meetings of the Trustees of the Town of Healdsburg; March 5, 1867 to Feb. 6, 1899 (Healdsburg City Hall Archives)

Personal interviews 1/7/82 with: Major S. Phillips; Duvall Bell

HANNAH M. CLAYBORN

BREAKFAST IN GEYSERVILLE - On November 4, 1981, fifty Historical Society members enjoyed a gourmet breakfast served by Bob and Rosalie Hope at the historic Hope-Morrell home in Geyserville. The group then toured the Hope-Bosworth House, a bed and breakfast inn, also run by the Hopes. Both houses have been restored by the Hopes with great care given to authenticity, and both homes accomodate overnight guests.



"Norton's Office" in 1872, northeast corner of Matheson and Center Streets. This was the site of the first Healdsburg City Council meeting March 5, 1867.



Colonel Lewis A. Norton, pioneer lawyer, and his third wife, Minnie Malloy Norton, in Healdsburg, circa 1875.



Josephine Fitch Bailhache, heir to 1,400 acres of the original Sotoyome Rancho, and her husband John N. Bailhache, who brought suit against early "Squatters" on their land.



Typical settler's cabin in the Healdsburg area - Colonel Tombs at home near Skaggs Springs - date unknown.



Colonel L. A. Norton (second from left) and his contemporaries. Leading citizens of Healdsburg, circa 1890.

MUSEUM NEWS

CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT A SMASHING SUCCESS - The Third Annual Christmas Toy and Doll Exhibit, which closed on January 9, 1982, was a great success, boosting our winter attendance past record levels. We were visited by many local school groups who seemed delighted with the playthings from past. In the opinion of most of our visitors, this was our best antique and collectible toy and doll display yet, thanks to the generosity of the following people who loaned their treasures to the Museum for this show:

STELLA ALOISE	LORRAINE HARDISTY	NORMA PASSARINO
MARIA BAKER	GEORGIE HOWLAND	ROY PATCHEN
STEVE CASTELLI	ALEXINE KEITH	MARGARET POLI
BUD CHRISTENSEN	VERNA LAFON	FRANCIS RITZ
TOM CITRO	ROBERT MEYER	ROBERT SHROEDER
ESTHER H. DOW	FLORENCE O'BRIEN	GERSH THOMPSON
GEORGE GREEOTT	GERLINDE O'HANLON	VIRGINIA TUSI
JOHN GROVE	EARL OSBORN	MARY WELLMAN

LOOKING AHEAD - The next Museum exhibit, "BUSINESS IN EARLY HEALDSBURG", which will open January 25, 1982, will feature artifacts from retail stores, tradesmen, and other businesses in Healdsburg from the 1850's to the 1930's. If you have any advertisements, tools, equipment, etc., that relate to commerce in early Healdsburg that you would like to donate or loan to the Museum for this show, please contact me.

ARTIFACT DONATIONS to the Museum since our last publication have been received from:

JOSEPH FROST	JEANETTE BEESON	ROSEMARIE WELLS
FLORENCE O'BRIEN	ELMER WALDRIP	RICHARD CREPEAU
HELEN MCCOY BENEDICT	VERNA CUMMINGS	GORDON JONES
BERNICE BROWN LEARNED	BARBARA SCHREIBER	MARIAN KIRKPATRICK
MAYE A. CHRISTMAN	LEWIS LAMBERT	MAJOR PHILLIPS
DEL LEWAND	OCTAVIA CAPUZZI LOCKE	PAT SCHMIDT
FLORA OSBORN	C. LEON HENDRICKS	BUD CHRISTENSEN
LOUELLA WINSET	DUANE KENWARD	IRA ROSENBERG
	DAN INGRAM	

and a special thanks to a non-member, Albert Dinos, of Santa Rosa who donated \$50.00 to the Historical Society to be spent on the Museum.

NEW ROOM COMPLETED - The newly-remodeled southeast portion of the Museum features a lovely recreation of a room in the era 1870-1890. We were fortunate to find a local contractor, GIL GONZALEZ, who donated his time to this project. Mr. Gonzalez and his crews were invaluable in this two week long marathon of work (weekends included), and all Museum patrons should be extremely grateful that he was able to lend his expertise to this project. The room will be used as a backdrop for various exhibits pertaining to that era. Thanks also to FRANCIS RITZ, FRANCIS BRANERN, BOB JONES, MAJOR PHILLIPS, AND BOB ETCHELL, who helped in various phases of work on the new room.

ARTIFACTS ON T.V. - Antique and collectible dolls from our recent Christmas exhibit were featured on television channel 50 "Good Afternoon" show on Thursday, December 31, 1981.

THE MUSEUM WANTS YOU! The Museum still needs volunteers to man the receptionist desk and otherwise be invaluable to the curator during Museum open hours. If you have three hours to spare please let me know. There is still one Saturday every month that is not manned by volunteers and several Mondays and Tuesdays.

Museum Hours: Weekdays 12:00 to 5:00 p.m.
Saturdays: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Hannah Clayborn, curator
Edwin Langhart Museum
133 Matheson St.
Healdsburg
433-4717

Excerpts From:
LADIES HOME MANUAL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND BEAUTY

Circa 1900
(first pages of volume missing)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE

The Educated Woman

Woman, after marriage, as a general thing, enter soon upon the duties of a parent; and, as society now is, has very limited opportunities for mental culture; and, as education is absolutely necessary in order to train and educate children properly, she should, before marriage, store her mind with useful information.

A young man who marries before he has come to years of discretion, is like a mariner who pushes out to sea without a compass, or even a knowledge of it. He takes upon himself the cares and responsibilities of a family, without even thinking what they are, and much less without making preparations before hand to meet them.

But persons should not only be old enough for a full development of their mental and physical powers, with an education adequate to their maturity, and a full knowledge of, and preparation for, all the duties devolving upon them in these near relations, but they should bear in mind that, in proportion as they are naturally deficient in any of the mental or physical elements, just in that proportion are they disqualified to discharge all the duties of married life.

As society is, and as children are brought into the world, and educated, we cannot expect many perfect souls or bodies. Yet, if perfection be needed, or desirable anywhere, it is in these relations. And from the fact that the majority of persons are more or less imperfect, they are not prepared to appreciate perfection, if they should find it; consequently they should endeavor to select those whose imperfections would be the least inconvenient to them.

If one parent be very deficient in any one thing, it is unfortunate; but if both parents are very deficient in the same quality, it is still worse, both on their own account and that of their offspring.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE

Without some restraint, a family is like a horse without a driver or a bit, a ship without a rudder, a church without a priest, a nation without a ruler, or a day without a sun. Proper restraints are as necessary as a table in a kitchen, or chairs in a parlor.

ADVICE TO THE UNMARRIED

Coquettes and Flatterers

Do not marry a coquette or a flatterer. A coquette has no heart, and a flatterer but a hollow and deceptive one.

Do not trifle with your affections, by keeping company as a matter of curiosity or of opposition.

Writers have dwelt with much effect upon the evils produced on the intellect by novel reading, but the effects of literary trifling, bad as they may be, fall far short of the ravages of hydra-headed social dissipation. Parties, routs, the strained and tender compliment, the sight and protestation, the coquetting and flirting practiced as mere pastime, inevitably destroy true affection. Persons who have passed but one season in amusements of this sort, have generally rendered themselves incapable of being influenced by natural and true affection--their feelings have been completely seared.

Persons who have been drilled in all the tactics of fashion, should be resolutely avoided, nine cases in ten. They have become susceptible of but one love--the love of themselves. The plague has tainted their blood, producing certain death to all the warm and generous sympathies that should issue from the cup of gladness into the secluded bosom of the family.

Do not be so precise and regular in the time that you make your visits--both parties, thus prepare for such occasions by embellishing and rendering their appearance foreign to nature; each parades his or her good qualities to the front, and shows how pleasant, kind agreeable, and polite they can be when they are prepared for it.

From using these forced and artificial means to entertain each other, an acquaintance is made with one's abilities for pleasing only, and not for displeasing; the disagreeable traits of character, not being necessary, are concealed; but the occasion over, they manifest themselves in right good earnest, and when it is entirely too late--the words "for better or for worse," having been pronounced.

In your courting days you had the "better," but now you are prepared to appreciate the meaning of the latter term.

It is a positive fact, that men and women are not heroes and angels, except upon the pages of a romance.

When you are married, you will be obliged to come in contact while your faces are flushed by exercise, dresses disordered by labor, tempers a little ruffled by trifling circumstances and annoyances--when the toilet is not prepared with extra care, and many other trifles connected with "little responsibilities," establishing beyond a doubt that earth is not heaven, and poor human nature somewhat else than poetry.

Love Should Not Be Stimulated

These things are so; and you may as well study each other in these situations, as when "dressed up" and seated in the parlor. In the one case, you are liable to be "taken in;" and in the other, knowing what to expect, disappointment cannot creep in. Contentment must reign--giving a fair opportunity for happiness.

Do not excite your love by foreign stimulants. The influences of love and wine should never be united. Men, when under the excitement of intoxicating liquors, and not in full possession of all their faculties; they have excited their animal propensities, and by so doing, have rendered the manifestations of their feelings brutal. There is no woman of sense and purity throughout the land, but must, having the knowledge of the debasing influences of ardent spirits the foul and demoniac crimes which have been committed under the auspices of drunkenness, view the attentions of persons under this animal excitement as an insult of the blackest kind.

Errors To Be Avoided

If you are very poor, do not marry a person very wealthy, merely on account of his or her wealth, unless you wish to act the part of a servant, and to live with the continued reflection that you are eating another's bread and riding in another's carriage.

If you have insane or consumptive tendencies of body, do not marry one who has the same, unless you wish to bring upon yourself, your family, and posterity, all the evils of hereditary disease.

Do not be so long in courting as to change your mind, or so quick as to be rash, or ignorant of the character you have chosen. If you have no love in your soul, do not marry unless it is with one of a similar disposition.

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THE EDWIN LANGHART MUSEUM IS CREDITED
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1890's NEW YEARS RESOLUTION'S (Healdsburg Enterprise-January 15, 1890)

"SWEARING OFF"

- A.W. GARRETT- That I will not play cards.
- H.D. GARRETT- That I will abstain from the use of tobacco, and more especially cigarettes and everything pertaining thereto.
- C.H. POND- That I will oppose everything in anyway tending to the benefit and welfare of the community, and that I will, if possible, make myself and those associated with me even more miserable than heretofore.
- E.S. ROWLAND- That I will apply myself more diligently to my calling and in my spare moments I will study some useful industry, such as stenography or telegraphy.
- ED DENNES- That I will adhere yet more strongly than I have done to actual weights and measurements and will endeavor to give my customers what is justly due.
- GEO. MADEIRA- Well, I have entered into an agreement with Pond that the first one that takes a drink of anything stronger than coffee shall buy the other a \$60.00 suit of clothes. It is not for my benefit, but to see if I can't reform Pond.
- L.A. NORTON- That I will apply myself diligently to the study of law and endeavor to govern the Barrell Club with that dignity and decorum that becomes a presiding office.
Jr.
- GEO. WARFIELD- Well, don't ask me, for I have so often made resolutions and broke them that this time I am going to keep them to myself, and if I break them the public will be none the wiser.
- TEB YOUNG- That if ever I get rid of these infernal boils on my neck, I will live on Joy's Sarsaparilla and prevent others from coming.
- JOSEPH PRINCE- That I will endeavor to enjoy life more fully than I have heretofore. I believe that our stay on this earth is too short to worry and bother too much, and hereafter I mean to look well to the enjoyment I can get out of it.
- A.W. SMITH- Well, I will drop all my bad habits except chewing, smoking, drinking, swearing, playing cards, and staying out at night, and that what time I have to spare I will endeavor to do as little as I possibly can.

Researched by Jan White