

RUSSIAN RIVER RECORDER

Issue 27
Spring, 1984

MINING IN NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY



photo courtesy Perry Beeson

MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES AT THE GREAT EASTERN QUICKSILVER MINE
NEAR GUERNEVILLE, CIRCA 1890

Owner, Richard Lewis (top row second from right)
Superintendent, Perry Mothorn (top row fourth from right)

published by

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

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This issue of the "Recorder" features an article by local resident and Historical Society member, Carl Moore. Carl has been a journalist for several years and is a valuable new addition to our staff.



please 1984 !!
pay your dues

(if you haven't already done so)

UPDATING MUSEUM RECORDS

The Edwin Langhart Museum is updating and attempting to fill in the holes in its records of donations from 1952 to 1979.

If you or a relative donated any artifacts to the City of Healdsburg Archives or to the Edwin Langhart Museum between 1952 and 1979, please assist us by listing those items in as much detail as possible, including the approximate date of those donations, and mailing it to:

Edwin Langhart Museum
133 Matheson St.
Healdsburg, CA 95448

Artifacts include both objects, such as furniture, clothing, etc., and documentary items, such as maps, photos, and other material on paper.

For information call 433-4717.

Editor.....Hannah Clayborn
Staff.....Carl Moore

MINING IN NORTHERN SONOMA COUNTY

by
Carl Moore



Minerals obtained from Sonoma and other nearby counties are still in most cases, in or near the regions and locations from which they were originally mined in the 19th century. The mines were shut down because, over the years, technological innovation eventually outdistanced the once inventive California mining industry, and mining was forced to succumb to the pressures of the market. The minerals were still there, but the primitive methods of mining made retrieving them too costly. [1]

Ancient Miners

Evidence of ancient mining (quarries) has been discovered in the Warm Springs area. The local Indians used two quarries to obtain chert, an impure, flinty hard rock, used for the manufacture of stone tools. The surface chert that had been exposed to the elements became undetectably fragile or weakened. The best chert was well below the surface, and probably required teams of men working together to extract blocks large enough to be made into tools. [2]

Chert was a primary source for the manufacture of Indian tools for at least two thousand years. It was so widely used that archaeologists discovered a quarry they named "Warm Springs Lapidary Center" that formed an amphitheatre created from the removal of chert, and was nearly two thousand square meters. [2]

The more durable, stronger, and harder obsidian eventually replaced chert as the primary source of tool manufacture.

Gold Fever

The rush for silver and gold that was the result of discoveries at Sutter's Mill in California in 1848, and at the Comstock in Nevada in 1859, created a feeling that spread like a contagion. Everyone wanted to be a prospector. That's how to get rich. Gold and silver.

Very few miners got wealthy from mining. What happened was that the disparity between wealth and poverty seemed to increase. As mining expanded, so did the number of miners. The great wealth from the mines was channeled into fewer hands, and the only money the miners got was limited to the prevailing wage for their labor. While the increasing number of miners meant more money was going for wages, it also increased the already disproportionate figures between those who did the labor and extracted the ores, and those who received the profit from the ore.

Prospectors and miners soon realized they weren't finding gold in and around Sonoma County because the amounts in this area were, comparatively, negligible. The same may be said of silver. In the 40 year period from 1873-1913, in the eight counties including Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo -- the total value of all gold and silver recovered was less than a half-million dollars. [1,3]

LATTER DAY MINERS
Henry and William
Burgett (Alice the
Mule in center),
on gold mining ex-
pedition to Weaver-
ville, circa 1906

photo courtesy

Alice Burgett

Quicksilver Rush

Mercury (quicksilver) became important for gold and silver mining when miners finally realized (it had been known for years to foreign miners) that mercury would amalgamate with gold and silver, while excluding foreign matter. Then the amalgam could be placed in an appropriate vessel and heated until the mercury vaporized, leaving the gold or silver behind. The vessel used for this purpose is called a retort. [1]

As a result of its application in the gold and silver mines, mercury became a prized element. Sonoma and surrounding counties were to see an influx of prospectors, miners, and lawyers. In the 1860's all that need be done in order to stake a mining claim was to put recognizable markers at the boundaries marking the four corners of the claim, file a deed with the proper office, and be able to prove that work and improvements were being made on the claim.

Mercury is a silver-white liquid metal, and is one of the few metals that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. There are presently any number of electronic, industrial, and scientific uses for mercury -- but in the late 1800's, most mercury was used as an amalgam in gold and silver mines. The mineral cinnabar is the chief ore of mercury. Cinnabar is roasted in a retort and the exit gases are



passed through a condensing system, collecting mercury. Infrequently mercury occurs as a free metal, as "native" mercury. [4]

The Mines

Pine Flat, near The Geysers in Sonoma County, is a region showing records of some of the oldest mercury deposits in California. The first recorded output of mercury in the county was from the Sonoma Group, (Crown Point, Sonoma Consolidated, Old Sonoma, New Sonoma,) in the year 1873, but "recorded" authority can be misleading. By 1861, the Pine Flat deposits contained better than 33,000 feet of claims, meaning simply that all extraction of mercury was not recorded by an official bureau or agency. Prospecting and mining for mercury had been energetically pursued in the Pine Flat region for years. [3]

In the "History Of Sonoma County, California, 1880," it states:

"In 1859 Colonel A.C. Godwin, then the owner of the Geyser springs, organized a mining district, located a number of claims himself, and a number of others were also taken up. These claims were afterward consolidated into one or two companies, and some work was done upon them. The low price of quicksilver [.50¢ a pound] the scarcity of labor, and lack of skill in manipulating the ore, led to loss, and finally put a stop to all work on the mines. In 1861 Colonel Godwin, who had given the enterprise most of its life, sold his interest in the springs and mines, and returned to the East. The stock of the consolidated companies went to zero, and the mines were sold at Sheriff's sale to satisfy the demand of creditors..." [5]

In late 1871 the price of mercury went to one dollar a pound, mining and prospecting started anew, and lawyers were the busiest of all. When claim ownership wasn't settled with gunfire, lawyers became the professional substitute for the rifle, and the battling was done in the courthouse. Win the courtroom battle or lose the courtroom battle, the lawyers still were paid -- quite often by litigating against the people they had just represented, but winning the courtroom battle this time.

The Cloverdale mine, high on a steep ledge near the junction of Sulphur and Squaw creeks, about 7 miles from the Geysers, discovered mercury in 1863, but first recorded production in 1875. The chief ore mineral was cinnabar. In 1880 the Cloverdale was thought to be the most promising quicksilver mine in the Western Mayacmas district of Sonoma County. By 1943 over 16,000 flasks had been recovered, making the prediction a reality. The Cloverdale had become the most productive mine in the Western Mayacmas.

A flask contained from 72½ to 76½ pounds of mercury.

The Great Eastern Mine and the Mount Jackson Mine were two quicksilver mines located by three men from Healdsburg. The mines were located twelve miles southwest of Healdsburg and together produced 40,923 flasks of mercury in the 37 years from 1875-1912. The production of these mines was equal to two-thirds of the total production of mercury from Sonoma County. Records show the Great Eastern as being the only producer of quicksilver in Sonoma County from 1882 to 1894. [4]

The locaters of the above mines, Gum, Zane, and Lewis, sold the Mount Jackson to a group of men from Healdsburg, and the Great Eastern was sold to a man in Oakland. [5,4]

According to a 1915 report from the California State Mining Bureau:

"The Great Eastern vertical shaft is down 550 feet, with two winzes of 160 feet each sunk from the 500-foot level. There is also a 400-foot drift on the 500. The collar of the shaft is about 200 feet below the copper outcrop, and at that level there is a tunnel in 1100 feet, with connecting drifts and stopes in the ledge above. From the shaft there are levels at 150, 220, 360, and 500 feet respectively." [4]

The hoist at a quicksilver mine was usually run by steam boilers fired by wood. Wood was also used in the furnaces and therefore timber-cutting was always a large part of the work involved at the mines. Hauling the wood, machinery, and other supplies was another constant chore. "The wood-cutters were generally Italians, while the teamsters were all Americans", claimed Helen Rocca Goss narrowly in her account of the Great Western Mine in Lake County [7]



GREAT EASTERN
QUICKSILVER
MINE NEAR
GUERNEVILLE.

Owner: Richard
Lewis.

Superintendent:
Perry Mothorn.
Circa 1890.

photo courtesy
Perry Beeson

Mining Life

Judging by the account of Goss, who lived at the Great Western as a child, the larger mining camps were much like small communities with a company store (sometimes a second separate store if Chinese were employed), a school for the children of the mine employees, and various social functions, such as dances and picnics. The mine superintendent and his family had a substantial dwelling, other white employees (office workers, teamsters, and engineers etc.) lived in small houses scattered on the nearby hills, or in a boarding house if they were single. If Chinese were employed they lived in "camps" of shacks of very poor quality. [7]

Mining camps were often treated by outsiders as small communities also, and they received visits from travelling missionaries, revivalists, insurance agents, assessors, teachers, and according to some accounts, ladies of dubious repute. [7]

The mining camps were run by the hired perintendent, and when the directors of the mining company, or owners, visited they were predictably treated like royalty. [7]

Hazards and Uses

There are dangers inherent to any kind of mining: Shafts can collapse; underground water (near boiling) can be struck; timbers can break; at great depths the heat can become unbearable; air can be foul, or cut off altogether; fires can start; explosive charges can be used incorrectly or poorly timed; and many more.

In quicksilver mines however, or in the mining of gold and silver where mercury is used as an amalgam to separate the gold and silver from other minerals, there are peculiar and malevolent dangers, unique to mercury. And too, as in the production and manufacture of so many things, the desire for profit assumes a preeminence over the need for safety and research.

While there is disagreement over the origins of the expression, "mad as a hatter," used by such notable writers as Thackeray (1850) and Lewis Carroll (1865) -- the most scientific of the two probable origins for the phrase states that mercurous oxide was used in the making of felt hats and that, as a result of inhaling the chemical over an extensive period, hat-makers suffered neurological and muscular disorders which included an uncontrollable

trembling known then as St. Vitus' Dance. Times being what they were, affected hat-makers were thought to be "mad."

When ingested (swallowed) liquid mercury is not too much of a threat. The human body absorbs only a little of the mercury from the digestive tract. When it did occur, mercury poisoning to miners was usually the result of absorbing the mercury through the skin, or of breathing the poisonous vapors.

The workers (Chinese) who cleaned out the retorts that were used for the separation of mercury from the ore, eventually suffered the loss of their teeth and uncontrollable shaking. Figures on their death rate are unavailable.

Due to a failure to perform a thorough and scientific investigation on the possible effects of disposal, mercury has been discharged as industrial waste into water. In Japan, where mercury had been discharged into the water, it was discovered in the 1950's that people were dying from eating fish containing from 10 to 20 parts per million of mercury. Methyl mercury is the most mutagenic (capable of inducing mutation) chemical known. An abundance of mercury (as waste) has gone into the San Francisco Bay. [8]

In spite of the discovery that mercury was responsible for the deaths and mutations in Japan, when surveys in the United States were made by the government from 1962-1967, looking for traces of contamination by heavy metals in U.S. waters -- mercury was not included on the list of metals being searched for.

Among other uses, methyl mercury is used in fungicide. But it also kills seed-eating birds and their predators, or any humans who may have eaten a farm animal that has been inadvertently fed with grain treated with methyl mercury fungicide. Although it can eventually be evacuated from the body, methyl mercury almost always causes irreversible neurological damage. It is especially hazardous to the fetus when ingested by a pregnant woman.

The physical and chemical properties of mercury have provided science and industry with a variety of useful functions. There are few, if any, major industries today where mercury in some form is not present. Mercury or chemicals containing mercury in some form, are used in the

manufacture of; plastics, chemicals, paints, mirrors, lighting, detonators, explosives, medicines, rubber, thermometers, electric circuits and switches, fungicides, pesticides, paper manufacture, and more.

In most of the above areas of manufacture, mercury is handled under controlled conditions and is considered to be safe for that reason. But a little skepticism may be warranted if we consider the laudatory comments made about the "safety" of the mining and handling of mercury in the past. A vast amount of research and experimentation has been done regarding the possible application of mercury as a pure metal or as part of a chemical or compound, in industry and the sciences. In comparison, almost no research has been done on the possible dangers of mercury and its handling, until debilitating physical symptoms or death occurred, and the cause was obvious -- mercury.

Chinese in the Mines

From the mid-1800's until racial hatred had fostered both anti-Chinese legislation and mob violence against them, the Chinese workers in California provided labor for every major industrial and agricultural project in the state. In 1852 more than 18,000 Chinese arrived in California. [9,11]

Diligent workers, the Chinese were encouraged to come to California by everyone who could profit from it. With little knowledge of the language or customs of America, the Chinese came in numbers. They worked for the Central Pacific railroad, which was partly owned by then governor of California, Leland Stanford. The Chinese were always, in any field of employment, paid approximately half what the white workers were paid (frequently less) -- and this led to an undercurrent of friction between white and Chinese workers that would erupt in white violence against the Chinese. Some California workers accurately claimed businessmen were using the Chinese to keep wages down, profits up. But in the long run, bigotry assumed command and, from the Chinese experience in California comes the saying:

"Not a Chinaman's chance." [11]

The Chinese drained the swampland of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. By the 1870's the Chinese were the dominant labor force in California agriculture. It is said the Chinese taught the California fruit growers much about horticulture. The Chinese dominated the California shrimp industry. The Chinese were involved in: The manufacture of cigars; the woolen industry; the manufacture of slippers, boots, and shoes; the garment industry and sewing trades; flower growing, restaurants, laundries; mining -- the Chinese were the major labor force in California mining. [9]

Most of the information that has been printed about the Chinese involved in mining in California has been written by whites, and exhibits the perception and perspective common to reports written by the privileged (superior) about the commonplace (inferior). The Chinese were an important part of the labor force in California from the mid-1800's until about 1900. The Chinese were the dominant labor force in the mining of quicksilver until the search for employment among whites led to both violence and anti-Chinese state and federal legislation, and the Chinese in the mines were replaced by new immigrants, the Italians.

In "The Life and Death of a Quicksilver Mine" Helen Rocca Goss, daughter of superintendent Andrew Rocca of the Great Western Quicksilver Mine, gives a description of the camps where the Chinese lived:

"The camps themselves were a mere jumble of huts of the rudest construction, completely lacking in sanitation and surrounded by so much filth and debris that the odors were almost overpowering even to a passer-by."

The author Goss doesn't mention that the camp was owned by the mine, or that even a crudely constructed, build-it-yourself shack can look mighty appealing when the alternative is a mound of dirt on a cold winter night in a down-pour. Neither does she mention why the Great Western didn't provide sanitary facilities. [7]

While Goss' account is one of the most frequently quoted concerning the Chinese in the mines, there are discrepancies verging on contradiction in her account, and she offers no explanation. After writing that one of the workers, the most trustworthy Ah Shee, was the highest paid Chinese working underground at \$1.50 a day, she mentions that Ah Shee had saved nearly 6,000 dollars.

SOCRATES QUICKSILVER MINE
WESTERN MAYACMAS DISTRICT

SONOMA CO. CALIFORNIA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGY BY

E. H. BAILEY, DA. PHOENIX, J. B. CATHCART & C. M. SWINNEY

BASE MAP FURNISHED BY CONTACT QUICKSILVER COMPANY

GEOLOGY OF INACCESSIBLE WORKINGS COPIED FROM MAP BY W. FORSTNER

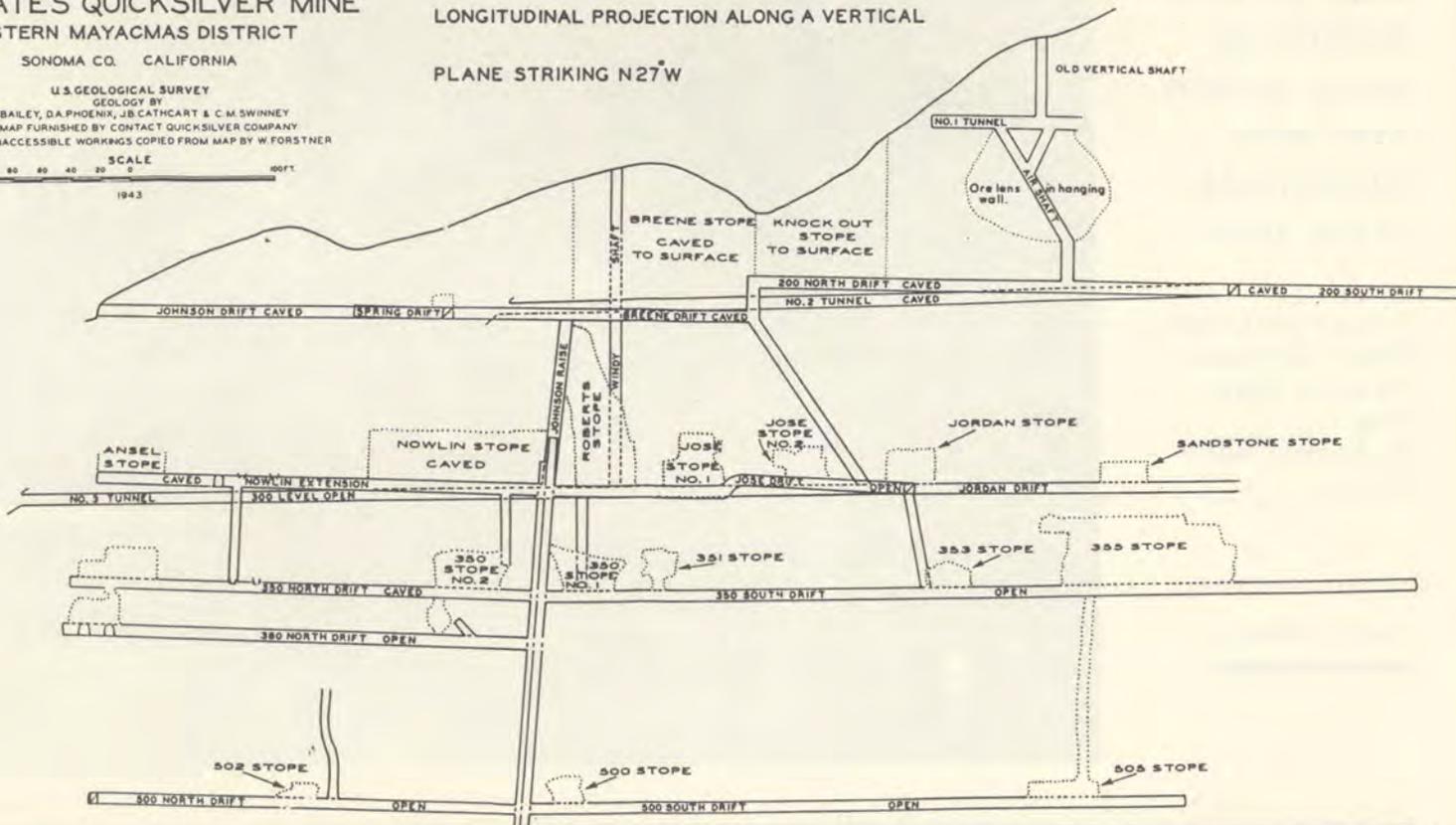
SCALE

100 80 60 40 20 0 100 FT.

1943

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION ALONG A VERTICAL

PLANE STRIKING N27°W



Without explanation from Goss, that implies either Ah Shee worked for almost 11 years without spending any of his wages, or that he.....? Goss leaves it for us to figure out. [7]

It is known that at least one local mine, the Socrates Mine at Pine Flat, had a substantial number of Chinese miners. Helen Goss' account concerning the Chinese in the Lake County mine indicates that the Chinese did most of the manual mining labor including all underground work, which was necessarily the most dangerous. However, if a Chinese were injured, which seemed to be common, he would not be treated by a white doctor, but would be transported to San Francisco to be treated by a Chinese doctor, usually dying enroute. Goss claims that for most normal ailments the Chinese had their own herbal remedies.

Goss' account would indicate that with all the hardship and hatred encountered by the Chinese miners they managed to create a semblance of normal life including celebration of their holidays, a fair amount of fan tan gambling games, and establishment of a hierarchy of status within their own community. Goss remembers especially their generosity as they gave gifts to her family.

Encouraged by representatives of American business at recruiting stations set up in the Far East, the Chinese continued emigrating to the United States, and most came to California. As long as other labor was scarce, there was not a great deal of racial hatred directed at the Chinese. As the pool of unemployed American workers (starting with miners) began to see Chinese working at jobs they could be doing, for less pay than the Americans would get -- hostility and bigotry began to appear. [9]

Starting as early as 1850 state and federal laws were used to penalize anyone who had the misfortune of being Chinese.

By 1866 the Chinese working on building the Central Pacific's railroad tracks that were to form a part of the trans-continental railroad joining the Central and Union Pacific railroads, numbered ten thousand or more. It is estimated that between 500 and 1,000 Chinese were killed during construction -- Central Pacific kept no record of deaths. [9,11]

In 1882 the U.S. Congress passed the

HOME OF PERRY
MOTHORN AT
GREAT EASTERN
MINE NEAR
GUERNEVILLE.
circa 1890.

From left to right:
Perry Mothorn,
Bera Beeson
Cashia Mothorn,
_____,
Presley Mothorn,
_____.

photo courtesy
Perry Beeson



Chinese Exclusion Act, which was enforced until repealed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943. The Act suspended the immigration of Chinese laborers and stated, "That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship." [9]

Even in peak years Chinese immigration to the United States was never more than 4.4% of all immigrants to the U.S. for any ten year period from 1861 to 1905. In fact, records show a steady decline in Chinese immigration since the anti-Chinese legislation in 1882. From 4.4% of total immigration in the decade 1871-1880, to .4% in the decade 1891-1900, to .33% by 1905, Chinese immigration was a diminishing quantity. [9]

Conclusion

Fluctuations in the economy, national and international events and mood, science, and industry have all had their impact on the degree of activity regarding mining for mercury. There have been intense periods and doldrums, but most of the mining for mercury in Sonoma County halted near the end of World War II. There have been a total of nearly a hundred quicksilver mines in Sonoma County, all of them now either idle or abandoned. Some of the more productive mines other than the ones already mentioned were; Culver-Baer, Eureka, Rattlesnake, Socrates, and Contact. There were many more mines, but most of them ended up costing more to operate than they returned from the production of quicksilver.

By today's standards, working conditions at the mines were extremely hazardous with the lowest paid workers, the Chinese and later the Italian-Americans, taking the highest risks. The full extent of the health hazards of mining and disposing of mercury is still not known.

While Sonoma County was not the most abundant in the production of mineral wealth of California counties, there has been a real wealth of history and culture -- and mining and the people involved in mining have been instrumental in the birth of the Golden State.

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ORAL INTERVIEWS

Cecil Petray, Healdsburg, 1984
E.E. Swanstrom, Healdsburg, 1984



HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES



It's for a sale!

The Historical Society is planning a sale of antique, collectible, and quality new items at the Community Center on May 20, 1984. This sale is a fundraiser for the Society. With a possible move for the Museum to the old Carnegie Library building, the Russian River Recorder, and several other projects that are planned, such as the walking tour brochure of historic homes (see article this page), the Historical Society will need extra funds this year.

To put on a successful sale we need your "antiques" (loosely defined), and other old items. Quality new items will also be sold, such as furniture in good condition, etc.

All items that are not sold at the sale will be returned to the donor.

If you have items that you think would be appropriate, please contact Verna Lafon at 433-2668, or Hannah Clayborn at 433-4717.

Help us make this the best fundraiser the Society has ever had.

Historic Home Brochure

There is currently a committee in the process of putting together a brochure of historic Healdsburg homes. This brochure, to be published by the Society, will contain the histories, descriptions, and photos of some of our outstanding historic residences.

Information from the completed Healdsburg Cultural Resource Survey will be used to complete this brochure, and it will be useful to residents and visitors alike.

As yet we are a small committee and we need more help. If you would be interested in working on this booklet contact Dennis Hill at 433-5311.

New Directors

Two new directors have been appointed to the Historical Society Board of Directors in order to fill two recent vacancies. Dorothy Walters, our past president, will serve as secretary, but will not have time to fulfill her duties as a director. Don Loveless was forced to resign because of his duties at Rio Lindo Academy. Replacing them will be Jean Harman, a new resident who is very interested in prehistory and archaeology, and Jan Harrison, our past president and Russian River Recorder editor. Welcome Jean, and welcome back, Jan!

And by the way, have we listed our 1984 officers and directors yet?

President: Dennis Hill
Vice Pres.: April McDonald
Rec'd Sec'y: Verna Lafon
Coresp. Sec'y: Dorothy Walters
Treasurer: Eleanor Hadrich
Directors: Bob Jones, Major Phillips,
Jan Harrison, Jean Harman
Staff: Hannah Clayborn, Recorder
Carl Moore, Recorder
April McDonald, newspaper index.

Memorials

to the Society, usually in the amount of \$100 or more warrants a bronze plaque with the name of the deceased at the Museum.

† IN MEMORIAM †

WE WISH TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY IN RECENT MONTHS.

Ruth Allen

Walter Hilderbrand

Jack Lewis

Clarice Sullivan



MUSEUM NEWS

The Museum has been very busy since our last publication. The Fifth Annual Toy and Doll Christmas Exhibit was very well-attended, and the most beautiful Exhibit to date.

Our new museum exhibit, "DOING IT IN STYLE: ARCHITECTURAL AND FURNISHING DESIGN IN HEALDSBURG, 1840 - 1940" opened February 21st. This exhibit features many spectacular historic photos of Healdsburg homes and interiors, and chronicles the fads and fancies that have effected building design in Healdsburg over a century. A life-size parlor furnished entirely in items predating 1865 is also featured. This is one you won't want to miss!!

ARTIFACT LOANS to complete our Fifth Annual Christmas Exhibit were received from:

APRIL BENSKO	ROSALIE PHILLIPPI, S.R.
STEVEN CASTELLI, JR.	MRS. JOHN POLI
TOM CITRO	DR. FRANCIS RITZ
MR. & MRS. ERLE COOK	ALICE SAARE, S.R.
VERNA LAFON	

ARTIFACT LOANS to enhance the current museum exhibit have been received from:

TOM CITRO	RICK SANTELL, San Fran.
MAJOR PHILLIPS	DONALD STROH, San Fran.
FRANCIS RITZ	VINTAGE ANTIQUES
ESTATE OF CLEONE C. CLAYBORN	

PERMANENT ARTIFACT DONATIONS to the Museum have been received from:

BONNIE WOLDEN	WAYNE GOODRICH
HAROLD NORDEMEYER	PAT SCHMIDT
FRANCIS STEN	CHARLES SCALIONE
ROBERT HASSETT	ALMA GRANT
RENA PHILLIPS	DR. FRANCIS RITZ
MAJOR PHILLIPS	NORMA FOPPIANO
ISABEL MARTINSON	BERT MILLER
CECIL PETRAY	ELIZABETH KNERR
DOROTHY BOWMAN	CATHLYN FAIRLEE
FRED McCUTCHEN	E.H. HOPKINS
BARBARA SCHREIBER	JACK W. HEALD
C.L. HENDRICKS	BOB CURTIS
ARTHUR L. WHITE	RALPH McAFEE
LARRY LeGALLEE	MRS. JAMES BURGETT
JIM DURAN	HEALDSBURG ELEMENTARY

Be a docent

Due to attrition over the last several years, and a lack of recruitment, the Museum docent schedule has a few (!) holes in it. A museum docent is a volunteer who spends three hours on one specified day of the month, from noon to 3 p.m., greeting the public and giving information to our historical researchers and visitors.

The task is enjoyable and not very difficult. Having a docent present during our open hours allows the director to accomplish much other museum work that needs to be completed, but insures that the public is not neglected.

Below is the monthly schedule. If you can fill your own name in one of the blanks, we would be very grateful. The two Saturdays open are very important, because it means the curator must work six days a week until replacements can be found.

MON. 1st D. Walters	THUR.1st
2nd	2nd
3rd	3rd
4th N. Passarino	4th
Tues.1st	FRI. 1st Carl Thrift
2nd	2nd F. Branern
3rd	3rd R. Benson
4th	4th B. McCutche
Wed. 1st B. Raust	SAT. 1st R. Patchen
2nd E. Iversen	2nd
3rd B. Raust	3rd J. Osborn
4th E. Iversen	4th

