

*Have a school-day tale or two
you want to share with your great-grandkids?
The time to write them down is now!*



Illustration from "The Haliburton Second Reader," 1912.

*And once recorded,
the safest place to keep them is in the print archives of
your local historical society.*

*Just a gentle reminder from
The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society
Box 293, Clayton, WA 99110
(509) 276-2693*

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The C/DPHS meets at 9 a.m. every second Saturday of the month. Join us at the Clayton Drive-In, Clayton, Washington.
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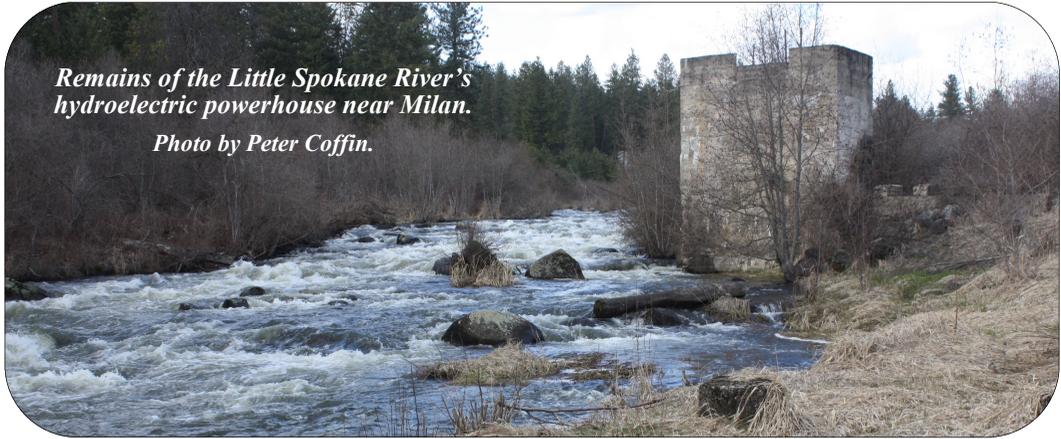
THE
**CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
Mortarboard
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*Regarding
**Deer Park's Early Issues
with Electric Power***

— a letter, with newspaper clippings, from Ken Westby —

While doing research for another *Mortarboard* project, I, and the others involved, came across various news articles pertaining to the early electric power service in Deer Park. Those articles are very well presented in a July, 2013, issue of the *Mortar-*

board (see the 'Further Reading' box at the bottom of page 1273). The author of that piece, Peter Coffin, included an extensive description of the hydroelectric plants near Milan, Washington. Without beefing up the associated generating and transporting infra-



*Remains of the Little Spokane River's hydroelectric powerhouse near Milan.
Photo by Peter Coffin.*

Mr. W. H. Short, of the Standard Lumber Co., appeared before the council and made two propositions on furnishing electric light for the city of Deer Park. His first proposition was to furnish the electric current to the city for so much per kilowatt and his second proposition was to furnish light and power direct.

The council instructed the city Club to confer with the city attorney in regard to the Standard Lumber Co.'s bid.

Clipping #1.

structure to conform with growth, interruptions, blackouts, brownouts, and other problems naturally developed as Deer Park's electrical load increased — all of which gave rise to a growing discontent among the populace.

It was common knowledge that the Deer Park Lumber Company generated lots of electricity from steam to operate the sawmill's machinery, which made it something of a showpiece among mills of its day (*see clipping #3 below*). As might be expected, the question often arose as to whether the local lumber company could deliver some of its

Clipping #3.

The General Electric Company have received an order from the Standard Lumber Company of Deer Park, Wash., for one ATB-2-500 k. w. 3600 r. p. m., 480 volt, horizontal Curtis turbo-generator set for operation on 120 pounds pressure with two inches absolute back pressure and one CC-2-25 k. w. 3600 r. p. m. 125 volt, compound wound horizontal non-condensing Curtis turbo generator set to be used as an exciter for the alternator.

"The Latest," from Nixon

Geo. Nixon will build a new plant on the Little Spokane river. The new plant will have three times the capacity of the one now in use. A. F. Winkelman has been busy for the past ten days in seeing that the power line to the Deer Park packing house is rushed there by the Owens Brothers of Chattaroy, and now he is busy in keeping six men rebuilding the power line to the plant. Work will start at once on the new plant.

Clipping #2.

surplus electricity to supplement the town's needs.

During the week of Sep. 18, 1911, the Town Council was considering that the city might assume ownership of street lighting, a service heretofore provided by the local power company. W.H. Short of the Deer Park Lumber Company presented an offer in which his sawmill would provide power to the city for lighting (*see clipping #1 above*). Clearly the town's leadership was already considering the need for an additional power

Clippings #1 & #2:
From the September 22nd, 1911,
edition of the Deer Park Union.

Clipping #3:
From the November 6th, 1909,
edition of the Journal of Electricity.

Clipping #4:
From the October 13th, 1916,
edition of the Deer Park Union.

Clipping #5:
From the August 5th, 1920,
edition of the Deer Park Union.

Lumber Company
Plans Power Line

The Deer Park Lumber Co. has petitioned the county commissioners for a franchise to construct an electric light and power line along the county road entering Deer Park from the lumber company's plant, a short distance outside of town. The line will be to furnish private service to officers of the company.

Clipping #4.

Clipping #5.

Bills for \$300 for June and July, presented by the Little Spokane Light & Power company for extra attendance and power in pumping the city water supply, were turned down at Monday night's meeting, the sentiment being against allowing additional compensation until the service furnished becomes satisfactory, and the contract as it stands complied with. The regular bills for pumping under the contract of \$100 a month, and the bills for street lighting, together with the usual gift of monthly claims to the amount of \$506, were ordered paid.

This little ripple in the routine of city affairs furnished the only thrill of the meeting, though a large number were present to hear the discussion of the water question.

Complaints of inadequate service were as numerous as ever by those

having gardens, who stated that the two-hour watering period was not sufficient to keep gardens and lawns growing. The point was also raised that the man with but one lot did not need as long hours to do his watering, but should be cut down and the extra time given the property owner who had two or three lots to go over.

Mayor Kelly informed those present that negotiations were under way to secure from the Deer Park Lumber company additional power for pumping between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m., and 10 p. m. to 2 a. m., providing the cost of wiring, poles and transformer were not prohibitive. This innovation would perhaps make it possible to give all water users an hour or more in the late evening, when the sprinkling would be most beneficial.



Photo by Peter Coffin.

Remains of the Little Spokane River's hydroelectric powerhouse near Milan.

LUMBER COMPANY POWER TO BE USED ON PUMP

Charlie Farris, water superintendent, and a force of men have been working like Trojans the past ten days running an auxiliary power line from the Deer Park Lumber company plant to connect with the city pump. Poles have been set, wires strung and four transformers installed and the work of connecting up will probably have been completed by the time this appears in print. When the "juice" is turned on the lumber company will furnish power for the pump between the hours of 5 and 9 p. m. and 10 p. m. and 2 a. m., in an effort to keep the tank full and furnish more water for sprinkling purposes. Mayor Kelly thought the relief afforded the light company in pumping city water might result in better lights and power, but this is doubtful at this time, as Manager Mendenhall gave out the inference that the power saved in this way was to be used for pumping water for Arcadia irrigation.

The move for new and additional power for pumping purposes was made immediately following the council meeting of August 1, when it was made clear to the members of the board that if relief was to come for the aggravating situation, existing it must come from some other source than the Little Spokane Light & Power company.

With the additional power it is hoped by Mayor Kelly and the councilmen that an additional two hours for sprinkling may be allotted to home owners, the extra time to come in the evening. This part of the program will be worked out within the next few days, and details probably made public next week.

Notice was served on the Little Spokane Light & Power company by the city that the work of running the line from the mill and cost of power used from that source would be charged back against the light company, because of its failure to comply with its contract with the city to furnish adequate lights and water.

Clipping #6.

From the Deer Park Union, August 12, 1920.

source. However, appearing in that week's issue of the Deer Park Union was an announcement that the Little Spokane River Power Company's hydroelectric plant — which since 1909 had been providing electricity to the community — would be supplemented by a newer and more powerful generating plant (see clipping #2, page 1270). and that

this would also help power the Arcadia Orchards' new packing house. As a result, no action appears to have been taken with regard to W.H. Short's offer.

The question of additional or alternate electric energy sources occasionally resurfaced for consideration by the city during the following year and thereafter as more and

Further Reading

Details regarding the hydroelectric development of the Little Spokane River near Milan, Washington can be found in Pete Coffin's "Electric Power in Deer Park." See the July, 2013, Mortarboard (#63), or Collected Newsletters #16, page 761. Or you can follow the link below.

(http://www.cdphs.org/uploads/3/4/2/0/34204235/newsletter_63_downsinglespageweb.pdf)

SOL EDMONDSON AND M. F. MENDENHALL MIX

An altercation between Sol Edmondson, local fire chief, and M. F. Mendenhall of the Little Spokane Light & Power company early Sunday evening ended in an exchange of blows, neither participant being seriously damaged.

Mr. Edmondson approached the light company proprietor in front of the latter's office and stated his dis-

satisfaction with the pressure in the water mains for fire purposes. The argument soon became a heated one and the fire chief knocked Mr. Mendenhall down, though the latter was not seriously hurt.

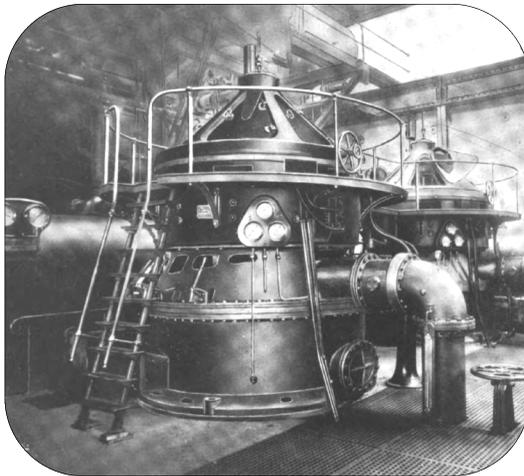
The affair, which is the culmination of the general animus existing in the minds of many toward the company management, was an unfortunate one—none, perhaps, regretting it more than Mr. Edmondson himself. No arrests were made.

Clipping #7.

From the Deer Park Union, August 5, 1920.

more customers found this commodity increasingly desirable and scarce. For instance, in October, 1916, the lumber company actually petitioned County Commissioners for a franchise to deliver power to the town of Deer Park solely for the purpose of serving its

A typical Curtis steam turbine-generator as produced by General Electric, circa 1907.



own officers living in the town, evidently because electric service from the Little Spokane Light & Power Co. had not been satisfactory to mill officials (see clipping #4, page 1271). The town council was unhappy because power from the Little Spokane was not adequate to keep the town's water pumps running to support fire fighters, let alone the town's ever-expanding public water mains serving homes and businesses. Dissatisfaction with the town's electric service and water pressure grew as demand increased. As reported in the August 5th, 1920, Deer Park Union (see clipping #5, page 1271), power from the Little Spokane hydro plant was not adequate to meet water pumping needs for the city at certain times and seasons. Frustration grew and tempers flared. Electric power from the sawmill was eventually brought in to support the town's water pumps and assure adequate water pressure for fire protection (see clipping #6, page 1273); but this was not done in time to prevent fisticuffs between the town's fire chief and the Power Company's owner-manager (see clipping #7 above).

— end —

Katherine L. Madden Wild Rose Prairie Pioneer

by

Peter Coffin

Katherine (Kate) L. Madden was my paternal grandmother. She was the third child born into the family of Pleasant William Madden and Samantha Lewis in January of 1877 near the small town of Versailles, Brown County, Illinois. At the time of her birth the family included a brother Edward Lewis (born January 23, 1873), and a sister Alice Belle (born January 1875).

Kate's family moved west to a farm in Rose Creek Township, Republic County — in far north central Kansas — in time to be counted in the 1880 United States census. By this time the Madden family had another child, Julia Frances (born June 12, 1880), and included Kate's grandmother, Elizabeth (Davis Madden) Poore, a step-grandfather, Edward V. Poore, and a cousin, "Lizzie" Gill. Lizzie Gill was the daughter of Pleasant's sister Nancy. Lizzie Gill married Frederick Woodard and co-authored "The History of Wild Rose Prairie" — along with Bessie Eickmeyer. Family birth records show that the family moved north and west to Valentine, Cherry County, in far north-central Nebraska, where Scott Huston (born January 1, 1882) and William Franklin (born June 21, 1884) joined them.

Sometime after the United States census of 1880, Edward and Elizabeth Poore and their daughter Isabelle, with her husband Scott Huston, moved west; arriving on Wild Rose Prairie in the spring of 1884. How they traveled is uncertain — since they are only noted as having "arrived." Between the spring

of 1884 and the spring of 1885, Kate and her family traveled west from Nebraska and "arrived" on Wild Rose Prairie to settle there. She told one of my cousins that during one of the family's moves, Indians stopped the wagons and only let them pass after the women baked pies for them.

In approximately 1887 Kate's father, Pleasant, filed for a Homestead Patent on the southeast quarter of section 34-Township 28 North-Range 42 East WM, one mile east of the present Wild Rose Church. The Patent was granted on August 11, 1892, on what is now the Mike Burdega property.

Kate's family was active in the Wild Rose community. In August of 1889, Kate and her Grandmother Poore became charter members of the Wild Rose Methodist Episcopal Church. She was 12 years old at the time. Unfortunately the 1890 United States census was destroyed, so that source of information about Kate and her family is not available.

In the period from 1886 to 1901 the Madden family added three daughters; Jennie A. (born February 16, 1886), Maude Grace (born February 1888), and Florence Edith (born August 13, 1897 — died as a child), and two sons; Howard (born April 1890) and Chester P. (born 1901).

During the period from 1892 to 1898 Kate met Elden Corey Coffin, a Missouri born teamster hauling logs to the various sawmills in the Wild Rose Prairie. They fell in love and married in 1898 and began a family.



Katherine Madden in the 1890s.
(Possibly before her marriage to Elden Corey Coffin.)

Photo from the Peter Coffin collection.

Daughters to this marriage were Charlotte Gertrude (born September 14, 1899), Florence Maude (born March 20, 1901), Frances B. (born October 4, 1904), and Dorothy Lucille (born 1908), and a son, Elden Frank — known to most by his nick name “Jack” — (born June 30, 1906).

In late 1909 and early 1910 the Elden and Kate Coffin family purchased a 160 acre farm (northwest quarter of Section 34-Township 29 North-Range 41 East WM) from Homer Enfield in Big Foot Valley. The farmstead had been homesteaded by Jacob Falter and patented on November 13, 1895, and the Coffins became the second owner. By 1918 daughter Charlotte had married Lester McAllister and moved to Spokane.

The decade 1920 to 1930 was filled with grief for the Coffin family. Daughter Lucille died of diphtheria on July 5, 1921. Her father-in-law, George Lewis Coffin, passed away at age 94 on October 10, 1924. In the fall of 1925 Kate’s husband, Elden Corey, suffered a burst appendix. Gangrene infection set in, and after several weeks of agony in a Spokane hospital, on October 10, 1925, he passed away. By 1930 all of her daughters were married and she was living on the farm with her son Elden Frank (“Jack”).

Sometime between 1925 and 1940 Kate worked in the OK Restaurant located in Deer Park just east of the Great Northern Railway railroad tracks on west Crawford Street. The restaurant was just west of Jeff Moore’s Saloon. Both buildings were demolished in the 1940s and replaced by the service station building there now.

Grandma Kate was always a member of the communities in which she lived. She was a church member on Wild Rose Prairie, and during her widowhood in Big Foot Valley she was regularly mentioned in the “*Big Foot Valley*” column in the Deer Park Union as hosting neighbors or the Thursday Sewing Circle, entertaining family, or visiting neighbors. One of the quilts she worked on during meetings of the Thursday Sewing Circle has been donated to the Clayton-Deer Park Histor-



Katherine L. (Madden) Coffin:
Spokane — July, 1955.

ical Society. The quilt has many of the blocks signed in embroidery by members of the sewing circle.

The early 1940s saw Kate living with her oldest daughter Charlotte Mac Callister in Spokane while her son and his new wife and baby lived on the farm. After the son’s family purchased a house in Deer Park, Kate moved back to the farm. However, in October of 1946 the farm house burned down. The fire damage was cleared away and a new foundation poured to fit a local empty house that was moved onto the foundation by a neighbor, Guy Davis. Kate moved back to Big Foot Valley in 1947 to a house with wood stoves for heat and cooking and a hand pump for cold water. The house did have electricity and a phone connec-

tion.

In the early 1950s Kate moved to a house on east Gordon Street as her health failed. On April 2, 1956, she passed away in her oldest daughter's house on Spokane's

South Hill. She is buried in the Wild Rose Cemetery.

— end —

Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

Bits of Chatter, Trivia & Notices All Strung Together

... regarding the April Skywatch article ...

In response to Ken Westby and Peter Coffin's "Deer Park's Ground Observer Corps" article in last month's newsletter, Rick Hodges, a former Deer Park resident and current member of the Mortarboard's editorial group wrote the following about his own experience at the GOC's observation post atop the old Deer Park high school.

"In the summer of 1952 I had just achieved the ripe old age of six and was looking forward to entering first grade. I remember spending at least a couple of shifts with my father — Paul Hodges — watching for attackers.

"I'm sure this was all explained to me as a result of me pleading, "Dad, what are we doing." It was impressed on me that this was serious business and I had to pay attention and be quiet. I remember climbing the ladder to the roof, climbing out of the hatch, and sitting in the observation shack which featured not much more than a couple of chairs. Tacked on the wall were airplane recognition silhouettes, which I studied seriously. I got to look through binoculars that were almost too big to hold up, but I don't remember ever seeing any airplanes.

"I do know that this was probably the highest view point I had experienced up to that time, and I marveled at how far I could see

over the town.

"All in all, it was an experience that has stuck with me all these years."

... and this too ...

Society member Paul Erickson — a former Deer Park resident currently residing in Colorado — wrote to say, "My heartfelt 'thank you' to Ken Westby and Peter Coffin for their article on "Deer Park's Ground Observer Corps." I was amazed to see my dad, John Erickson, listed on page 1255 — along with other neighborhood friends — as a participant. I wasn't born until a year later — 1953 — and never knew about this segment of my Dad's life. I'm grateful for your work."

... an image in burnt clay ...

In the May, 2015, issue of the Mortarboard, on page 1076, a duplicate of the Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company fired clay disk shown on the facing page was pictured. The photo caption for that previous photograph read, "The terra cotta medallion pictured ... is on display at Bob and Loretta Greiff's North Spokane Farm Museum. The tile is approximately five inches in diameter, and without a design on the reverse. No indication is given as to the identity of the individual modeled in relief — however, it is

But then, on February 10th, society president Bill Sebright forwarded an email he'd received that afternoon from Wendy Budge, 'City at Large Representative' for the Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission.

Wendy's missive said, "The attachment to this email shows a piece I purchased on eBay this week from a gentleman here in Spokane. He had no knowledge of the origin as he himself had purchased (the disk) from someone else. I believe the relief is a picture of either Joseph Spear or Henry Brook, but I'm not sure. Do you have any ideas?"

Wendy then clarified her interest in the two co-founders of the town of Clayton by adding, "My husband and I own the Victor Piollet house in Spokane, which is clad entirely in WaCo terra cotta" — the acronym "WaCo" being a latter day abbreviation for Spear and Brook's company, which for the majority of their co-ownership was known as Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company.

In reply Bill wrote, "I've seen two other similar pieces. The last one was shown to me by Robert Greiff at the North Spokane Farm Museum. The first was at our (Clayton's) Leno Prestini exhibit in the summer of 2010.

"You are correct about the possible men on the front. I'll send a copy of this email to Wally Parker. Wally's the editor of our publications."

The fact is Wendy and I have corresponded before. In February of 2012, Wendy emailed me regarding several Henry Brook articles I'd posted to my personal blog, *The*

Photo courtesy of Wendy Budge.



The terra cotta medallion Wendy Budge purchased on eBay.

tempting to wonder whether it might be one of Washington Brick & Lime's founders — either Joseph Spear or Henry Brook." As for which — if either — of the two men it might be, we've yet to find any evidence. But the search continues.

During the first few days of this last February I noted several of these terra cotta disks for sale on eBay. Surprisingly enough, a bidding war quickly erupted — with the price for each disk moving across the fifty dollar mark. Too rich for my blood (I'd spent my quarterly artifact allowance on an Arcadia Orchards brochure), I didn't follow things long enough to see where the bidding ended.

Prior Mortarboard articles regarding WaCo co-founder Henry Brook.

Historical Fragments: Washington Brick & Lime's Henry Brook.

Mortarboard #46, February, 2012, page 570 — Collected Newsletters, Volume 12.
http://www.cdphs.org/uploads/3/4/2/0/34204235/newsletter_46_downsinglesizepageweb.pdf

Historical Fragments: More Regarding Washington Brick & Lime's Mr. Brook.

Mortarboard #49, May, 2012, page 603 — Collected Newsletters, Volume 13.
http://www.cdphs.org/uploads/3/4/2/0/34204235/newsletter_49_downsinglesizepageweb.pdf



Photo courtesy of Wendy Budge.

**The Victor & Jean Piollet House,
606 W. 16th Avenue, Spokane, Washington.**

Bogwen Report Online. (Those articles were later reprinted in the *Mortarboard*, and I've provided a link to those reprints on page 1279.)

As for her interest, in her first 2012 email, Wendy explained ...

"I stumbled across (the above noted blog articles) while doing research on Joseph Spear and am hoping you have more information — e.g., a photo — of Victor Piollet, Vice President and Sales Manager of WaCo.

"My husband, Bill, and I live at 606 West 16th Avenue, Spokane, in a 1923 house originally owned by Piollet. It's exterior is entirely clad in glazed tile manufactured at Clayton. We are assuming Piollet did this as a marketing tool for the company, but we don't have proof."

Victor appears to have graduated from New York's Cornell University (possibly

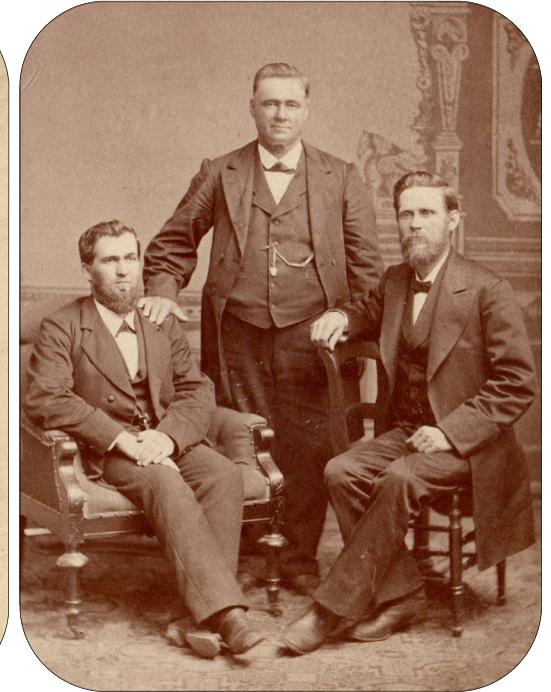
the College of Agriculture) in 1908.

As Wendy explained, "Victor came to Spokane to sell real estate ... to participate in the big land boom out West. In Spokane he met Jean, Joseph Spear's daughter, and they were married in 1909 at the Spear home. Ironically, Victor's sister, Emilie, married Jean's brother, Ray Spear. Victor began working for WaCo in 1910 — I believe — and continued doing so until he lost everything, including the (above pictured) house, during the Great Depression. He passed away in 1936 in his home state, Pennsylvania."

About four years ago I was contacted by Randy Holman, the great-great-grandson of Henry Brook. Randy provided four photos of members of the Brook family, two of which are reproduced on the facing page — one of which (the single of Henry) I forwarded to Wendy back in 2012.



Photos from the Randy Holman collection.



**Left Photo: Henry Brook — date of photo unknown.
Right Photo: The gentleman on the right side of this undated photo has again been identified as Henry Brook. The identities of the other gentlemen remain unknown.**

Regarding Wendy's question as to whether the image on the terra cotta disk is the same face seen in Randy Holman's photograph, the only clue we have to offer is to draw attention to the company name as used on the medallion — "Washington Brick Lime & MFG. Co."

It appears that over the years there have been four iterations of the company's name. Washington Brick & Lime Company first appears in the 1889 edition of the Spokane City Directory (which suggests that the name came into existence in 1888). It appears that the name was changed to Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company — as seen on the terra cotta disk — in 1892. In 1910 the company reinvented itself as the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company. And then, in 1939, it reverted back to

Washington Brick & Lime Company.

All the above would suggest that these terra cotta medallions were fired between 1892 and 1910 — all except for the last two years of which Henry Brook, in name at least, was a part of the corporation.

That said ... it should be noted that we need to approach any discussions of questions such as this with a degree of caution — primarily because speculations that make for a more satisfying story have a tendency to become accepted as fact without the kinds of clear documentation needed.

Keep watching the *Mortarboard* for any new developments.

... not quite an open range ...

It wasn't just a matter of a few stray

dogs, or maybe the neighbor's cat burying scat in the garden. As the following "Notice" from the October 13th, 1921 edition of the *Deer Park Union* suggests, back then the strays the city pound was called to deal with often left a lot more damage in their wake as they grazed unconcerned through the neighborhood.

At the behest of the pound-master, the newspaper announced that "The following livestock have been picked up and are held in the city pound.

"One cow, white head, stub horns, both ears cropped, blurred brand on right hip, suckling bull calf at side. One red and white spotted muley, has on bell, both ears split, branded 'ET' on right side, hole with circle over top on right hip, suckling calf at side. One red and white muley cow, branded 'E' on right hip, ears cropped, young calf at side. One black jersey heifer calf, split in left ear about 6 months old. One white roan heifer calf, split in left ear. One yearling heifer calf, split in left ear.

"The above cattle will be sold at public sale Thursday, October 20, at 10 a.m., at the J. A. Moore barn if not redeemed by their owners and all charges paid.

"W. H. Harker — Poundmaster."

For those of us not attuned to cow nomenclature, I looked up the word "muley"

in my Random House Dictionary. It simply denotes a genetically hornless form of cow. When horn growth is prevented by, for example, cauterization of the growth nubs, that's generally distinguished by using the term dehorned, rather than muley. Dehorning is most often done to protect the animal handlers and/or the other animals.

Another thing that might puzzle us unschooled agriculturists is the emphasis on the "cropped," or "split" condition of the animals' ears. Quite simply put, these are earmarks — a means of denoting ownership now usually achieved by the use of an ear tag.

It's clear from the article that earmarks and branding were often used together on the same animal. What's not clear is the bewildering variety of possible earmarks — just a few of the named styles being the comet split, fanned split, steeple-fork, key split, double over-bit, and jingle bob. With this elaborate variety of earmarks, and two ears to work different patterns on, farmers could develop something unique and probably unalterable for their own herd.

As to whether the pound-master ever carried out the threatened sale, we've yet to find notice of such in the *Union*.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ———— April 9, 2016 ————

In attendance: Mike Reiter, Betty Burdette, Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Marilyn Reilly, Mark Wagner, Lynn Wells, Ella Jenkins, Sue Rehms, Roxanne Camp, Dianne Allert, Bob Gibson, Paul Erickson, Pete Coffin, Lorraine Nord, and Judy Coffin.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:01 AM. He reported:

1) Alan Berg passed away peacefully, March 25. There will be a celebration of his life at Whitworth Presbyterian, April 16, 2 PM. We have received one memorial in his name. 2) The Leno Prestini slide presentation at the Museum of Arts and Culture led by Jack Nisbet will be at 6:30 PM on April 13 in the Eric A. Johnston Auditorium. The seats are on a first come first served basis. They aren't

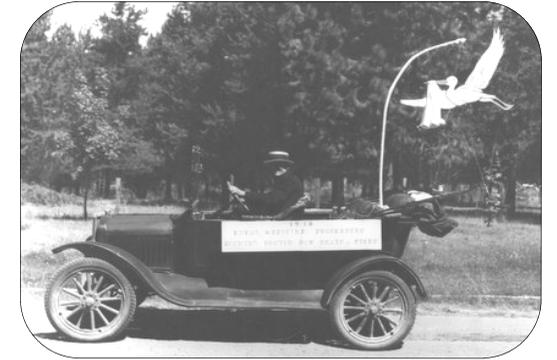
Photo courtesy of Lynn Wells.

taking reservations. 3) Society member Dianne Allert asked some questions about the Gardner family. Sam owned many acres near North Deer Lake Road. Roy's wife, Nellie, taught school at Loon Lake School until 1946. Then she taught 1st and 2nd grade at Clayton School for many years, starting in the fall of 1946. 4) Lynn Wells sent us a circa 1918 photo of Dr. Slater. It shows a stork hanging from the back of his car. He was known as the "Baby Doctor."

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported: The main checking account ended the month (March 31st) at \$7,281.90. Checks written were \$40.00 for archiving book and postage, and Wally Parker for paper supplies for \$88.78. There were deposits of \$20.00. The web hosting account had a withdrawal of \$10.95 for web hosting and ended the month at \$835.28.

Society Vice President Pete Coffin reported: 1) I have attempted to acquire a better picture of the Arcadia Orchards Denison apple warehouse from the Pend Oreille Historical Society. They said that they didn't have anything and to contact Mrs. Owen. 2) I have provided the Congregational Church's Gail Brown with the photographs she wanted for her historical poster. 3) Did a little genealogical research on the Gardner family of Garden-spot. 4) Copied all the Settlers Picnic sign-up pages from 1976 to 2015 out of the book that Betty Burdett loaned to me. I have typed up a few years into Excel spreadsheets. 5) Last Sunday, during the meet and greet portion of the church service, two women (Vickie Holton and Karen Luiten), came up to me to compliment the *Mortarboard* articles about telephone service coming to Deer Park. I think Ken Westby deserves special notice! My portion of that effort was very minimal.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and ten copies of the April *Mortarboard* (#96) have been printed for distribution, and the online version has been submitted for posting. This issue leads with Peter Coffin's "Origin of Arcadia Orchard Company's Low Line Canal." The second featured



Dr. Slater — circa 1918.

article is Ken Westby and Peter Coffin's "Deer Park's Ground Observer Corps." The Letters/Brickbats column begins with a piece on a 1952 UFO sighting made by Deer Park's chapter of the aforementioned Ground Observer Corps. Next there's a plea for someone to translate a set of letters written in a cursive version of Italian by Leno Prestini's parents — said letters dating from the spring of 1919. And lastly, there's an early image of Springdale reproduced from a vintage postcard. 2) Fifteen copies of *Collected Newsletters Volume 26* have been printed. *Volume 26* combines *Mortarboard* issues #94, #95, and #96. 3) Regarding the above noted Italian letters; upon seeing the proofing draft for issue #96, Paul Erickson, a member of Print Publication's editorial group, managed to secure translators for the letters. Those translations will be presented in their entirety in a future *Mortarboard*.

Wally asked if anyone knows Leno Prestini's middle name. Pete mentioned that Sharon Clark's school records may have the information. We will look and get back to Wally.

Wally noted he is looking for historical information on Joseph Spear. There was a building supply business around 1881 in Springfield, Illinois, with the Spear name. Joseph Spear was born in 1853. Pete Coffin noted Joseph is listed in the History of Spokane publication and he lived on the south hill.

Pete brought the books “*Bridges of Spokane*,” “*Stevens County*,” and “*Early Spokane*” from Arcadia Publications. The cover on the “*Bridges of Spokane*” shows the Monroe Street Bridge being built. Pete noted this confirms the date on that portion of the Arcadia Orchards film as 1909.

Webmaster Marie Morrill didn't submit a report; however, the April issue of the *Mortarboard* has been uploaded to the website.

Wednesday, April 6th, was the 3rd Brickyard Day Committee planning meeting. The next Brickyard Day planning meeting will be May 11th, 6 PM, at the Real Estate Marketplace. We are now selling ads for the flyer. We hope to have the flyer ready to print shortly after the next meeting. We will pick a t-shirt design at that meeting also.

Mike Reiter reported he got in contact with Dan Huffman about the panels on the old fair building and Dan is going to produce a CD about the panels. Harry Deuber (deceased) produced the panels. They are watercolor and need to be kept out of direct sunlight. Denny Lippert made a CD narrating the events seen on the panels. Pete will copy

Denny's CD as a backup to the original. Wally mentioned it would be a good idea to contact Harry's wife (Betty) for permission to use the artwork's images. In other news, the demolition of the Civic Center will most likely occur after Settlers Day

Betty Burdette said: 1) This year is her DPHS Class of 1946's 70th reunion. Call Betty at 276-6709 if you have questions. April 18th, 4:30 at the Ambulance Building, will be the next Settlers Day meeting. Settlers Day shirts have sold out, but more have been ordered. The “old car” logo is very popular.

Lynn Wells noted that tonight, 6:00, at the Tum Tum Community Center, 6424 Highway 291, there will be a fundraising dinner to support the Community Center Building. The Community Center is about five miles west of Suncrest High School. Cowboy Poetry and music start at 7 PM.

Next meeting: Saturday, May 14, 2016, at 9 AM at the Clayton Drive-In.

Meeting adjourned at 10:03 AM.

The Society meeting minutes were submitted by Mark Wagner, acting Secretary.

— end —

Volunteer proofreaders for this issue: Charles Stewart, Lina Swain, and Ken Westby.



From “The Coast” magazine,
April, 1907

See Yourself in Print.

The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society's department of Print Publications is always looking for original writings, classic photos, properly aged documents and the like that may be of interest to our readers. These materials should be rooted within, though not limited to, northern Spokane County, southeastern Stevens County, and southern Pend Oreille County. As for types of materials, family or personal remembrances are always considered. Articles of general historical interest — including pieces on natural history, archeology, geology and such — are likely to prove useful. In other words, we are always searching for things that will increase our readers' understanding and appreciation of this region's past. As for historical perspective; to us history begins whenever the past is dusty enough to have become noteworthy — which is always open to interpretation. From there it extends back as deep as we can see, can research, or even speculate upon.

Copyright considerations for any materials submitted are stated in the “Editorial and Copyright Policy” dialog box found on the facing page. For any clarifications regarding said policy, or any discussions of possible story ideas or the appropriateness of certain types of material and so on, please contact the editor via the email address supplied on the same page.

— the editor —

*A print copy of this issue of the Mortarboard
is or soon will be
available in booklet format.*

*Ask about
“Collected Newsletters: Volume Twenty-Seven.”*

Society Contacts

We encourage anyone with observations, concerns, corrections, or divergent opinions regarding the contents of these newsletters to write the society or contact one or more of the individuals listed below. Resultant conversations can remain confidential if so desired.

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— C/DPHS —