

THE
CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Mortarboard

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The C/DPHS is an association of individuals dedicated to the preservation of the history of our community. To the preservation of the region's oral history, literary history, social history, graphic and pictorial history, and our history as represented by the region's artifacts and structures. To the preservation of this history for future generations. To the art of making this common heritage accessible to the public. And to the act of collaborating with other individuals and organizations sharing similar goals.

A Sawmill In The Woods

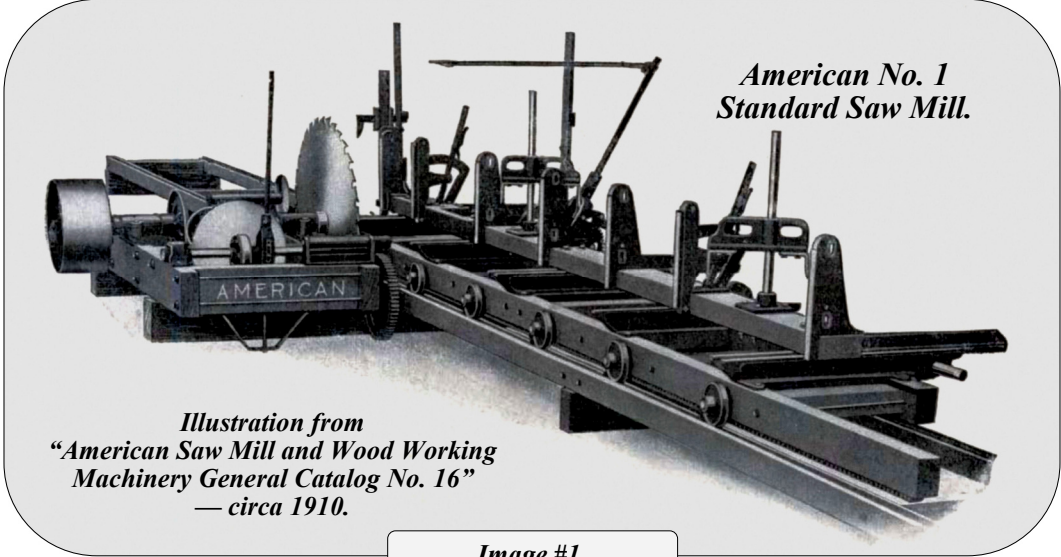
by
Peter Coffin

When the Deer Park-Clayton area was first settled, many small sawmills were built to cut the virgin timber into boards and timbers for house and barn construction, as well as railroad ties. Steel to construct such mills could be shipped into the area, or a finished mill could be purchased and shipped into the area. Most of these small mills disap-

peared in the early part of 20th century as larger operations produced high volumes of finished lumber. Some smaller sawmills continued to operate on farms to cut rough lumber for barns and other outbuildings.

During the 1950s, Guy Davis, living

— text continued on page 1712 —



*American No. 1
Standard Saw Mill.*

*Illustration from
"American Saw Mill and Wood Working
Machinery General Catalog No. 16"
— circa 1910.*

Image #1.

Trouble Sleeping?

Maybe all those bits of family history rattling around inside your skull are creating your insomnia.



Illustration from the Saturday Evening Post, November 22, 1913.

Free — Take One

NOTICE: EVERYONE'S INVITED TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S MEETINGS.
Second Saturday of each month, beginning at 9:00 a.m.,
basement of the Clayton Grange Hall, 4478 Railroad Avenue, Clayton, Washington.

Settle your conscience. Write those stories. Then submit them for publication in the Clayton / Deer Park Historical Society's newsletter — the Mortarboard.

Image #2.



Image #3.



Above — Image #2:

Guy Davis's sawmill looking east toward the sawyer's location left of the saw under the collapsed roof with the log carriage in the foreground.

Right — Image #3:

The sawdust conveyer and part of the set works on the saw carriage.

(Photos these pages by Peter Coffin.)

— text continued from page 1709 —

on the farm his father had homesteaded in Big Foot Valley, found such a sawmill in operable shape and moved it into the woods on his property. Moving the heavy machinery and the task of setting it up for operation must have been difficult for Guy. The mill at present is hidden from view by a thick growth of brush and small trees from a nearby road used to access property to the west of my acreage. At first there was no roof over the mill, but pictures taken of it on September 5, 2010 during a field trip Bill Sebright and I took shows the remains of a roof broken from years of heavy snow.

This mill seemingly functioned well, and my Father had asked Mr. Davis to cut some tamarack (Western Red Larch) lumber to use to build a machinery shed lean-to addition to the barn on the adjacent Michie farm. The Davis mill did not have an edging saw unit, so a square cant needed to be cut to the width of the desired board. The cant was then cut into boards of the needed thickness with repeated passes of the cant through the saw. Neither did the mill have a trimmer saw to cut the lumber to desired lengths. Any lumber this mill produced would be the length of the log and then cut by hand on the construction site.

Such mills were filled with physical danger. Large, heavy logs needed to be rolled onto the carriage and getting a body part crushed during loading or adjusting the cant on the carriage was a risk. Once loaded and sawing began there was always a chance of being hit by a knot thrown out by the saw or the saw hitting something metal in the log and blowing metal chunks across the mill area. The sawyer stood relatively close to the unprotected rotating saw which could easily cut off a finger or even an arm. When Mr. Davis was assembling the sawmill my Father and I visited the site. Guy thought I, as a teenager,

would be an ideal helper for his operation. As Father had worked in sawmills and was very aware of the dangers, he was emphatic that I would not work in Guy's mill.

A 1910 American Sawmill Machinery Company catalog contains drawings and specifications for many sizes of sawmills and associated lumber milling machines. The basic sawmill in their catalog was code named "Ash" (Image #1) and the Davis mill resembles it.

The No. 1 mill was priced at \$279 and weighed 2500 pounds. There were two types of saws available from this company; a solid tooth saw and a chisel tooth (replaceable tooth) saw with diameters ranging from six inches to seventy-two inches. Guy's mill appears to have a forty-eight-inch chisel tooth saw. The additional 1910 price for such a saw was listed as \$113. No power sources for the sawmill were listed but the power requirements for each model were given. No specific power source was required but steam engines from 6 to 15 horsepower were recommended.

Where Guy's sawmill came from is unknown. In the past I am sure many such sawmills were to be found in the area. Bert Mason's "Memoranda" mentions several mills in the Williams Valley area to which he hauled logs for milling. He mentions one, apparently larger than Guy's sawmill, where he and his team worked on the cross-haul pulling logs up onto the deck where they could be easily loaded on the saw carriage.

I am sure that today there are many other sawmills, trucks, automobiles and antique farm implements hidden in remote woodlots. They would have to be well hidden to avoid World War II metal collecting and the present-day recycling effort.

— end —

All Past Issue of the Mortarboard Can Be Viewed on Our Website:
<http://www.cdphs.org/mortarboard-newsletters.html>

Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

Bits of Chatter, Trivia, & Notices — all strung together.

... the flying Prestini ...

How many were aware that Leno Prestini's older brother was also a pilot? Probably most everyone besides me. Anyway, a snippet from the September 1st, 1931 issue of the *Clayton Moose Bulletin* reported, "Our local air pilot, Battista Prestini, took part in the Bonners Ferry air circus program last week by piloting a two-cylinder midget airplane in exhibition flying for the Bigelow-Johnson Co. He also took part in numerous other cross-country barnstorming tours for the same company."

... more on Loon Lake's drowned boat ...

For those curious about the identity of the very large drowned boat currently located just offshore at the southern point of Loon Lake's Moose Bay, you may be interested in some recently recovered data on the subject.

Last month's issue of the *Mortarboard* contained an article detailing the early history of Clayton's Moose temple. A fair portion of that history was drawn from the pages of the *Deer Park Union*. In late August of 1927, the *Union* began outlining the collaborative intention of both Spokane and Clayton's Moose lodges to create a "Moose Colony" on the shores of nearby Loon Lake — that in response to Loon Lake resort owner Evan Morgan's offer to sell 90 lots fronting Corbin Bay (now Moose Bay) on the lake's west side. Included in that offer was a sizeable plot of woodland intended for the collective and exclusive use of those lot buyers — said woodland situated immediately behind the proffered lots.

On January 19th, 1928, the *Union* announced that a nonprofit corporation — Lake Shore Homes — had been formed to act as the caretaker of the above noted woodland. Inside that article was this line, "The new corporation has taken over 'The Loon,' the big gasoline launch that Mr. Morgan has operated on the lake in past years."

The Loon was a somewhat smaller gasoline powered replacement for Evan Morgan's earlier steam powered excursion launch, the Gwen — a replacement needed since we're fairly confident the Gwen was destroyed in the winter of 1916 after its sixty-foot-long hull had been pulled ashore for the season. The mechanism of the Gwen's demise is reported as being an inattentive caretaker who allowed rain and snowmelt to accumulate inside the hull until enough water had pooled that upon freezing it shattered the hull "beyond the possibility of repair."

Though the evidence is somewhat circumstantial, if correct it means Loon Lake's drowned boat is not, as has been widely assumed, Evan Morgan's Gwen.

Built in 1922, the date and mechanism of the eventual demise of Mr. Morgan's second large excursion launch — this reportedly measuring 48 feet — isn't known. Up until the recent spate of research associated with the Moose temple, we hadn't found a trace of the Loon in any archive beyond 1926. That particular trace was several sentences in a handwritten recollection held in the Loon Lake Historical Society's research library. The sentences suggested that the Loon was lost due to a "split seam."

While a split seam may eventually prove to be the cause of the Loon's loss, the

January 19th, 1928 *Union* article quoted above does push the date of the boat's disappearance beyond 1926.

A second mention of what appears to be the Loon is found in a June 28th, 1928 *Union* article describing that year's Clayton Moose lodge sponsored picnic at Loon Lake. To quote, "A well planned program of sports occupied the entire afternoon, while those who wished swarmed the beach and bathing pavilion in bathing suits and were on the water in boats and the big launch which the members of the Lake Shore Homes Moose colony have taken over."

The final notation we currently have is found in another *Deer Park Union* article, this from 1929. Describing the Clayton lodge's annual Loon Lake picnic, the Independence Day edition of the newspaper reported, "The big Moose launch made free trips round the lake throughout the day ..."

Though this sentence strongly suggests that the Loon was still in working order in the summer of 1929, since neither this quote nor the one from the summer of 1928 mention the craft by name, we can't make the identification an absolute.

Hopefully we'll eventually pick the trail up again, and in doing so find an irrefutable link between Mr. Morgan's lost Loon and the vintage drowned boat resting a short distance off Moose Bay's southern shore. If that link is ever solidly made, we're likely to have discovered a singular surviving example of Mr. Morgan's boatbuilding skill.

... a QSL card returned and translated ...

In late May our society's president, Bill Sebright, found a letter from Alvin Schaut, Plainfield, Wisconsin, in the society's Clayton mailbox. Mr. Schaut's message reads in part ...

"Enclosed is a postcard of an amateur radio QSL card from 'Harvey,' Rte. 3, Box 192BB, Deer Park, Washington. A QSL card is a written confirmation of a two-way radio communication between two radio sta-

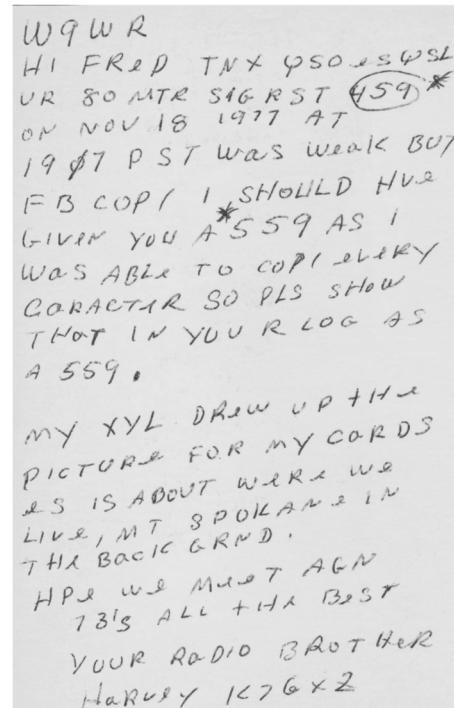
tions ... It would be great if you could use the postcard in some way."

The front of the card carried the local stations call letters — K7GXZ — and mailing address, plus an artistic rendition of a log cabin with mountains in the background. The back carried technical information related to the signal's reception written largely in some type of code.

Unable to read the code, Bill scanned an image of the back of the card into his computer and emailed the picture to society mem-

QSL Message.

On the back of the QSL Card is a message printed in a form of shorthand common among "Ham" radio operators.



W9WR
HI FRED TNX QSO QSL
UR 80 MTR SIG RST 459*
ON NOV 18 1977 AT
1907 PST WAS WEAK BUT
FB COPY I SHOULD HV
GIVEN YOU A 559 AS I
WAS ABLE TO COPY EVERY
CHARACTER SO PLS SHOW
THAT IN YOUR LOG AS
A 559.
MY XYL DREW UP THE
PICTURE FOR MY CARDS
AS IS ABOUT WHERE WE
LIVE, MT SPOKANE IN
THE BASIC GRND.
HPE WE MEET AGN
73'S ALL THE BEST
YOUR RADIO BROTHER
HARVEY K7GXZ

ber Ken Westby — because, as Ken relates, "I was licensed (as a 'ham' radio operator) while a freshman at Deer Park High School and have stayed with it ever since."

Ken replied, "As Mr. Schaut stated in his letter, a QSL — an 'acknowledgement of radio contact' card — is often sent between 'Ham' radio operators following a successful radio contact. QSL cards are the size of a postcard, and usually have a unique photo or similar image on one side and space on the other side for the recipient's mailing address and a postage stamp, plus a short message, just like any postcard. Many operators save these cards and often display them on the wall of their 'shack' — a term for the room or area where the radio equipment is situated. The

Translation:

Kenneth Westby's
translation of Mr. Marsh's QSL mes-
sage from the facing page.

W9WR: Hi Fred. TNX (Thanks) for the QSO (radio contact) and QSL (probably refers to the QSL card already mailed from Fred to Harvey). UR (your) 80 MTR (The contact took place on the "80 Meter" amateur radio wavelength) SIG (Signal) RST (readability, strength, tone) 4-5-9 on Nov 18, 1977, at 1907 hours was weak but FB (fine business, "good") copy. I should have given you a 5-5-9 as I was able to copy every character, so PLS (please) show that in your log (logbook records) as a 5-5-9. My XYL ("Wife". "YL" is the abbreviation for young lady. XYL is "ex-young-lady") drew up the picture for my cards (referring to the drawing of the log cabin on the face of the QSL card) es (and) is about where we live, Mt. Spokane in the background. Hope we meet AGN (again), 73's (best regards), your radio brother, Harvey, K7GXZ.

cards may also be used as proof of radio contact, such as in contests where operators try to contact as many stations as possible.

"As to the abbreviations contained on the card, it is useful to know that many Ham operators send and receive messages to each other by Morse code, although many other modes of communication are also used; modes such as voice, digital, photo images, video, etc. In fact, until recent times it was necessary to know Morse code in order to obtain a Ham license from the FCC — the Federal Communications Commission."

The technical groundwork for magnetic telegraphy as a means of communicating at a distance by sending electrical impulses over a wire was developed in the late 1820s and early 1830s. The concept of a binary system for transmitting messages through dots and dashes soon followed. Separated by a pause, each dash was the approximate length of three dots. In short groups separated by a longer pause, each of these groupings formed a code representative of a letter or number. The most practical of these early binary codes was developed in the mid-1830s by Samuel Morse. Eventually accepted as the primary means of communicating by telegraph, Morse's code then became the standard in early wireless communications as well — and remains so for voiceless radio communications even today.

Ken Westby's explanation continued, "Many 'old-timer' radio operators still prefer Morse code. Messages sent over the air in this code often contain abbreviations for certain common words and phrases — for example, WX for 'weather,' or UR for 'you are' or 'your.' Abbreviations such as these are universally understood by Morse operators and help to shorten the number of characters being sent in a Morse message. This is a technique used today by text messaging enthusiasts using their smart phones, and for the same reason — for example, LOL for 'laughing out loud.'

"This particular QSL postcard was probably mailed inside a separate envelope, rather than as a postcard because the reverse

of the card contains a handwritten message from the sender, but no address or postage stamp. According to the message, the card was sent more than 40 years ago from 'Ham' radio station K7GXZ in Deer Park to station W9WR in Berwyn, Illinois, to confirm a radio contact that took place on Nov. 18, 1977 at 1907 hours — 7:07 pm — Pacific Standard Time. We know the contact was made using Morse code because the signal report was given using the numbers 4-5-9 and 5-5-9 — a numeric way of describing the 'readability,' 'signal strength,' and 'tone quality' of the received Morse signals.

"To save space in the handwritten message, the same sort of abbreviations are used. Here is a translation of the handwritten report and its abbreviations."

Ken's breakdown of the shorthand code is found in the sidebar on page 1715.

Ken continued, "I looked up the call signs for K7GXZ and W9WR in the '1980 Radio Amateur's Call Book' — like a phone directory, but with all the US call signs in use at that time, with licensees' names and addresses. The sender of this card, K7GXZ, is Harvey E. Marsh, at the same address as noted on the card. The recipient W9WR, is Frederick J. Hinds, 3337 Oak Park Ave, Berwyn, IL.

"Washington State Death Records indicate that a Harvey E. Marsh of Spokane County, died on Sep. 23, 2010, at the age of 80. His call sign K7GXZ is not currently active according to FCC records. The call sign W9WR is no longer issued to Frederick Hinds, but to another individual, so perhaps 'Fred' has passed also."

The society wishes to thank Alvin Schaut for sending us this QSL card. The fact that people with no association with the local

area are moved to help our little group is always a very welcome surprise.

We'd also like to note the help of society member Kenneth Westby. Ken is our go-to guy for all things radio and telephone related — as long-time readers of the *Mortar-board* are likely well aware.

Regarding the gentleman Mr. Marsh sent his QSL card to, a search drew up a few enlightening facts. Frederick J. Hinds was born in Illinois on June 18th, 1901. His interest in radio goes back to the early edge of licensed amateur broadcast — he reportedly having attended the first meeting of the Chicago Suburban Radio Association (a still existent Ham radio group) on the 28th of November 1924. As Ken expected, Mr. Hinds has been long gone, having passed away in his hometown of Berwyn on March 29th, 1981 — some three years and four months after hearing the dots and dashes our local Ham was sending into the ether, and responding with a message and QSL card of his own.

... the Brickyard Day committee ...

Back in the 1930's and '40s, it seemed almost inevitable that one of the dozen or so teenagers in any Andy Hardy movie would suggest, "Hey, gang, let's put on a show" — and by movie's end they'd have produced something akin to a major Broadway musical. It seemed simple enough. All it took was a lot of make-believe enthusiasm and the financial backing and artistic skills of the entire Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio.

This is the fifth year the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society has been the coordinating force for Clayton's annual Brickyard Day celebration — something of a show in itself. The committee that put it together was

Comments Policy

We encourage anyone with observations, concerns, corrections, divergent opinions or additional materials relating to the contents of these newsletters to write the society or contact one or more of the individuals listed in the "Society Contacts" box found in each issue. Resultant conversations can remain confidential if so desired.



Shirt & Button Designs for Twenty-Eighteen's Brickyard Day.

The photo on which this year's design was based was taken by J. L. Brian. The image's print design, as well as the printing itself, was the work of Deer Park's Ty Lim.

2018 Brickyard Day Sponsors:

Clayton Grange
Deer Park Auto Body
Franklin Accounting
Deer Park Eagles
Bob Mart
Earl Insurance Agency
Deer Park Vision Source
1st Street Bar & Grill
Kajun Electric
Deer Park Printing
Country Gents Home Repair
Coffee Coma
Les Schwab

Sculley's Automotive
Deer Park Diesel
Legacy Construction
Commercial Service 1. LLC
Bill Egger Meats
Hair We Are
Knight Boat Docks, Inc.
Brickyard Tavern
Endurable Energy
Director's Mortgage
Inland Feed & Farm
Standen Insurance
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Clayton Farmers Market
Deer Park Lube
Pizza Factory
Classic Café
Ace Hardware
Living Herbal
Clayton Community Fair
Palmer Tree Service
7C's Construction
Lazy "L" Ranch
Longmedo Farm

Yoke's Fresh Market (Deer Park)
Deer Park Mountain Equipment Rental
Life Words Financial Services

Deer Park Veterinary Clinic
Lazy "I" Farm Service and Supply
Real Estate Market Place Office

Agents at Real Estate Marketplace:

Loretta Huss — Shannon Helm — Lisa Jordan — Linda Schoening
Jane Reilly — Warren Schick — Jim Palmer, Jr. — Gina Langbehm

chaired by Jeff Lilly, with the C/DPHS's president, Bill Sebright, in the secretary/treasurer position. The committee included Jody Lentz, Nila Palmer, Sue Kelsch, Loretta Huss, Andy Carlson, Elizabeth Gillum, Sue Rehms, Ella Jenkins, and Criss Brock. These people — enthusiastic enough, though as far as I know not one being a teenager — worked very hard to ensure that all the far-more-complex-than-apparent aspects of putting on a community event such as this were covered.

For everyone with a life somehow

rooted in or around a small town like Clayton, this kind of celebration can act as a reminder that there's still someplace we can call home — even if the only place that home still exists is in a few faded photographs. And when something like Brickyard Day happens, we need to thank the people who've made it their mission to stage the event — reminding us that we share a common history, and that some of that history is very worth keeping.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ———— July 14, 2018 ————

In attendance: Marilyn Reilly, Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Mark Wagner, Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Lorraine Nord, Sue Rehms, Rick Brodrick, Bill Phipps, Don Ball, Shannon Helm, and Mary Jo Reiter.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported that: 1) Sara Palmer emailed looking for a clearer Blue Grouse mining claim map. Pete Coffin took care of it. 2) Laura Callahan from a television production company based in the UK called Twofour Broadcast wanted to use some pictures from our website. Wally Parker took the request under advisement. 3) Monday is The Heritage Network meeting in Kettle Falls. 4) Bill was asked by a political candidate if we allowed candidates to speak at our meetings. He told her that we keep our meetings non-political. Those attending today's meeting heartily agreed.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported the main checking account ended the month at \$6,169.51. There were deposits of \$235.00. One check was written for \$273.77 to Discount Sign Warehouse for shirts and one for \$40.00 to Ellen Lewis for grange rental and one to Deer Park printing for 125.96 for

signs. The web hosting account ended the month at \$530.48 with a withdrawal of \$27.94 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account is at \$298.87.

Society Vice President: No one has stepped forward to become Vice President.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and seventy copies of the July Mortarboard (#123) have been printed for distribution (the extra copies intended for this summer's events), and the PDF version has been submitted for uploading to the society's website. The single article featured in this 24-page issue is titled "*Clayton's Moose Temple, the Early Years.*" It relates the history of Clayton's iconic Moose Temple (now Clayton Grange #456) from its founding, then on until the local Moose lodge relinquished title to the building. 2) Due to the impending imposition of tariffs on a wide range of non-domestic products, Print Publications is considering the possible impact of a significant increase of cost related to the actual print portion of our operation. Since our primary print stock is legal size (8½x14 inch) 60lb digital/offset paper — a commonplace though somewhat thicker product of which a good portion is

produced in-country — we're not expecting a major change in paper cost. That said, the cartridges used in our Brother LaserJet printer are manufactured in China and filled with toner produced in Japan. If there is a significant rise in cost as a result, we may have to reconsider certain aspects of our print production. This shouldn't have any effect on the website's version of the *Mortarboard*, nor on our *Collected Newsletters* — for which the society is compensated. 3) On June 18th last, I received a large envelope from David Luhr of Olympia — David is a grandson of Tuffy Luhr. Under an explanatory cover letter, David had enclosed Tuffy's original 1936 Deer Park High School annual, the "*Senior Souvenirs.*" Also inside said envelope were six sheets of paper — covered on one side with a cursive rendition of Peter Berg's story "*Clayton as Seen by Peter Berg, 1900 – 1961*" — a version of which was published in the first volume of our *Reports to the C/DPHS* back in 2005. Our assumption is that this is the original script from which that story was drawn, the copy we had having been typewritten. On the reverse of these six pages is a commercially printed flowsheet marked "*Clayton Brick Plant*" — apparently a means of recording the movement of brick from the extruding process, through the driers, and into the kilns. In the lower left-hand corner of each sheet, in near microprint, is the line "5-23-29" — possibly the form's print date. More on all this in a later *Mortarboard*. 4) The August *Mortarboard* is under construction and about 60% complete. It leads with an article by Pete Coffin titled "*A Sawmill in the Woods.*" The rest of this 12-page issue will be filled with a Letters/Brickbats catchup of assorted items, including some new information on Loon Lake's drowned boat, currently believed to be the hull of Even Morgan's gasoline powered excursion craft, the Loon. The September *Mortarboard*, likely to be a 16-page issue, is currently about 40% complete. It begins with Pete Coffin's story of a homestead in Big Foot Valley and continues with a detailed look at another of Dr. Slater's early automobiles.

Webmaster Marie Morrill had no report.

Pete Coffin reported: 1) President Sebright asked me to help provide Ann Sharley of the Architectural History and Archaeology organization with material related to the Wild Rose Prairie farm owned by Dan Trolan and Fred Ellsworth. I was able to provide her *Deer Park Union* obituaries for both men and recommend Wild Rose Prairie historical reference documents. 2) In looking up Wild Rose historical references, I read Clara McDonald's story in Loretta Greiff's "*History of Wild Rose*". It is a detailed story about her migrating west to Wild Rose Prairie from Chicago and early life in our area and is very interesting. Perhaps it should be considered for a *Mortarboard* article and I plan to circulate a copy of it at our meeting. 3) I ran across the "*Crossroads Archive*" in a recent internet search. It is a digital collection of historical material from Stevens County (and Deer Park!). The Clayton-Deer Park Society has contributed material to this archive and in my scanning of the archive I found much material of interest that I had never seen. It is a little bit difficult to use in that data listings are opaque and once inside the listings the documentation obscures the historical material. However, I recommend that anyone interested in historical pictures and other data visit the site. 4) A Sara Palmer (she is the States Lands Archaeologist) of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources contacted the Society about a map in the *Mortarboard* article on the Blue Grouse Tungsten Mine. President Sebright asked Editor Parker and I to try to help the lady and I sent her a sharp copy of the map and told her I had a large digital file of Blue Grouse material that Mr. Kemp had allowed me to digitize. She asked for that and I sent it to her for the Department's field review.

Marylyn Reilly brought a *Silverado Express* with an article by Gabrielle von Trapp who was mentioned in last month's minutes. She also brought a *North Columbia Monthly*. There is an article about ospreys and eagles by

Jack Nisbet. Jack's next book, *The Dreamer and the Doctor*, comes out this fall.

June 13 was the 6th planning meeting for the 35th Brickyard Day. The flyers and T-shirts are out. Both were available at the meeting. Insurance is taken care of. The Fun Run and Parade are shaping up. The next meeting will be Wednesday, August 1st.

A thank you card for Taffy and

Randy was passed around for all to sign. Pete mailed the card and a \$200 check.

Next meeting: Saturday, August 11, 2018, at 9:00 AM at the Clayton Grange Hall. Meeting adjourned at 9:57 AM.

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

— end —

Tile Historian Needs Assistance with Research!

Seattle area resident Ron Endlich is a member of the Tile Heritage Foundation, a nationwide non-profit dedicated to "an awareness and appreciation" of historic ceramic tiles. He is a published author with whom the C/DPHS has worked before.

Ron sent the following request. "I am currently researching WaCo tile and terracotta work made at the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company (WBLSPCo) located in Clayton. I am seeking examples of decorated tiles, figurines or other terra cotta work designed at the company by Leno Prestini, Cecil Sater, Frank Frey and others to document and photograph as part of my research. Any information would be much appreciated!

My contact information is below. Thank you."
r.endlich@comcast.net — (206) 713-0891

Society Contacts

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Bill Sebright, President — sebrightba@gmail.com — (509) 276-2693
Wally Lee Parker, Editor of Print Publications — bogwen100@msn.com — (509) 467-9433
Website — <http://www.cdphs.org>

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When requests to reprint C/DPHS materials are received, such will be granted in almost all instances — assuming of course that we have the right to extend such permission. In instances where we don't have that right, we will attempt to place the requester in contact with the owner of the intellectual property in question. But, as a matter of both prudence and professionalism, in all instances a request to reprint must be made, and must be made in writing (letter or email), before any C/DPHS materials are reprinted.

Volunteer proofreaders for this issue: Rick Hodges, Bill Sebright, Lina Swain, and Ken Wesby.

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 in this issue. 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 —

Current Venue for Society Meetings:

On the Second Saturday of each month, at 9 a.m.,
the Clayton / Deer Park Historical Society
will be meeting in the basement of the Clayton Grange Hall, the south side of
Railroad Avenue, Clayton, Washington.
Our meetings are open to any who wish to attend.