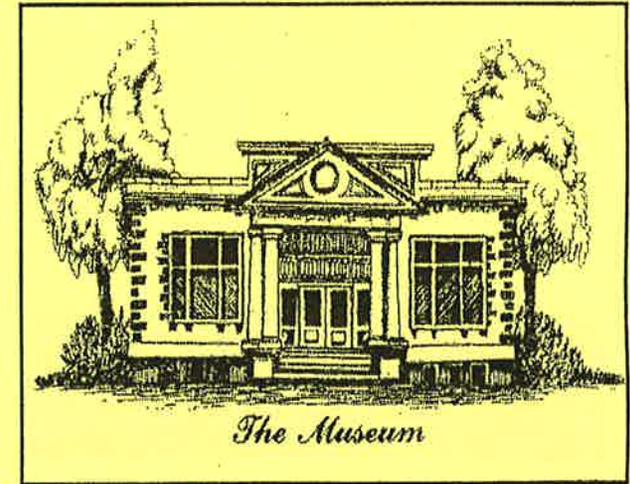


Willows Museum

"Climb The Steps Back In Time"



**336 West Walnut Street
Willows , Ca 95988
530-934-5644**

Open
Thursday & Saturday
1 pm to 4 pm

Admission Free

Donations Welcomed!

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| I-5 Free -way | Exit | Hwy 162/ Wood | Street | Old Hwy 99 / Tehama Street |
| | Humboldt Street | N. Plumas Street | Willow Street | |
| | | | Walnut Street * MUSEUM | |
| | | W. Sycamore | Street | |



The Museum occupies the 1911 Andrew Carnegie Public Library building, an example of Temple variation Classical Revival architecture.

The Town of Willows is the County Seat of Glenn County, offering travelers numerous motels, parks, restaurants, shops and other services.
Come back soon and visit a while!

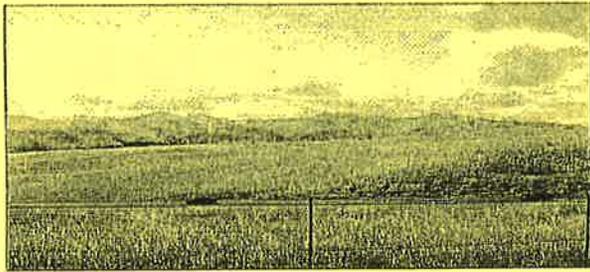
Jan 2015

The Exhibits cover subjects such as the Wintun Native Americans in early Glenn County, Agriculture, including cows, sheep, wheat, rice, row crops, and orchards; Daniel Zumwalt and the Railroad; Dr. Hugh Glenn, Wheat King; Water Irrigating the Valley; Home Sweet Home; Fashion through the Years; Civic Pride and Local Politics; Schools Days; Smoke Jumpers and the Forest Service; Early Medical Doctors; Some Prominent People in Willows History; Newspapers; Office Machines; Waterfowl, especially the "Honker" Geese in Glenn County ... and more!



The Museum Society, a California non-profit corporation, is an organization of volunteers whose purpose is to collect, preserve, and exhibit items of historical interest; to foster the appreciation of the historical background of Willows, Glenn County, and the surrounding areas, and to enrich the museum through funds which are derived from various types of donations, membership dues, endowments and bequests.

Wintun IndiansThe history of this region begins with the original occupants, the Wintun Indians, who were of a peaceful nature. Early settlers called the Indian villages "Rancherias". There were about a hundred people in each village. The Wintun lived primarily to the west, against the Coastal Range foothills, where water and wildlife were plentiful. Of the many thousands who once lived in this valley only a few remain.



The Willows... The plains, a great expanse of treeless valley land covered with grasses, had only one watering place for the herds that grazed here. This watering place was a willow pond fed by springs. It was sought by many herdsmen for their cattle during the long hot summers. It was known as "The Willows". In 1879, when The Willows gained a post office, there was another town in California with the same name, so it was agreed to simply shorten the name to "Willows. By 1880, there were 500 people residing there and in 1885 the city of Willows was incorporated.

Daniel Zumwalt, Father of Willows...

Daniel Zumwalt located his farming operation here in 1872. He was instrumental in getting the Northern Railroad Company to extend the line from Williams to Willows. In 1876, he deeded land for the town site to railroad magnate "Charlie" Crocker. The city was mapped out into squares with broad streets by surveyors from the railway company. They began laying tracks in Woodland in July of 1876. The town sold lots rapidly and by September 26, 1878, there were three general stores, three hotels, one grocery store, one millinery shop, two blacksmith shops, one cigar store, one harness shop, three livery stables, and one weekly newspaper.



Two doctors had begun to practice medicine in the area too. Unlike other railroad promoters, Mr. Zumwalt refused the honor of having the town named after himself, insisting that it continued to be known as "The Willows".

The Wheat King... Glenn county split from old Colusi County in 1891. It was named after Dr. Hugh James Glenn who purchased 8,000 acres in the northeast end of the county adjacent to the Sacramento River in 1867. It was said that he won the money in a poker game! He eventually owned the entire Jacinto Grange Grant consisting of 35,488 acres. He hired thousands of locals and transients in his state-of-the-art wheat operation. Although he had a medical degree, Dr. Glenn never officially practiced medicine. He was murdered by his bookkeeper in 1883.



Water to the Valley... The arid land was only suitable for grazing livestock and dry farming. Development of the area was dependant upon bringing water from the Sacramento River. This concept was developed by visionary Will S. Green, a newspaper man from Colusa. His efforts were not in vain, but barely in his lifetime. Others, such as Charles F. Lambert, brought Green's vision to fruition with the formation of the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District in 1920. The valley is now one of the richest agricultural areas in the world, boasting a wide variety of produce.