

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.*

*Reprint from the August 11<sup>th</sup>, 1927  
Issue of the Deer Park Union.*

***Pioneer Residents of  
Williams Valley***

*— Presumed to have been penned by the Deer Park Union's editor —*

**G. H. Rice**

A little trip to the D. A. Enman home in Williams Valley last evening resulted in a revealing story of what has been done in claiming virgin land for cultivation during the past forty years, and what we have by way of farm values adjacent to Deer Park. It incidentally illustrates the indomitable spirit that subdued the forest covered soil and shows what can be done with many acres that are yet beckoning to the man who has the courage to hew a home out of the land yet remaining.

Back in 1887-88, when these men came in, this valley was a wilderness growth of forest, with towering pine, fir and tamarack trees covering it to the exclusion of any prairie land. Roads were trails with little pretense of keeping on section lines, and, as they wound

in and out among the trees, the only direction in which the traveler could see was above his head. It was into this country in those years that such men as E. C. Casberg, T. E. Irish, J. A. Prufer, D. A. Enman, Mr. Rieper and others came with their families and began homemaking with the materials at hand.

There was little money among them to begin with, and food was obtained from the wildlife around and by ties, wood, and logs at the mills and railroad.

Deer Park was their marketing place, and at the time these men came into the country it was a village of three houses, one of them being the old mill that stands near the railroad company water tank and another the old two-story house back of the Red Front

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

**Free — Take One**

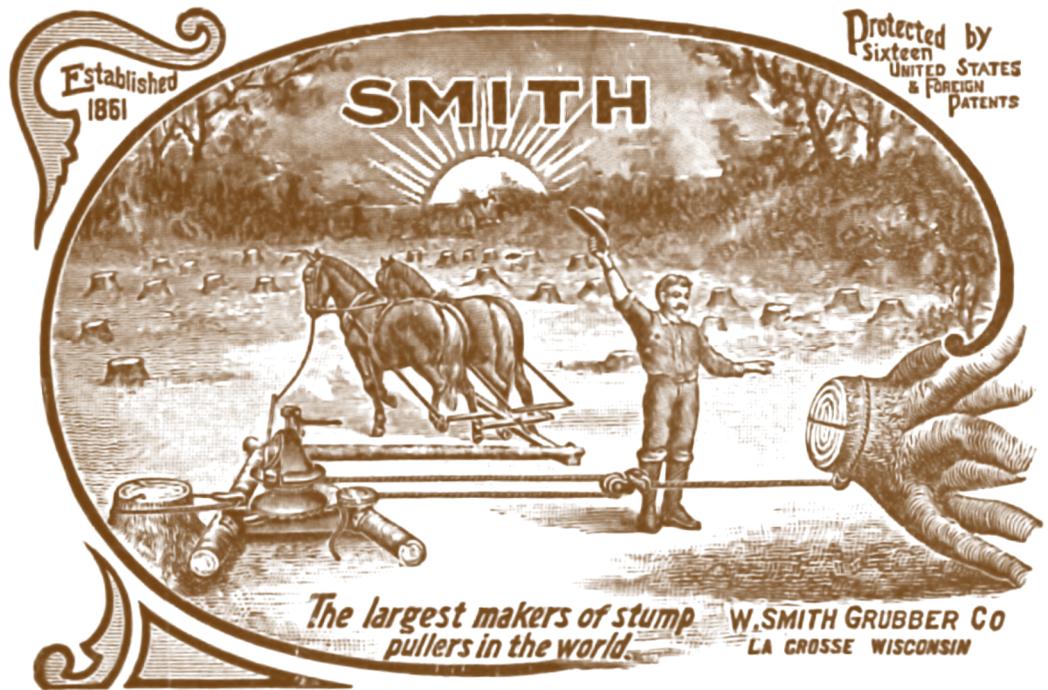
**NOTICE: EVERYONE'S INVITED TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S MEETINGS.**

*Second Saturday of each month, beginning at 9:00 a.m.,  
basement of the Clayton Grange Hall, 4478 Railroad Avenue, Clayton, Washington.*

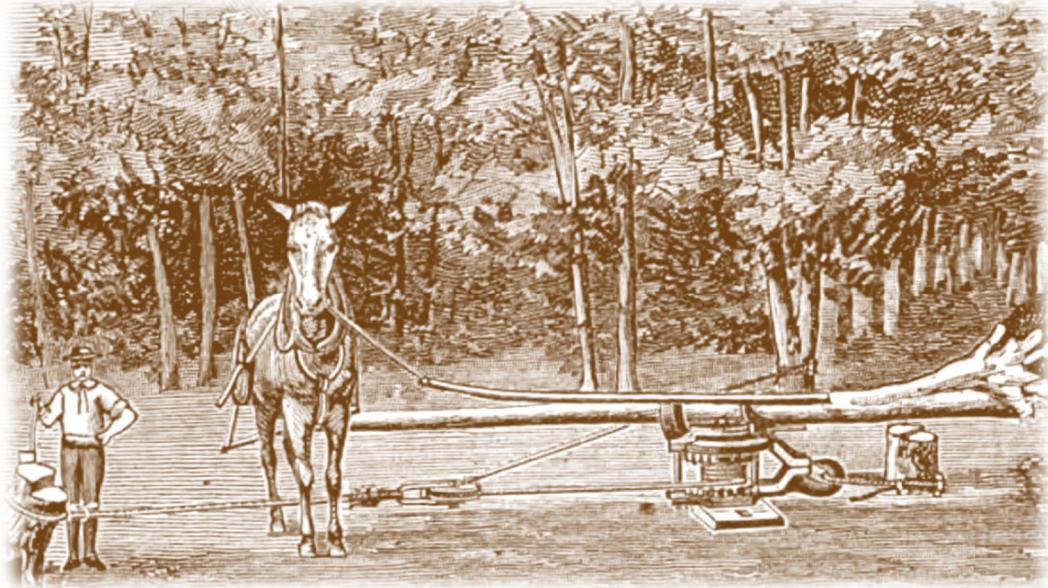
*Advertisement from the 1913 Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual.*

***Just Think!***

*The farms and fields you see all around  
were taken one square foot at a time  
from the post-glacial forest that once  
covered this valley.*



***Join the  
Clayton / Deer Park Historical Society,  
and help preserve this region's  
natural and social history.***



*Illustration of a horse powered stump puller from the 1899 Farm Implement News's "Buyer's Guide Annual," Chicago, Illinois.*

Blacksmith Shop that at that time stood on the corner of Main and Crawford where the Coast Inn Service Station is now located, and which served as the general store with living rooms upstairs. A lath mill was running here, which soon developed into a larger plant and offered market for forest products, and a number of small mills were located in the country adjacent, on Wild Rose Prairie, the Meadowbrook district, and other nearby places.

With these small opportunities, the pioneers began making their homes on the homesteads they had taken.

Stumps were pulled by men and horses, no stump pullers until E. C. Casberg brought in one later that proved a boon to the whole district. So heavy was the forest growth and so isolated the pioneers that it is told that the Walbridge family discovered the home of a neighbor only a mile away after that family had been living on their newly acquired homestead eight months.

A part of their time the men worked

out and obtained enough for clothing. Tom Irish was a carpenter and gave much valuable aid to the settlers in building their farm houses. A little later Ed Krick, the Edwards families, M. E. Kratzer and others come in, and the community grew in numbers and farms that were in the making.

By the slow process of handwork and their horses a few acres were cleared and planted, and farms began to assume shape. But the struggle was long and hard, such as need not be faced now with modern methods of land clearing with explosives and machines. It was heroic work that these pioneer men and women undertook, hewing out their homes along with the daily living, raising their families and providing them with proper training, and what they have today is a monument to their intrepid spirit.

Williams Valley today is one of the productive, desirable farm districts in their fortunes. Good homes, good soil is fertile, and the well tilled lands and dairy herds of the

settlers speak well for the future. There are very few of those who came in the early days and won their way who would let go of what they have, even though the price paid in labor and privation was so great. While the district is well settled, there are still a good many sections unused, and these can be made into farms much more cheaply and with less labor than these men were forced to give for their homes.

Today the valley is largely a district

of dairy farms, with sufficient acreage for the farmers to raise the products necessary for feed for stock, and a residue for selling on the market, and those who have the qualities in them are steadily going ahead in their fortunes. Good homes, good schools and church privileges make it one of the choice home districts adjacent to Deer Park.

— end —

## *Very Early Settlement of the North Spokane Area*

by

*Peter Coffin*

It has been commented that the Historical Society does not pay sufficient attention to the history of our area prior to 1880 when the homesteading period after began. Population data in eastern Washington prior to 1880 is very scarce and seems to be limited to areas near military installations or along military roads. US Census lists few citizens in very large regions of early Spokane and southern Stevens Counties.

Prior to 1800 very little, if any, general population information about eastern Washington is available. Of course, the Native Americans lived here and there were some European visitors employed by the fur trading companies. Immediately after 1800, and at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, little was known of the area. Lewis and Clark's expedition passed through the very southern portion of present-day Washington in 1805-1806. Their journals recorded meeting men of the "Skeet-ko-mish" at the confluence of a large river (possibly the Snake?) and the Columbia while waiting for Rocky Mountain snows to melt (Durham, 2012, p. 12). Their expedition passed through the country just north of Day-

ton, Washington far southwest of the Spokane area on their return journey in early 1806.

Perhaps the first European to pass through what is now northern Spokane County, was David Thompson in 1811 when he traveled from Spokane House to Kullyspel House (Nisbet, p. 98). One of his lieutenants, Jaco Findlay had been assigned the job of opening the Spokane House fur trading post in 1810 near the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers. During the period from 1811 to 1830 a few Europeans may have trapped furs for sale to the Hudson's Bay trading posts at Kettle Falls and at Spokane House. In 1825 Fort Colville was established a short distance from the Kettle Falls trading post. Most of these people traveled through today's northwestern Washington, north Idaho and southern British Columbia on rivers and streams large enough to float a canoe and on Indian trails. Many of these trappers and traders married Indian women and lived much like the Indians in and near the trading posts. There is probably no accurate estimate of how many of these individuals were permanent residents of present-day Spokane County. The

population of Indians in the area was estimated to be 4500 in all of the original Stevens County, Washington. The tribes of Indians listed as composing this number were: "... *Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Isle de Pierre, San Poel, Okanogan, Lake, Colville and Calispel*" (Durham, p. 165). The Isle de Pierre tribe was a Salish speaking band living on both sides of the Columbia River south from the present Grand Coulee Dam.

David Douglas visited eastern Washington and Spokane House in 1826 during his botanical collecting trips. One trip he took went south from the Colville River Valley across the mountains to somewhere near the original Garden Spot area and then on south to near Turn Tum on the Spokane River (Nisbet, p 82-83). He did not mention seeing Loon Lake but does describe the Europeans at Spokane House and the Indian encampment near it. He described the area as an open forest and easy to travel through because the Indians had repeatedly burned the undergrowth. He did not mention any European inhabitants except to describe Spokane House as a gathering place for the Indians and trappers.

In the period from 1830 to 1848 there were several Protestant missionary outposts established in eastern Washington. In the late summer of 1836 Whitman and Spaulding opened a mission to the Indians at Fort Walla Walla and in 1838 Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eells founded a Spokane Mission at Tschimakain ("*Place of Springs*") (Dryden p. 96). These missions continued operating until Indian unrest and the November 1847 Whitman Massacre made migration into the area undesirable. The Oregon Territory was officially organized after the boundary between English Canada and the United States had been formalized by treaty (Dryden, p. 109). By 1850 the entire Oregon Territory population was counted at 13,284 with 1049 listed as living north of the Columbia River, mostly in the Vancouver and Puget Sound areas.

With the discovery of gold in the early 1850s in the mountains of eastern Washington and Idaho, miners and prospectors be-

gan to enter the area and threaten the Indians' way of life. Territorial Governor Stevens began a series of trips into eastern Washington to sign treaties with the Indians and establish reservations. In 1855 several miners on their way towards the Colville mining areas were killed by hostile Indians and resulted in the need for military protection. The military commander of the area, General Wool, thought that the miners and prospectors had brought the troubles on themselves, established military law, and forbade white men from entering the area (Dryden, p. 129). This did not solve the Indian unrest as more government officials were killed and the Indian unrest continued to fester. Wool was replaced by Colonel George Wright whose program was one of military pacification of the problem. This resulted in the May 1858 Colonel Steptoe military expedition to pacify the Spokane Indians and his subsequent defeat (Dryden, p. 132-136). Colonel Wright then took a large military operation into the field to defeat the Indians and quell the uprising finally killing about 800 of the horses that the Indians relied upon for war operations and hanging some of their leaders.

During this time, from 1830 to 1860, land in eastern Washington area was not particularly attractive for settlement with Indian warfare tending to discourage the immigration of white settlers. Access into the area was limited to routes such as the military road between Fort Walla Walla and Fort Colville which followed an old Indian trail. Other roads from Walla Walla to crossings of the Spokane River including the Kentuck Trail, Texas Road, the Old Territorial Road, and the Mullen Road (1859-1862). The Cottonwood Road was cut south from Colville in 1867, and on through north Spokane County to connect with the Mullen Road and allow Colville Valley farmers to sell their products to prospectors going into Idaho (Coffin, 2010, p. 310).

After 1859 more treaties were signed with the Indians and increased migration into eastern Washington began. The Willamette Meridian was established by the Federal Gov-

ernment in 1851 so that formal land claims could be filed. The grasslands of southeast Washington were more attractive than the area of north Spokane with its stands of timber that would have to be cleared so farming could begin. By 1873 there were only 350 white people living in present Spokane, Douglas and Lincoln Counties.

There were several ways land could be acquired by a settler. Homesteading was one of the most popular means of acquiring land from the government. The Homestead Act of 1864 encouraged migration into the western United States. It required an interested person to pay an \$18 fee to claim as much as 160 acres. The act required the claimant to establish a residence on the land while improving it for five years before a certificate of title could be issued. It is valid to assume that a homesteader would want to earn title to the land as soon as he could. In making this assumption in the Deer Park area one can review the dates area homestead land certificates were awarded and then subtract five years to estimate a date when a claim was filed and thus determine an approximate date that settlers began to populate the area.

The earliest estimated dates in the immediate Deer Park townsite are in 1886 when August Sigmund filed to homestead the

W/2 W/2 (west ½ of the west ½) Section 26-Township 28 North-Range 42 East WM (East Willamette Meridian). This tract of land includes most of downtown Deer Park north from H Street to 6<sup>th</sup> Street and east from Main Avenue to approximately Margaret Avenue. Another possible 1886 homesteader was Peter Meyers who claimed a homestead of the SW/4 (southwest ¼) Section 26-Township 29 North-Range 42 East WM about 2 miles north of the center of Deer Park at the corner of North and Enoch Roads (Coffin, 2017, p. 1495). Out of the 32 sections eligible for homesteading in townships 28 and 29 north only seven applications for homesteads were made in 1886 and only fifteen were applied for by the end of 1887. As part of the Homestead act the Northern Pacific Railroad had claimed all the odd numbered sections in these townships.

Settlement of the larger Deer Park area began in the middle 1880s and did not end until the early 1900s. Spurring this growth was the construction of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad which was completed in 1889 and the establishment of several sawmills to help convert the timber-covered lands into farmland.

———— end ————

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# Clayton's 35<sup>th</sup> Brickyard Day — August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018 —

photo essay by  
the editorial group

photos by  
J. L. Brian

Image #1.



Image #2.

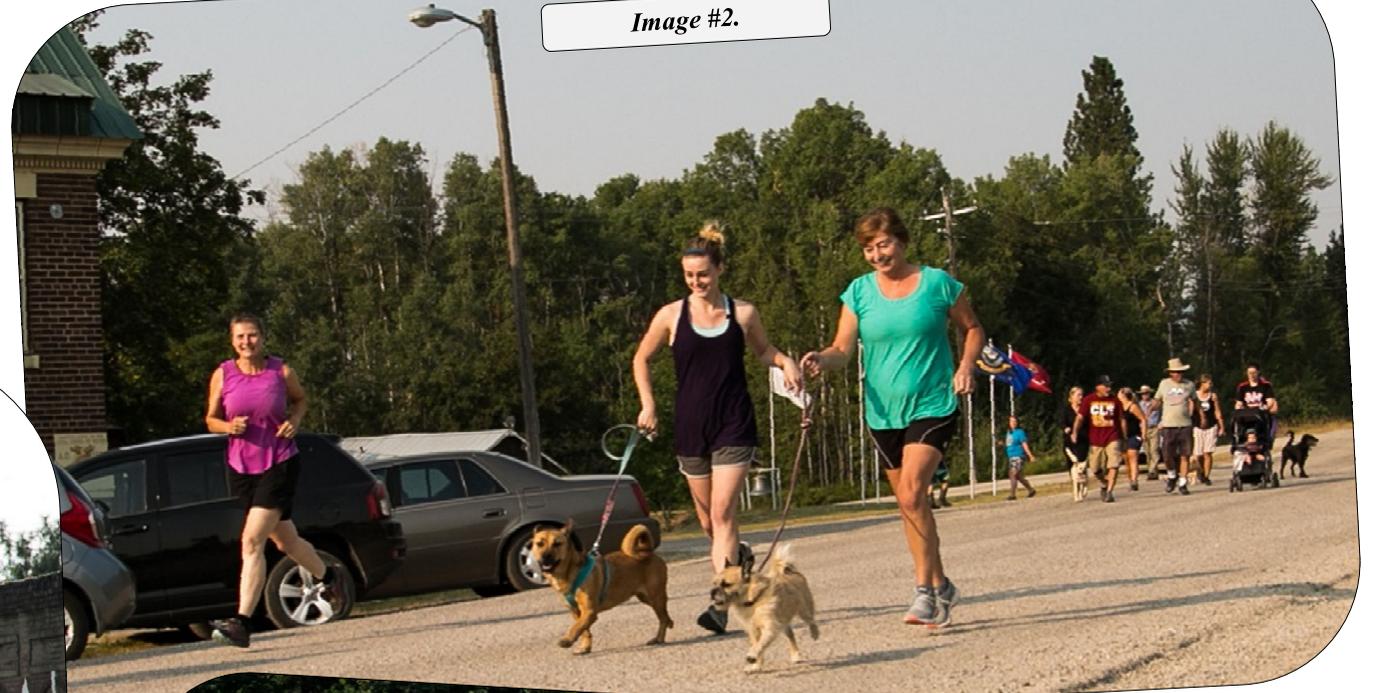


Image #3.



**Image #1:**  
This year's Brickyard Day  
color guard is from  
Boy Scout Troop 2015  
of the Inland Empire Council.

**Image #2:**  
The 5K racers running east along  
Railroad Avenue, downtown Clayton.

**Image #3:**  
A racer, with companion, crossing the  
orange 5K's finish line painted on the  
roadway.

Image #4.



Image #8.



Image #4:  
The year's Honored Citizens,  
Nila and Jim Palmer.  
They're being chauffeured in  
Pete and Judy Coffin's 1967 Camaro.

Image #5:  
The Clayton Community Fair float,  
with Queen Karli (right)  
and Princess Hannah.

Image #6:  
The parade reviewing stand.  
Elizabeth Gillam and Andy Carson,  
announcers.

Image #7:  
Mike and Teri Sardinia's  
Clydesdales.

Image #8:  
Stevens County Fire District #1.  
The engine is from the  
Loon Lake station.

Image #5.



Image #7.



Image #6.





*Image #9.*



*Image #11.*

*Image #9:  
Fred and Kathy Brown's  
1926 Willis Knight —  
the restoration finished just a day or two  
before this summer's  
Settler's Day parade.*

*Image #10:  
K. C. and Mandi Longly, plus Kids',  
and their Rebel Alliance T-47 Air Speeder  
from "Star Wars:  
The Empire Strikes Back."*

*Image #11:  
Margie Malek's 1941 Ford pickup  
being chauffeured by a friend.  
Note the enlarged detail from the photo.*



*Image #10.*



*Image #11 — detail.*



**Image #12:**  
*A “slip and slide” game being played on the grounds of Clayton’s classic schoolhouse.*

**Image #13:**  
*At day’s end, a movie being projected on the side of a truck trailer.*



## Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

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

*... in search of Leno’s fame ...*

Over the last several decades our understanding of the life and works of Clayton’s favorite artist, Leno Prestini, has greatly increased. Quite a few of the apocryphal stories about him have been put to rest. And as our focus has sharpened, a number of the remaining stories have been whittled to a finer point. That doesn’t mean we know anywhere near what we should of this gentleman. It just means we know more than we previously did.

Like many artists, Leno led a messy life. And I suspect it’s accurate to say that much of his art was inspired by the wreckage left after his most painful days. Anyone who views his artwork with a sensitive eye should come to that same conclusion. Much of the mess is there; the doubts; the self-criticism; the romantic and social passions. And much of that resides in a jumble of colorful ciphers, begging to be untangled. Also, right there — at the point of impact between the lines and shapes and hues on canvas, and the artistic impulses that laid those things down — is the elemental schism separating art from reality. The fact is there is no reliable dictionary of artistic symbolism that will allow us to explain Leno’s artwork without immersing ourselves in a vaporous stream of psychobabble.

It’s probable each of us, if so motivated, will have to find our own means of un-

derstanding Leno’s works. As a suggestion, the first skill to brush up on is how to look with an appraising eye. And the first step down that path is to remind ourselves that well engineered art reflects back at the viewer more than it reveals of the artist. The simple truth being, well-engineered art is theater. It’s applied dramatics. It’s a piece of stage dressing on which our own imaginations are set loose to play. And if we want to look deeper, if we want to speculate on what pieces of the artist’s own heart or history he or she is putting into the canvas — rather than the pieces of ourselves the artwork is reflecting back — we’ll need to understand something of the artist and something of his techniques.

We could bundle it all up in a tidy package by turning to an art expert; a lady or gentleman with a litany of letters after his or her name, whom, for a small stipend — likely in the order of four digits — will read a few pieces of the available literature and spend a day or two observing Leno’s artwork and taking notes. Then he or she will write a few thousand critical words possibly saying something worth hearing, or, more than likely, a few thousand words suggestive of his or her well educated ability to occupy literary space without an excessive outlay of effort.

That’s one way to search for Leno — though it appears Leno’s prior experiences with learned criticism did not go all that well.

### 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 off-the-record if so desired.*

Another way is to do as much as possible to remove the theatrical overlay — this in an attempt to see what's beneath the surface of the art. Dissolving such will require a basic understanding of the craft used to lay down the images. One source for that kind of knowledge would be working artists — an approach that was tried once before.

In the spring of 2008 the Stevens County, Loon Lake, and Clayton/Deer Park Historical Societies formed a working committee referred to as the Prestini Project. One of the objectives of that group was to create a book containing everything then known of Leno Prestini's history — a book illustrated by a large selection of his artwork rendered in full color. One of the methods proposed to gather interpretive insights for this book was a showing of Leno's art designed specifically for regional artists. Referred to as the "*Attic Showing*," I recorded the nature of this event in the following posting to my website, the Bogwen Report Online.

*"On October 25, 2008, the Stevens County Historical Society held a private showing of its entire Leno Prestini collection for a small group of local artists. Arranged in the attic of the society's Colville museum, this presentation was in large part the doing of Glendine Leonard, the museum's librarian and archivist. Glendine was chairperson of a now discontinued committee tasked with refreshing the public's interest in Leno's art. This showing was an attempt to solicit interpretations of Leno's style, techniques, and the like from the region's art community."*

Despite outreaching to the arts community by mailing invitations to a number of the area's artists and art instructors, plus posting notices on art related websites and such, the event was sparsely attended and most of those that did attend were not working artists. That said, enough interesting insights were gained from the working artists that did show up to justify the concept, if not the execution.

Suffice to say, before dissolution the Prestini Project achieved close to zero of its long-term goals. It did however provide those

willing to learn from their mistakes with an education on how to do things better should the opportunity ever again arise.

The first thing would be a clear statement of intentions; for example, to assure Leno Prestini an enduring and significant position in the art history of the Inland Pacific Northwest. As far as statements go, it could be as simple as that.

Secondly would be to specify a singular means for achieving that goal — singular at least as far as this particular iteration of a working group is concerned.

The original Prestini Project touched on the idea of creating a coffee-table book of Leno's art — meaning a selection of Leno's paintings presented in a format intended for both the casual collector and mildly curious. Part of the problem with such was that this idea was bundled with at least a half dozen other Prestini related projects — a video presentation, a virtual database, and several more. Each of these ideas drained both energy and funds away until all was gone.

What if we were to alter the coffee-table book idea? What if the single goal was to create a nicely packaged photobook presentation containing as many images of Leno's artwork as could be gathered? What if this were done with the idea of creating something suitable for inclusion in visual and fine arts libraries throughout the world, as well as being available to anyone else interested in Leno's work? What if the images were laid in chronological order? What if the book was also published in a lower cost virtual edition?

The idea here is drawn from something artist David Govedare said after 2008's "*Attic Showing*." Viewing the entirety of the Stevens County Historical Society's Prestini collection, all arranged by date of completion — mid 1930s to the early 1960s — David noted how unusual it was to see such a large part of a painter's entire working life — close to 70 pieces — in one room. To David's trained eye the impact was both startling and insightful. Would the effect be just as impressive and instructive if the artwork was dancing through

the pages of a well-crafted book?

For this to work, we'd need people with skills, both amateur and professional, willing to donate such without quid pro quo. Conflicts of interest rising from an expectation of personal or corporate profit is a sure way to doom a project of this nature.

The problem is, creating such a publication would be a massive undertaking. And there just isn't sufficient interest in the com-

munity. We know this because — when it comes to matters of an historic nature — groups such as ours deal with disinterest daily.

All this said, it would be a good thing if Leno were able to finally gain a significant degree of recognition within the arts community — something he appears to have never enjoyed when still with us.

——— Wally Lee Parker ———

## *Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ——— September 8, 2018 ——*

In attendance: Marilyn Reilly, Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Mark Wagner, Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Rick Broderick, Mary Jo Reiter, Betty Burdette and Lorraine Nord.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported that: 1) He visited the Loon Lake Historical Society. They gave us a bag of records for the Deer Park Township from the 1920s. 2) We received a thank you note from the Clayton Fair stating, "Thank you for your participation in our 2018 Clayton Fair. We appreciate all the effort you put into this event." 3) He received an email request from the Chamber of Commerce for additions to their calendar. Dates for our monthly meeting and Brickyard Day were sent. 3) On September 2 Anni and Bill took a drive northeast of Springdale out Jepson Road to look for old lime kilns. He showed pictures of the possible kilns and a piece of glazed limestone. 4) Gloria Hartley from Deer Park School District office called and said she received a group picture of the Class of 1954. It turned out not to be Deer Park High School. We aren't sure where it was taken. Rick Brodrick did a Google search which showed there is a Soldier High School in Soldier, Kansas! 5) We received a 1964

DPHS annual from Chuck Stewart to digitize for our collection. 6) Bill brought a Clayton Boy Scout Troop 108 folder. We received the folder from Tom Colvin several years ago. It contains records from when Orin McBeth was scout master.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported the main checking account ended the month at \$6,728.53. Deposits totaled \$1,451.00. One check was written for \$663.65 to Fairbanks Insurance for Clayton Brickyard Day, one for \$195.00 to Prettyman's Septic (Brickyard Day), one for \$20.00 to Grange Rental, one to the Chamber Of Commerce for \$50.00 for dues, and one for \$126.20 for supplies to Wally Parker. The web hosting account ended the month at \$508.58 with a withdrawal of \$10.95 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account is at \$1589.05.

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

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and twenty copies of the September *Mortarboard* (#125) have been printed for distribution and the PDF version has been submitted for uploading to the society's website. This 16-page issue leads with Pete Coffin's "*John Goulett's Southern Big Foot Valley Homestead*." This is followed by "*Vintage*

*Deer Park Automobile Exhibited at Dearborn, Michigan's Henry Ford Museum,*" this by your editor. The Letters/Brickbats column carries a list of all the local high school annuals currently in the society's collection. 2) Tentative plans for the October *Mortarboard* include a reprint of a 1927 *Deer Park Union* article by then editor G. H. Rice titled "*Pioneer Residents of Williams Valley,*" a piece by Pete Coffin titled "*Very Early Settlement of the North Spokane Area,*" and a photo essay of Clayton's 35<sup>th</sup> annual Brickyard Day.

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported by email, "I am out of town again... celebrating our anniversary. Haven't seen the *Mortarboard*. I will check when I get home."

Pete Coffin reported: 1) I have digitized the Deer Park High School Antler Annuals for 1961, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974. All have been sent to Darren Keitel who manages the DPHS Classmates Facebook site. 2) Tried to help Gary Hordeman with information about the

Deer Park Airport. He has written a book about drag racing at the airport and he is adding to it.

Leno Prestini is the theme for next year's Brickyard Day. Ideas were floated about putting together a bigger display of Leno's work. Interpreting the meaning behind some of the specific Prestini paintings by an art professional was discussed. Pete is willing to take images of some of Leno's work for display.

Mike Reiter reported by email, "We're cooling our heels on the Clark Fork north of St. Regis, so we won't make the meeting."

Next meeting: Saturday, October 13, 2018, at 9:00 AM at the Clayton Grange Hall.

Meeting adjourned at 10:02 AM.

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

———— end ————

### Society Contacts

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Website — <http://www.cdphs.org>

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### Permission to Reprint Policy

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.

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 ————

### **New 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.*