

# The Memorial Marker to General John Augustus Sutter

*By* M. LUTHER HEISEY

Not the magnet of gold—but respect for the character of the man that gold, rather the discovery of gold, ruined—General John Augustus Sutter—drew hundreds to the staid, quiet old town of Lititz, Pennsylvania, for the occasion of the program arranged to honor the memory of the General on the exact anniversary day, August 12, 1939, on which he founded New Helvetia, now Sacramento, California, one hundred years ago.

The Sutter of Sacramento was in the prime of life, vigorous, adventurous, daring, romantic and visionary, dreaming of building an economic empire on the frontier, striving to amass a golden fortune through the marts of trade, unaware (like the man in possession of "Acres of Diamonds") of the unrevealed wealth hidden in California soil, unaware that shortly the rush of gold-seekers swarming illegally over his possessions would crowd him off his own acres. The Sutter of Lititz we view as an old man—broken in wealth, in health and in prospects. His only activity now was his call on Congress, asking for compensation to recoup his fortune, torn from him on the unruly frontier.

Sutter, still keen of judgment, recognized in the little Moravian town of Lititz a fit place in which the education of his granddaughters could be safely advanced in an atmosphere of sincere spiritual and cultural tone. Friends he made of the citizens, who highly respected him, and of whom some are living today. The aged Horace Grosh, John G. Zook, Wilson Baum and others who knew him well, were at the ceremony; his cane, which came into possession of the late John R. Bricker, was carried on the platform by the presiding officer; Dr. Herbert H. Beck owns the ten-shot pistol used by him; his two and one-half story brick house, built after his plans, still stands somewhat altered opposite the General Sutter Hotel, formerly the Lititz Springs Hotel.

Records in the California State Library show that Sutter was invested with a commission of major general in the State Militia in February, 1853.

## A NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION

Never before has the Lancaster County Historical Society been called upon to enter into a dual ceremony such as commemorated today—at Lititz, Pennsylvania, and simultaneously at Sacramento, California; communities separated by the breadth of our country.

At Lititz, in the town center, before the General Sutter Hotel, a monument was unveiled to the memory of General Sutter, and following a short break in the program, a plaque, presented and erected by the citizens of Sacramento by the side of Sutter's grave in the Moravian Cemetery, was unveiled by the Hon. Frank H. Buck, of the Third Congressional District of California. This was accepted for the Moravian congregation by Dr. Harry E. Bender. At Sacramento, a tablet, the gift of the citizens of Lititz, was placed and unveiled at the entrance to the reconstructed Sutter's Fort. A former resident of Lititz, C. Robert Longenecker, unveiled the tablet. The inscription reads:

"Dedicated to the memory of John Augustus Sutter by the citizens of Lititz, Pennsylvania, in which city he spent his latter years, and is buried in the Moravian Cemetery. August 12, 1939."

### THE PROGRAM

President Herbert H. Beck, Presiding

America.....	Lititz High School Band
This music is also the National Anthem of Switzerland. Sutter was of Swiss origin	
Invocation.....	Rev. Byron K. Horne
Pastor of the Lititz Moravian Congregation	
Unveiling of Monument.....	Mr. Howard J. Hull
Great Grandson of General Sutter	
Presentation for the Lancaster County Historical Society..	Dr. Harry E. Bender
Chairman of Committee and President of Board of Trustees of Moravian Congregation	
Acceptance of Monument.....	Mr. Victor Wagner
Burgess of Lititz	
Address.....	Rev. Jacob B. Landis
Pastor St. James' Reformed Church, West Reading, Pa.	
Remarks.....	Mr. James Peter Zollinger
Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Greetings from Switzerland.....	Mr. Maurice J. Rohrbach
Representing Envoy Marc Peter of the Legation of Switzerland	
Address, "Sutter and Sacramento".....	Hon. Frank H. Buck
Congressional Representative from the Third District of California	
The Star Spangled Banner	

Dr. Beck extended words of appreciation to the Lititz High School Band, officials of the Borough of Lititz, the town's Chamber of Commerce and the Governing Board of the General Sutter Hotel, for the helpful part taken by them in making the event so successful.

The setting for the exercises of the day was particularly impressive. The bright rays of the golden sun streamed upon the unveiled tablet, beyond which, on a temporary platform before the General Sutter Hotel, were seated the speakers and distinguished guests. Over their heads, waving gracefully in friendly proximity, were the flags of the two republics, Switzerland the native land of Sutter, and America his adopted home land. As the Lititz High School Band opened the exercises with "America," the audience stood as if doubly respectful, for the strains of the music also represented the national anthem of Switzerland. The audience, among whom were found a number who knew Sutter as a resident of Lititz, and a much greater number of a later generation who heard first-hand tales about him, gathered about the platform, on the lawn of the hotel, the pavement and the street, and listened attentively and responded enthusiastically to each speaker's remarks.

The Rev. Jacob B. Landis, pastor St. James' Reformed Church, West Reading, Pa., who spoke in place of Judge Benjamin C. Atlee, absent through illness, knew his subject well, and told many interesting stories about Sutter's life in Lititz. In his monograph on Sutter, printed in our Proceedings in 1913 (see Vol. XVII, p. 279), Rev. Landis expressed a hope which he finds fulfilled today: "I express the hope that our Society and the citizens of Lititz, or either, by means of a tablet or marker, will perpetuate the memory of this distinguished compatriot, pioneer, countryman and citizen, who in his lifetime honored us with his association, and who in his death hallows the plot, 'God's Acre,' in which he awaits 'The Last Summons'."

James Peter Zollinger, of Brooklyn, New York, author of a recent biography, "Sutter: The Man and His Empire," spoke briefly.

Maurice J. Rohrbach, of the Swiss Consulate in Philadelphia, stated that the New Helvetic Society of American and Swiss citizens also plans to honor Sutter with a memorial. He told the audience that "among the men of Swiss origin, who contributed to the greatness of the United States, General John Augustus Sutter is an outstanding figure. Switzerland has ever been proud of this son. She conveys the expression of her high appreciation and deep gratitude to the Lancaster County Historical Society and the Borough of Lititz for all they have done for General Sutter. I salute the 'Grand Old Man of California' and the fine town of Lititz where he found hospitality and friendship during his last years. May his memory be an inspiration for the future growth, prosperity and happiness of your town." Consul Rohrbach, in closing his remarks, expressed an assured hope for the continued friendship of the United States and Switzerland.

Congressman Buck's address appears in full on page 117. At the close of his talk, he presented a large beautifully painted picture of the reconstructed Sutter's Fort. This picture was the work of Harold J. McCurry, a native son of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Dr. Beck accepted the gift for the Historical Society, and it will grace the wall of our assembly hall.

The tablet, which is on a granite monument, five feet high, was unveiled by Howard Joseph Sutter Hull, of Lancaster, great grandson of Sutter. Other

Sutter descendants attending the exercises were John A. Sutter IV, John A. Sutter V, Alphonse Sutter and Victor A. Sutter. Since 1909 persistent efforts have been made to remove the body of General Sutter to California, but all to no avail, as the descendants desire the tomb to remain in the quiet confines of the Moravian Cemetery. The ground in which Sutter and his wife are buried in a common tomb was donated by the Moravian congregation.

The inscription on the tablet, composed by Dr. Beck, reads:

JOHN A. SUTTER  
1803-1880  
EMINENT PIONEER OF CALIFORNIA  
WHO FOUNDED SACRAMENTO  
IN 1839  
AND OVER WHOSE LANDS POURED  
THE GOLD RUSH OF 1849  
LIVED HIS LAST NINE YEARS IN  
LITITZ AND IS INTERRED IN AN  
HONORED CORNER OF THE NEARBY  
MORAVIAN CEMETERY

ERECTED BY THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
AND THE  
BOROUGH OF LITITZ  
1 9 3 9

The marker at the grave is inscribed:

"Dedicated by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce in memory of John Augustus Sutter, who founded California capital, the City of Sacramento, August 12, 1839. The fort which he established is today a shrine containing historical Relics of the Gold Rush period. Erected August 12, 1939."

### THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

Dr. Harry E. Bender, Chairman

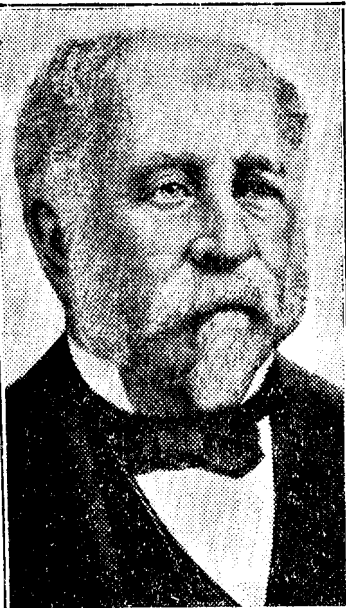
C. H. Martin, George L. Heiges, Alfred L. Douple, Elmer H. Bomberger, Quinton Enck, Elser Gerhart, Dr. Mahlon H. Yoder, Senator H. J. Pierson, Charles S. Bricker, Mary A. Huebener, Cameron E. Lane, Barton S. Sharp, H. C. Miller, Paris F. Snyder, William Shand, Hon. J. Roland Kinzer, Judge William H. Keller, Col. J. Hale Steinman, Dr. Dale E. Cary, Dr. John A. Schaeffer, Rev. Jacob B. Landis, Charles E. Bowman, W. Sanderson Detwiler, Edwin C. Diller, Robert F. Warren, Dr. Arthur P. Mylin, Harold Adams, R. E. Whitmore, George W. Hensel, Jr., John Jay Wissler, Mrs. Henry S. Hiestand, Arthur S. Dudley, Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Major Frank W. Melvin, Sylvester K. Stevens, H. F. Ritz, W. dePerrot, Dr. Herbert H. Beck, President.

## REMARKS OF HONORABLE FRANK H. BUCK

Representative in Congress, Third Congressional District of California, at Lititz, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1939, on The Occasion of Unveiling a Monument To Commemorate the Life and Achievements of General John Augustus Sutter Who Founded the City of Sacramento, California, in 1839.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great privilege for me to be here with you this afternoon and to have witnessed as the Representative in Congress from the city his efforts founded, the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of General John Augustus Sutter. Sacramento, the capital of the State of California, is linked through one man's career closely with this charming Pennsylvania town—Sutter and Sacramento—Sutter and Lititz. The link is the man himself, adventurer, pioneer, some say a visionary, a man whom it is difficult to characterize but whose presence in California in the '30s and '40s of the last century directly affected the political fate of that vast region. And yet, his purpose in coming to California was not political. It was to build up his own fortune. He was born in Kandern, Baden, on February 23, 1803. While his grandfather had settled there he had retained his citizenship in Switzerland, and so we always speak of Sutter as a Swiss, as indeed he was.

In boyhood he was apprenticed to a publisher and bookseller in Basle. Later he clerked for a while for a clothing merchant, then for a grocer, married in 1826 and established a cloth and yarn business, but he was never a very good budget maker and perhaps even at that early date his ideas and expectations outran the opportunities that were there present. In a few years he ran into real financial difficulties and sold his business to his mother-in-law. In 1834 he determined to recuperate his fortune in the United States. Confronted with a debt, huge for that time, 35,000 francs, but possessed of boundless ambition and untiring energy, he set forth across the seas, leaving his family behind. Landing in New York and learning something about the vast territory to the west, he proceeded to Missouri where he bought some land, proposing to devote himself to farming and developing the region. But the trial was not satisfactory. In the winter of 1834-35 he sold his land and started for Santa Fe, in the present State of New Mexico, then Mexican territory. On his way there he heard of California, which was beginning to attract the attention, not only of the casual immigrant and home seeker but of the nations of the world. England, France, Russia and the United States, were all eyeing this Mexican possession. As one native Californian said, "This country is like a pretty girl—everyone wants her." So the tales of that region intrigued Sutter and he abandoned his idea of settling in Santa Fe and started for California by the Oregon Trail, early in 1838. In October of that year he arrived at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. When one reads of Sutter's wanderings in the '30s one is inclined to think of him as a restless being with Gypsy blood in him, but frankly all he was trying to do was to get to California, and it was a long and round-about route he had to travel.



GENERAL SUTTER

Forests and a huge mountain range separated Oregon from California. The quickest way to get there from Oregon was to sail to the Hawaiian Islands and sail back from there to Monterey. When Sutter arrived at Honolulu in December, 1838, he found no ships available for a journey to California and he had to wait five months before he could depart. Having been guaranteed enough freight money to take a cargo to Sitka, Alaska, in 1839 he bought a ship and sailed there and spent one month, taking on a cargo for California. He came there fortified with letters of introduction, which he presented to Governor Alvarado, who gave him permission to visit Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. Apprised of Sutter's desire to settle in the interior valley of California, the governor told him to locate land on which he desired to settle, to remain there one year, and if he still was of the same mind the governor would give him a grant of land. Now, these grants of land were not fifty or sixty or one hundred acres—they were thousands and thousands of acres. So it was a baronial estate that Sutter was proposing to set up.

Sutter sent his ship back to Honolulu for sale, and chartered a schooner of twenty tons and a yacht. Out of his crew he kept eight Kanakas, of whom two had their wives with them, and with these, three whites and one Indian, he proceeded with his work of colonization. He had visited General Vallejo at Sonoma and the Russians at Fort Ross. Vallejo suggested he should settle in one of the valleys near the San Francisco Bay but Sutter insisted he wanted to locate on a navigable river. His real purpose was to get away as far as he could from the Mexican influence and develop his colony along his own lines. He, therefore, proceeded by water into the interior. After some difficulty, he discovered the mouth of the Sacramento River and followed it and its tributaries up a hundred miles. Crowds of Indians were seen along the banks. The few men he had with him became discontented.

### ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Retracing his course a bit, finally on August 12, 1839, one hundred years ago today, he landed on the south shore of the American River, which is now the north boundary of the City of Sacramento, and cast his lot for better or for worse in this primitive wilderness. On the following day he selected the location of his fort, about a mile and a half south of the river on some rising land, and started the building, christening his settlement New Helvetia in honor of the country he claimed as his origin. From American settlers who were in the valley to the south of him he obtained some seed grain, cattle and other necessities. Hearing of his settlement, a few other adventurers began to join him and in the following year, 1840, he had twenty white men and a considerable number of natives working with him. He had disputes and fights and warfare with some of the valley Indians, but he overcame them, and he organized for his own support an Indian Military Company, with which he campaigned against the hostile Indians and defeated them. He even made his own currency out of tin, with which he paid the wages of those who worked for him and which he redeemed with supplies at his store. On August

29, 1840, a little over a year from the time he had settled at Sacramento, he returned to Monterey, the capital of the Province of California, and completed his naturalization. On the first day of September he was appointed a judge and the Mexican Representative on the frontier at Rio Sacramento. The following year he received his land grant from Governor Alvarado. It was eleven square leagues (99,000 acres), bounded on the west by the Sacramento River. He continued to expand his operations, hired additional men and attracted to his settlement many who had gradually found their way across the mountains.

### THE BUILDING OF SUTTER FORT

The nucleus of his settlement was his fort—Sutter Fort. The walls were 18 feet high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The interior contained 75,000 square feet. Prisons were underground. Within the enclosures were barracks, workshops, dwellings, a flour mill, a bakery, and a blanket factory. It took four years to complete the fort. It was armed by twelve cannons and the Indian Military Company was maintained under discipline and drill at all times. In August of 1841 the first official visitors from the United States arrived at Sutter Fort. They were exploring the Sacramento River and they went up as far as navigation permitted. In that same year the Russians came to the conclusion that their colony at Fort Ross could not be profitably maintained, and they offered to sell it to Sutter for \$30,000, of which he paid \$2,000 down.

So it is evident that in the two years he had been in California he had already started to recoup his fortunes. Sutter moved 9,000 sheep and 1,700 cattle from Fort Ross to New Helvetia. He applied to the Mexican Government for confirmation of his title to Fort Ross, but he never received it because the Mexican government maintained that the Russians had no right or title in that territory.

From 1841 on with the exception of the year 1842 small parties of immigrants, increasing in number year by year, began gradually to come across the mountains or down from Oregon, and they generally had as their destination Sutter's Fort. Fremont's first expedition came in 1844. In 1845 the native Californians rebelled against Mexican rule. Sutter endeavored to defend the legal government with his force, and journeyed to the southern part of the state, but he was captured by the rebels. Later released, he returned to Sacramento. The native California government offered to buy his settlement in the hope they would stop immigration, but Sutter refused to sell. Then came the Mexican War with the United States. Foreseeing the eventual result of the war, in August, 1846, Sutter took the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. Throughout that year and the following year, he maintained his own troops and kept order in the vast reaches of northern California. He did not receive a cent for his services during the war, nor were his soldiers ever paid, except by himself. With peace restored, however, and the country under the flag of the United States, it seemed as though prosperity was in store for Sutter and his settlement. In December, 1847, now



**HOWARD J. HULL,**  
Great-grandson of  
General Sutter,  
speaking. Others ap-  
pearing on the pic-  
ture are Maurice J.  
Rohrbach, Herbert  
H. Beck and Dr.  
Harry E. Bender.





MARKER UNVEILED AT SUTTER'S GRAVE  
BY THE HON. FRANK H. BUCK

as an official of the United States Government, Sutter took a census of the population of the Sacramento Valley. There were 289 whites and 479 tame Indians, as distinguished from about 21,000 wild Indians that could not be enumerated. This territory supports nearly a million people today. Sixty houses had been erected, and on his vast estate Sutter had 12,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses and mules, some 10,000 to 15,000 sheep, and over 1,000 hogs. Some of his land he was selling off to settlers, some he was even giving away to those who would develop some industry. He, himself, was building a grist mill about six or seven miles from his fort. He had established a town about three miles below it, which he had called Sutterville, which he hoped to develop into a real city. The fort and most of the early buildings were constructed, except for some hewn timbers, of sundried bricks, called adobes. Sutter felt it was expedient to construct a sawmill, so that timber would be more generally available. In July of 1847, he sent one of his trusted employees, James Marshall, to a point about twenty-five miles away in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, where a goodly supply of timber was available and water for a mill was likewise obtainable, to construct such a sawmill, which took five months to complete.

### SUTTER'S GOLD

January 24, 1848, the ruin of Sutter and his fortunes was accomplished, although neither he nor anyone else knew it at the time. On that fatal day, James Marshall discovered in the tailrace of the mill the first flakes of gold.

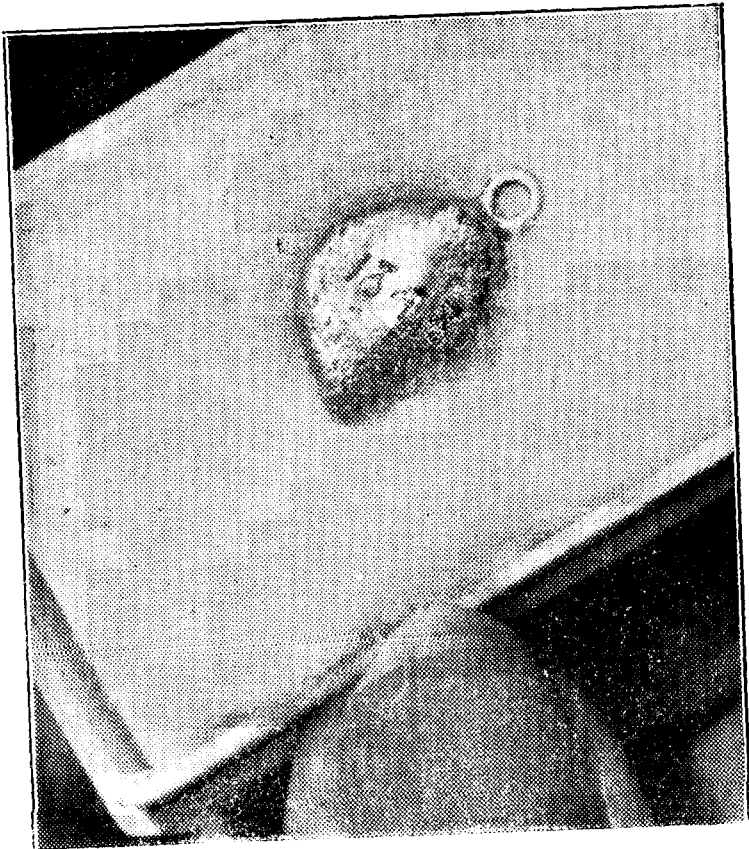
Before this time visiting naturalists had suggested that the foothills of the Sierra Nevada gave every indication of containing gold and some small flakes had even been picked up in the Feather River in 1843. Marshall hurried back to Sutter's Fort with the news of his discovery. The gold was tested. Sutter, considerably disturbed, went back to the mill, and swore everyone to secrecy for six months. Despite this the news of the discovery became generally known in May. Sutter's laborers melted away. He doubled their wages. They went out into the rivers and obtained sometimes more gold in a few days in value greater than the money received for a year's work elsewhere. His tannery was in full operation at this time of the year, and it was ruined. No crew remained to take care of the half-tanned hides. Two-thirds of his wheat harvest for that year was left in the field. Meanwhile, the news of the gold discovery had spread to the east and to Europe. Ships coming into San Francisco Harbor were deserted by their crews, who went to the mines. Gold was plentiful. Prices for every sort of product rose tremendously. But the profits in Sutter's store were not enough to offset the loss in his other enterprises. Single rooms rented at \$100 a month. Board was \$200 per month; \$64.00 shod a horse. Sutter himself tried his own luck at prospecting and worked in partnership with two or three of his close employees, but he lost money on the venture.

About this time, while everyone was still thinking of Sutter as rich, wealthy and prosperous, the Russians demanded the final payment for the Fort Ross property. Sutter's oldest son had come out the year before from Switzerland, and in his financial difficulties the General now assigned all his property to his son, who appointed one Peter Burnett as an agent and proceeded to sell off lots around the fort, and on the Embarcadero or waterfront of the Sacramento River. Sutter, himself, at this time was snowed in, in the mountains, and later claimed he would not have taken these measures to recoup his losses, but as a matter of fact it was the actual sale of these lots and the establishment of the waterfront that founded the City of Sacramento and placed it where it is now, rather than at Sutterville, which the General had intended to be the trading center. Sutter's son and not the General, chose the name Sacramento for the new town. But even these measures could not recoup the General's fortune. Squatters by the thousands came from the eastern states or from the ships in San Francisco Bay, disregarding entirely the rights Sutter had to the vast region he had obtained from the Mexican government. His own title was called into dispute. It was necessary to appear before the United States Land Commission, which confirmed only one of the grants he had received. Agents he trusted to dispose of some of his property proved false, and even kept the entire proceeds without accounting to him. Swindlers inveigled him, organized bands stole his cattle and sheep, and there was no law in the land to which he could appeal. In 1849, he removed from Sutter's Fort to a farm about fifty miles north, which was still within his own estate, but even that far away he and his property were molested. When the Supreme Court of the United States refused to confirm his larger grant, from which he had sold many parcels, he had to make good to the buyers and thus he lost practically everything.

The final blow came in 1865, when a disgruntled employee set fire to his fine home to which he had retired. It was completely destroyed, with the loss of everything except a few medals, and with no insurance upon it.

You citizens of Lititz know he retired to this beautiful setting, and lived here the last nine years of his life quietly and peacefully, perhaps reflecting on the glory that was once his and wondering at the injustice of fate, which by showering wealth upon the State of California and the United States through the discovery of gold had ruined him. With no political aims or purposes in his mind, he founded New Helvetia, now Sacramento, but the situation in which the world was at the particular time brought him perforce into the political arena. It is interesting to speculate on what might have been Sutter's fate or the fate of Northern California and Sacramento had gold not been discovered. Energy he possessed, ambition he had, a desire to live and conduct his business in grand style, and with open-handed liberality, but alas, with unfortunate inability to calculate or attend to the details of the business.

The Legislature of the State of California in 1853 recognizing the value of his services, conferred upon him the rank of Major General, and later the



### "SUTTER'S GOLD"

This tiny nugget, dated 1848, was brought back by General Sutter who came from California to Lititz. He gave it to John Hatz Musselman, a

owned by John H. Musselman, of Lancaster,

Capitol of the State at Sacramento was adorned with his life-size portrait, and so while his whole purpose in coming to California was to advance his personal fortune, it is as a public and political figure, whose influence is being recognized more and more as time goes on, that Sutter lives. It is fitting, therefore, that on the One Hundredth Anniversary of his landing on the American River, we should pause and recall that he is the shining example of the pioneer, who was also the colonizer, not an explorer but a developer, and that more than anyone man he and his work is responsible for the development of that portion of the great state that I am proud to represent.

So I bring you the greetings of Sacramento and of the citizens of the State of California, proud of the work he did and the foundation he laid one hundred years ago today.

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CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

August 8, 1939.

Honorable Victor Wagner,  
Burgess, Lititz Borough,  
Lititz, Pennsylvania.

To the Citizens of Lititz, Pennsylvania:

We take pleasure in extending the greetings of California's capital city on this day when both our communities honor the memory of John Augustus Sutter.

One hundred years ago General Sutter established our community and in his declining years the hospitality of your people toward him created a bond which today cements the friendship of our respective cities.

Sincerely yours,

Jas. S. Dean,  
*City Manager.*

Tom B. Monk,  
*Mayor,*

SUTTER FORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

August 12, 1939.

Lancaster County Historical Society and  
To the Citizens of Lititz, Penna.  
Greetings:

The Native Sons and the Native Daughters of the Golden West send warmest greetings to you from Sacramento, California, on this day of commemoration.

One hundred years ago today, General John Augustus Sutter landed on the bank of our river and in the midst of the then wilderness, laid the foundation of the city of Sacramento, now the capital of California. For many years thereafter, he was the good Samaritan who extended a helping hand to the weary Argonauts.

The fact that the evening of his life was spent in your friendly city, forges a tie between our cities, and it is our hope and prayer that the future will be as kind to you as you were to the founder of our city.

With most friendly greetings from

THE NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS  
OF THE GOLDEN WEST

Edw. E. Reese,  
*Chairman Sutter Fort Memorial Committee.*

SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

August 12th, 1939.

The Lititz Chamber of Commerce,  
Lititz, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

It is a unique situation when two communities, far removed from each other, can be brought together through the sentiment created by the life of man. Our mutual recognition of John Augustus Sutter, who founded Sacramento and endeared himself into the hearts of the people of Lititz during the latter years of his life, has given us a feeling of friendship and mutual understanding.

Today we are happy to unveil in Sutter's Fort, at Sacramento, the plaque presented by the citizens of Lititz, while you dedicate the Lancaster County Historical Society's memorial in Lititz and our Congressman, the Honorable Frank H. Buck, unveils Sacramento's plaque in the Lititz Moravian Cemetery at the burial place of General Sutter.

We convey to you greetings from the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully,

Harry S. Wanzer, *President*,  
Arthur S. Dudley, *Secretary-Manager*.

SACRAMENTO GOLDEN EMPIRE CENTENNIAL, INC.  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING  
917 7th Street, Sacramento, California

August 12th, 1939

To the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Throughout this entire year Sacramentans have celebrated the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the community by John Augustus Sutter. Through a series of events and programs of appropriate character, organizations and the city as a whole have paid respect to General Sutter.

On this, the closing day of our commemorative events, we are happy to pay special recognition and join with the citizens of Lititz in recognizing the achievements of one whom we both have pleasure to honor.

We wish to thank the citizens of Lititz for the plaque which they have sent in General Sutter's memory and which is being placed at Sutter's Fort.

We are deeply grateful to your organization for the special recognition which you are giving today in the unveiling of your General Sutter's memorial in Lititz.

Respectfully,

Edwin R. Pickett, *President*,  
Harold J. McCurry, *General Chairman*.