

The Society Has a New (though temporary) Home!



Illustration by Wally Lee Parker.

Everyone's welcome to our meetings
in the
west side annex
of the old "A" Street fire station
located just behind
— to the south of —
Deer Park's City Hall

on the Second Saturday of each month beginning at 9:00 a.m.

Free — Take One

NEW VENUE FOR MEETINGS — EVERYONE'S WELCOME.

Second Saturday of each month, beginning at 9:00 a.m.,
Behind (south side) Deer Park's City Hall — The West Side Annex of the Old Fire Station on "A" Street.

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.

THE
CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Mortarboard

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Frank Frey: Terracotta Modeler

by
Peter Coffin

As a young man Tom Gardner was on a tour of the Washington Brick and Lime's terracotta factory guided by Frank Frey (last name usually pronounced "fry"), a terracotta modeler who sculpted clay into shapes to be used as masters for making commercial castings. During a Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society meeting, Tom asked if I could find more information about the gentleman.

Mr. Frey has been identified as the real-life person Leno Prestini used as a model for a cartoon-like character appearing in some of his paintings. The painted character is usually an older man dressed like a cowboy with a weathered hat and mustache that appears to be observing the actions portrayed in the painting. Perhaps one of the best renditions of this character is found on the lower left corner of Prestini's 1954 painting titled "Ghost Riders in the Sky". The painting is an artistic interpretation of the same titled song written in



Frank Frey and his dog, Spot.
This photo, date unknown, was taken along Railroad Avenue in Clayton, note the Washington Brick & Lime Company's factory in the background.
(Photo courtesy of Edward Kingrey.)

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



Leno Prestini's "Ghost Riders in the Sky."
Oil on Canvas — 1954

Permission to use this image courtesy of the Stevens County Historical Society
& the Prestini Estate.

(Photo by Wally Lee Parker)

Further Reading

"Frank Frey's Breakfast — circa 1948," by Edward Kingrey.
Mortarboard #98, June, 2016 — page 1290 — Collected Newsletters, Volume 27.
(http://www.cdphs.org/uploads/3/4/2/0/34204235/mortarboard_issue_98_doublepage_web.pdf)

"Ghost Riders in the Sky" — the Song.

Born at Douglas, Arizona, June 5th, 1914, song writer, singer, actor, and ranger with the National Park Service, Stanley Davis Jones is best known for having written what is considered by many to be the best western song ever. Originally titled "Riders in the Sky," though better known preceded by the later added "Ghost," Stan penned the song in 1947 while stationed with the Park Service at Death Valley National Monument — that according to a 2014 biography authored by Michael K. Ward. A webpage posted by the Western Music Association relates that the inspiration for the song came from a story told by an old Arizona cowboy while the elderly gent and Stan, then age twelve, were working on a water-pump windmill. Watching a gathering thunderstorm, the cowboy related how the storm was the rumble and flash of a stampeding herd of the Devil's red-eyed longhorns, with ghostly sinners on horseback in eternal pursuit — apparently suggesting what Stan could expect if he didn't straighten up. Ghost Riders is currently claimed to be the most often recorded of the western style songs, having been covered by artists such as Vaughn Monroe, Gene Autry, Bing Crosby, and Johnny Cash. Stan Jones passed away in Los Angeles, California, December 13th, 1963.

Battista Prestini's Reflections on "Ghost Riders in the Sky."

In notes regarding his younger brother's paintings, Battista Prestini described the image in the lower left corner of "Ghost Riders in the Sky" as "an old friend of Leno's who used to be a modeler at the terracotta. He liked to drink now and then, so he has a bottle in his shirt." Though not mentioned by name, it's long been assumed by acquaintances of both Mr. Frey and Leno that Frank is the alluded to friend.

For those noting that the cowboy toward the center of the vaporous herd of cattle — the one with whip in hand looking directly back at observers — bears a resemblance to the artist himself, Batista admitted, "Leno liked to paint himself," and that in this particular canvas "he is on a horse, helping with the roundup."

1947 by Stan Jones, and afterwards popularized by many singers. The picture shows a cloud formation of wild long horn cattle being herded across the sky by a cowboy on a frightened, rearing horse.

A search of Ancestry.com records for a "Frank Fry" came up empty. A search of 1930 and 1940 United States Census records for Clayton, Washington also did not list a Frank Fry. However, the 1940 Clayton census records examined for names near "Fry" in sound and spelling drew up Frank Frey — listed as a "building modeler." This census lists only two other workers as "modeler", Leno Prestini and Cecil Sater. One has to assume that Frank Frey is really the "Frank Fry"

that Tom Gardner remembers.

Frank Xavier Frey had an interesting past. The earliest record of him was a Washington marriage certificate dated June 4, 1916, when he married Freida Blaumann in Tacoma, Washington. The 1920 United States census record shows that he had entered the country in 1903 and had been born in Hungary. Social Security records list a birth date of July 19, 1880 in Budapest. In 1920 he was living in the Pierce County town of Midland with his wife Frieda and a young son Arnold. At that time his occupation was listed as an ornamental plasterer.

By 1930 the Frey family had moved to Clayton with that year's census listing him

as “*Frank X. Ficy*”. His occupation was listed as modeler in a terracotta plant. At this time his family was composed of a son; Arnold, and daughters; Charlotte L., Bertha L., Shirley A., Florence E. and Frieda F.

The 1940 census listing for Frank Frey is the latest available. Notations within indicate he had a college education, had become a naturalized US citizen and was occupied as a “*building modeler*”. His family was listed the same as in 1930 with the exception of his last daughter being listed as “*Francis*” rather as Frieda. His wife was employed in a café kitchen and his son, Arnold, was working as a brick plant transfer man.

A phone conversation with Historical Society member Duane Costa, who knew

Frank Frey, indicated that he was a quiet, retiring man and not a person to be controversial. He and his family lived in a house on the south side of Clayton. Other than working with Leno Prestini there must have been something about him that led Leno to painting him as an observer in his paintings.

Where he and his family went after the closing of the terracotta plant in the late 1940s is unknown. There are a number of Frank Freys listed in various Ancestry.com categories, but none seem to be connected to the Clayton Frank Frey. However, a Frank Frey death on July, 9, 1959 may be that of the terracotta modeler.

———— end ————

“*How to Support A Family of Four On Twenty-Five Cents a Day.*”

———— reprint from ————

The Spokan Times, July 24, 1879.

Commentary

by

Wally Lee Parker.

While in pursuit of a story about the Northern Pacific Railroad, I ran across the above headline in what should have been (if no publication dates were missed) the 24th weekly edition of Spokane’s first newspaper, *The Spokan Times*. I say “*if no publication dates were missing*” since at least a scattering of print-dates are missing from most surviving collections of vintage small-town newspapers

— and the *Spokan Times* is no exception. Assuming by the headline that the story from this edition would contain some insights into the everyday economics of what was then still very much a frontier town, I clipped an image of the column for future reference. When I finally had a chance to read it through, it left me with more puzzles than insights — the kind of thing that both irritates and invigorates

historians, even amateurs such as myself.

The search for answers began on the very last line of the column, where, in parenthesis, it stated “*Sunday Afternoon, for May.*”

In the *Times*, the source of reprinted material was occasionally noted within parenthesis at column’s end. And, having scanned page after page of vintage small-town newspapers over the years, it’s clear that copy starved periodicals of prior eras tended to relentlessly appropriate column-inches from other publications. In that, not much has changed.

An online search led to the indicated source — a monthly publication titled *Sunday Afternoon, A Magazine for the Household*. Printed in Springfield, Massachusetts, its first issue dates from January, 1878. By sheer luck — and a unique phrase lifted from the foraged *Times* reprint and then Googled — I dredged up an internet facsimile of the source material. And immediately upon comparing the reprint from the *Spokan Times* against the *Sunday Afternoon*’s May 1879 original, the puzzle pieces began falling in place.

The source was a rather long, obviously fictionalized tale by Julia McNair Wright, a well-educated upper-middle class author of numerous books and articles, many with strong religious and/or scientific overtones. Among the eclectic group of topics she covered within and outside her fictional works, home economics, cooking, poetry, sobriety, and botany. Her *Sunday Afternoon* piece, one of several of similar tone appearing in various issues of the magazine, was originally titled “*Women’s Experiments in Economy.*” The short and somewhat condensed segment reprinted in the *Times* was retitled “*How to Support a Family of Four on Twenty-Five Cents a Day.*”

The literary device used in this discourse on self-reliance and self-denial is a conversation between the unnamed narrator — assumed to be the author — and Miss Jane Help, founder and proprietor of the Working Women’s Bureau — said apparently fictional bureau located in an unnamed city. Only 15% of the Wright’s original story is included in

the *Times* version. The part the *Times* extracted told the plight of a widowed mother with three children. As an unreprinted part of the original article explained, “*Mary Thompson was left with three children, boy eight, girl six, girl two; she had one room in the outskirts of the town and a little cellar back of it where there was a window and no outer door. While the sailor (her deceased husband) survived she did slop sewing (hand-stitching clothing to order), and the two had managed to live with their little ones and to own a bed and a trundle bed (bed stored under a normal bed), a good stove, a washtub, board and boiler (unable to locate a description), and a lamp — things better than their neighbors.*”

Below is the complete text of what the *Times* chose to reprint.

“*Mary was a very strong woman and she had four to support on twenty-five cents a day, and by self-denial and arithmetic she did it. Her rent was fifty cents a week, and there was fuel to buy also; she appropriated seven cents a day for rent, six for fuel, two for oil, and ten for food. Now the oil never cost quite the daily two cents for Sunday, and in the summer she used none, so out of the oil money came the lacking cent for rent and whatever else was saved out of it went for a wick, a chimney, or something of that kind. She arranged with a coal merchant to bring him thirty-six cents each Saturday evening; her coal was safe in her cellar, the men mixed it with coke for her, and in summer she used so little that her money accumulated in his hand, and he put fuel in her cellar for it when fuel was cheapest, and so her winter supply was sufficient as she doled it out. As she had a fire and conveniences for washing and ironing, a poor neighbor did her washing and Mary’s together in Mary’s cellar every week and ironed for both; a tub of suds was left, and at night Mary scoured her room and cleaned her windows and furniture. Her place was always clean, so were her children, consequently they were healthy. Early every morning she sent out the boy and girl with a bag and a basket to pick up bits of wood, paper and pasteboard for*

kindling. In summer, sometimes the supply was good enough to boil the water and so save coal. The little children returned early from their expedition; the boy washed and combed and hurried to a grocer's, baker's, and a butcher's in the vicinity to see if there were any errands or any sidewalk cleaning for him. Regularly he went each morning, and if there was work he got for it his breakfast or a penny or a stale loaf. The food thus given him for his work was the sole sabbath supply, for on Sunday Mary was earning nothing. Saturday morning the boy cleaned steps or areas for a couple of houses in an adjacent street, getting for his work soap-fat of which the prudent mother made her soap, and in quantity sufficient to enable her to trade some to the grocer's wife for the lye she used. On Saturdays, also both the boy and girl extended their fuel hunt and offered their services to more stores and stalls for errands, and the pennies or worn clothing earned in this way supplied the family wardrobe, though it cost the mother many a late evening's work in patching and turning to make it do.

"Every day the boy and girl went to the public school and encouraged by their mother worked hard, as those who knew schooling was a boon and meant something to them. On sabbaths, clean, if shabby and thinly clad, they all four took the most obscure seat in a mission church. They never begged nor obtruded their troubles on people, and I doubt if they were known or even got any help beyond perhaps a trifle now and then from the school teacher.

The next paragraph is clearly a change of voice occurring without any indication of such. Since the material is presented as a conversation between the unnamed narrator and Miss Help, proprietor of the Working Women's Bureau, I assume it's the narrators asking, "Sill I cannot comprehend how ten cents a day fed four, even with an occasional meal to the boy and a stale loaf.

To which Jane Help replies, "Nor did I until I got Mary's bill of fare and ferreted out her method of making two ends meet. She

always traded at the same shops, decent shops where she was known, and, carrying a basin or pitcher of her own for her small purchases, she saved the shopkeepers paper and string and so they did not begrudge serving her in littles. She asked the butcher to save her bones and meat trimmings which she could buy by the two or three cents worth, more to flavor her food than to be food. As she regularly bought at the same place, she often received little gifts or accommodations which eked out her store.

"If by any chance Mary saved a cent out of their day's food, it, with every other cent earned by the children, went into a little box as a saving for clothes or the inevitable shoes for winter. Their living seemed a daily miracle; it was the miracle of perseverance, sound judgement and careful calculation. Mary took all the sleep which she could, sparing herself sewing at night, and so saved fuel and lights and her own eyes. Her food was regularly taken, cooked as well as possible, and always of a kind to bring the best returns in health and strength. They worked in this way for five years, the boy earning more money as he needed more clothes; then at thirteen he got a situation with the coal man. In two years more, the girl got a place with the baker's wife, for all the neighborhood had learned to respect this family in their struggle against beggary. For two years before she went out, the girl had helped her mother in sewing and so securing her clothing; the youngest girl had fallen heir to the kindling-gathering, area-cleaning and errands. When her sister was elevated to a servant's position, this child helped her mother with the sewing; she is now twelve, and the whole family is thriving in every way."

Whether any of the above was useful to the less-well-off citizens of Spokane Falls is questionable. On the other hand, if ennobling the plight of the very poor by highlighting their ability to heroically make-do relieved better-off citizens of any uneasiness regarding the crushing poverty they saw all around them, the article doubtless proved helpful.

The original, uncondensed *Sunday Afternoon* version of the article does give a weekly meal plan, and such does give some insight into the diets of that era's economically distressed. Using the voice of Miss Jane Help, the author outlines the following menu.

"Monday: one-half pound barley, three cents; half a pound cornmeal, two cents; half pound dried beans, three cents; scrap meat, two cents. The corn meal made into mush was their breakfast; the beans and half the scrap meat to flavor them made dinner; half the barley boiled with a little scrap meat made a supper. You see here were three very wholesome, nourishing, digestible dishes, capable of going a long way in supporting existence."

I was rather intrigued by that last sentence, so decided to run some figures that might provide a window into just how far toward supporting one person's existence a daily ration of an eighth of a pound of barley, plus the same of cornmeal and beans could go. Modern estimates of the food value in dry weights of all three seeds suggest the above noted pound and a half, divided among four people, should provide each with about 600 calories a day.

Notoriously bad at math, I doublechecked the sources and ran the figures again. One pound of dry barley, 1,605 calories. One pound of dry cornmeal, 1,679 calories. One pound of dry beans, 1,568 calories. Add all the calories together; divide in half to give the daily family ration; divide by four to give the portion allotted each person, and it comes to 606.5 calories.

That count would surely be fractionally bounced upward by the two cents worth of "scrap meat to flavor."

For perspective, current United States Department of Agriculture data suggests the normal caloric requirement for an active 6-year-old male is 1,800 a day, and for a like age female, 1,600. Adding years, it continues up until middle age, then begins a slow decline..

Outlining the menu for Tuesday, Miss Help adds, "The barley left from the day before was with molasses their breakfast." By that I assume the author means leftovers from Monday's 600 calories per person feast.

For comparison, a single McDonald's Happy Meal with the now discontinued cheeseburger option averaged 500 calories. To me, this suggests Julia Wright's assumptions as to a family's food requirements left a lot to be desired.

The original article continues through several more examples — highly detailed and very logical, figuring everything down to the well squeezed penny. According to Mrs. Wright, in 1879 a family of four could purchase all their everyday needs for \$1.75 a week — or just over ninety dollars a year.

To add a bit more perspective, according to the Department of Agriculture the average wage for hired farm labor in 1879 was 81¢ a day — which means Mary Thompson's 25¢ a day is just over 30% of a hired farm worker's expected daily wage. It should also be noted that a yearly subscription to *Sunday Afternoon* magazine cost \$3.00 — or just shy of two weeks' worth of the survival budget Mrs. Wright had so arduously calculated.

It would be interesting to know what the average citizen of Spokane Falls thought of the newspaper's reprint. More than likely they thought it somewhat detached from reality.

———— end ————

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.

**Regarding
Professor Hermann August Hagen
&
The Northern Pacific Railroad's
Entomological Survey of 1882.**

Injurious Insects Along the Cottonwood Road.

by
Wally Lee Parker

... scientists in the wild ...

The following announcement appeared in the August 11th, 1882 edition of *The New North-West*, a weekly newspaper published at Deer Lodge, Montana.

"Prof. H. A. Hagen, Professor of Entomology at Harvard College, and Mr. S. Henshaw, assistant in the Boston Museum, arrived here on Monday from the Washington Territory and went eastward via Helena, Tuesday. It is now vacation at Harvard, and at the instance of President Henry Villard (of the Northern Pacific Railroad), Prof. Hagen embraced the opportunity to make a preliminary entomological exploration along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Villard has in view to include in the great economic surveys now in progress by that company an entomological branch and it will doubtless depend greatly upon Prof. Hagen's report whether this is done or not.

"The explorations were confined this year to the Washington Territory, with the object of examining Montana during the vaca-



**Professor H. A. Hagen
1817 — 1893**

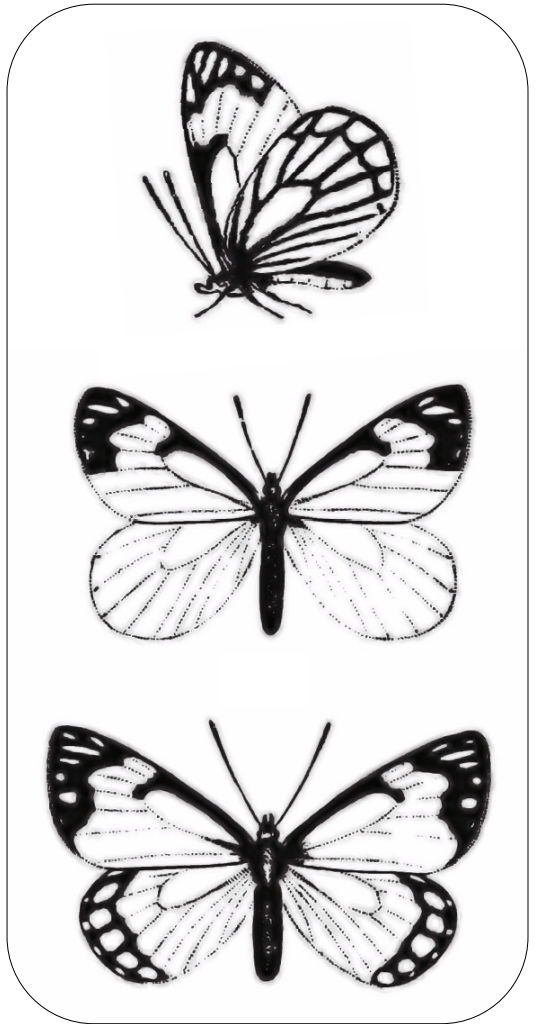
Illustration from "Fifth Report of the United States Entomological Commission, Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees," published 1890.

tion of '83 and Dakota during the season of '84, if the company concludes to have the work done. The object will be to ascertain and report upon all insects affecting the economies of the country tributary to the Northern Pacific road, and it will be seen that this is of great importance to the agriculturalists located thereon, as the plan will embrace the purpose of suppressing those insects destructive to crops, timber, etc.

"The Professor informs us the Washington Territory is remarkably free from injurious insects. No Colorado grasshoppers have ever crossed into the Washington Territory. Nine years ago they reached Lynch's place (?) in Montana, but did not cross the range. At Cheney one year there was some loss from crickets, but this was an exceptional case.

Near Colville he found a new pest that threatens to do vast injury to the yellow pine. It is a white butterfly (*Pieris menapia*) (now known as *Neophasia menapia*), millions of them lighting on the trees and eating to the extremities of the branches, which turn up like candelabras and the year succeeding die. Larvae and eggs of these butterflies were found as far east as Spokane. All the trees eaten last year are now dead, and unless the trees are cut before the sap rises the spring succeeding the visit of this moth or butterfly the timber will be valueless. The Professor found a parasite had already appeared among these moths and is killing large numbers of them. They may also be destroyed by building fires into which the moths fly. They are common in Canada and along the northern pineries but have never before appeared in such numbers or done any noticeable injury.

"Professor Hagen is a most genial gentleman, well advanced in years, but hale, robust and rotund, and takes a great interest in this new land. He is a native of Konigsberg, Prussia, came to accept the professorship in Harvard at the solicitation of the President, has occupied the position many years and has graduated among his students ten entomologists who now carry the diplomas of professors. We trust the N. P., or rather the



Pieris menapia.
(Modern name — *Neophasia menapia*)
Common name, **Pine White Butterfly.**

The upper two illustrations show the male form of the butterfly, the lower, the female. It appears the scientific name was changed in later years. Professor Hagen described the butterfly's coloration as black and white.

Transcontinental Company, will establish this branch of the survey.”

Though, as noted above, the Northern Pacific’s original intent was to keep the survey going through 1884 and possibly beyond, the *Annual Report of the Department of the Interior* for 1905 recorded the following. “*In the winter of 1883 financial disaster overtook the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Northern Transcontinental Survey was, in consequence, suddenly disbanded.*” That said, as far as is currently known, Dr. Hagen and his people didn’t resume their work with the railroad’s survey after the 1882 season.

As for the intended scope of the survey, the July 15th 1882 edition of *The Railroad Review*, a weekly publication from Chicago, stated in part, “*It lacks a few days of a year since the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company jointly organized the Northern Transcontinental Survey. ... As originally planned, the undertaking contemplated the exploration of the vast land grant of the Northern Pacific, a belt from 20 to 40 miles in width extending from Minnesota to the Pacific Ocean and comprising 40,000,000 acres. The Northern Pacific charter does not authorize the building of lateral roads in connection with the main line. But the capitalists of the Oregon and Northern Pacific companies have formed a construction company for the purpose of building these branch lines, and they have thus become interested in all the unknown regions north and south of the Northern Pacific belt. The original scope of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, in consequence, has been widened. ...*

“*The idea of the survey is strictly utilitarian. The agricultural and mineral resources, soils, and their adaptability to farming, the kind and extent of timber lands, temperature and rainfall, entomology (the study of insects) in its relation to agriculture, coal deposits and their value for manufacturing purposes, and the like are embraced in the scope of the exploration.*”

The article ends with a caution that

the discoveries made during the survey wouldn’t necessarily be announced immediately — the reason being the possibility of alerting commercial competitors as to valuable finds on land not yet under the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This prohibition apparently didn’t extend to the work of the survey’s “bug” collectors.

Three individuals are mentioned in the literature as entomologists participating in 1882’s survey. The expedition’s leader was the aforementioned Hermann August Hagen. The best description I currently have of Professor Hagen was an obituary penned by one of the professor’s invited assistants, Samuel Henshaw (1852 — 1941). During the time of the survey Dr. Henshaw took leave from his position with the Boston Society of Natural History.

The obituary was published in the May 9th, 1894 edition of the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. As Dr. Henshaw recalled, “*Most of Dr. Hagen’s journeys were undertaken for study among collections and in libraries. In the summer of 1882, however, accepting the generous and thoughtful invitation of Professor Raphael Plumpelly, at that time Director of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, he visited California, Oregon, Washington, and Montana. The object of the survey was to collect data concerning insects injurious to vegetation, both of the field and of the forest. ... I had the good fortune to be one of the party accompanying Dr. Hagen on this occasion, and saw everywhere his delight at the great natural beauties of the county, and if the many discomforts, inseparable from such a trip to a man at the age of sixty-five, were borne with not a little impatience, yet his enthusiasm and determination assured his companions that the expedition would be carried to the end he had planned for it.*”

Perhaps the best description of the expedition’s research while traveling through our portion of the Little Spokane River’s watershed was penned by R. H. Stretch. So far little has been discovered regarding Mr.

Stretch, other than that he might have been a mining engineer by profession, but appeared to be more widely known for his contributions to the study of insects. He joined Dr. Hagen’s expedition at the professor’s request.

A quote penned by Mr. Stretch and published in the March 1886 issue of *The Canadian Entomologist* reflects Dr. Henshaw’s opinion of Professor Hagen’s limits and enthusiasm. “*The collecting was practically done by Mr. Henshaw and myself, as Dr. Hagen was physically unable to enter into it, however much he might have wished to do so.*”

... *getting close to home* ...

The quotes below were taken from a lengthy article, again by Mr. Stretch, published in the September, 1882 edition of *Papilio* — a magazine produced by the New York Entomological Club.

“*The species (Pieris menapia) was first seen by our party at Spokane Falls in the Washington Territory, near the Idaho line, on July 22, the altitude above the sea being about 1,900 feet. The few specimens captured were all males and much worn. A number of others were seen, but their peculiar habit of flitting around the tops of the larger trees prevented capture.*”

It should be noted butterflies can be found in four stages, egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (within a chrysalis) and imago (adult butterfly).

Mr. Stretch continued, “*On July 23 I found the larvae and pupae in great numbers on the trunk of a yellow pine, at a point on the Colville road, about ten miles north of the crossing of the Little Spokane River, and about ten miles south of Loon Lake, but did not notice the insect on the wing.*”

At first glance the above paragraph

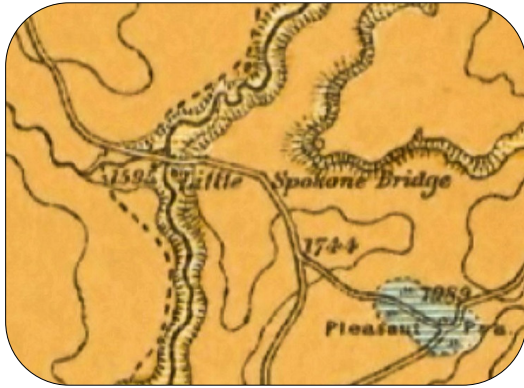
seems to be suggesting a point somewhere on the western side of the Little Spokane River’s watershed — this assumes the mentioned Colville Road was not in fact the Fort Colville military road. That road, developed by the military to connect Colville with Walla Walla, was located to the west side of the Five Sisters mountain range that forms the western wall of the Little Spokane’s environmental domain.

Traditionally historians have referred to the early road that connected Spokane Falls with Loon Lake, Chewelah, and Colville in part via the Little Spokane’s watershed as the Cottonwood Road. And, with the assistance of society member Pete Coffin I did find an 1883 cadastral survey map for Township 27, North, Range 43 East showing a road that bears the legend “*Cottonwood Road from Spokane Falls to Colville.*” The segment of the road seen on that map runs north and south along the east side of the Little Spokane River. But there’s another 1883 cadastral map drawn by the same team of surveyors that shows the township to the immediate north (Township 28, North, Range 43 East). That map shows the previously named Cottonwood Road crossing over to the west side of the Little Spokane River. On this second map the Cottonwood, moving in a northwesterly direction, is identified as the “*Spokane Falls to Colville*” road.

Another cadastral map, this one from an 1887 survey of the township immediately west of the last township mentioned, shows the road previously labeled the “*Cottonwood*” and then as the “*Spokane Falls to Colville*” continuing diagonally across that map’s upper righthand corner. On this map the road isn’t labeled with a name, but these maps together seem to imply that either Cottonwood or Colville would have been commonly used names for what was at the time of Dr. Hagen’s expedition the main wagon road north through the

**Link to Land Status & Cadastral Survey Records
Willamette Meridian — Oregon and Washington States**

Home Page: (<https://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/survey/ySrvy1.php>)
See “Addition Links and Queries” box — open “Washington Townships.”



“Little Spokane Bridge”
Segment of 1883 Transcontinental Survey
map showing the mentioned “Colville
Road” crossing over the
Little Spokane River.

Little Spokane’s domain.

The above is intended to bolster my assumption that Mr. Stretch’s statement “at a point on the Colville road ... ten miles south of Loon Lake” places the insect collection site being described above as somewhere along the (also known as) Cottonwood Road — that somewhere being in the vicinity of today’s community of Deer Park.

Another view of the Cottonwood Road as it passes through the little Spokane River’s watershed can be found on a map printed by the Northern Transcontinental Survey in 1883. A link to that map can be found below.

... like the most delicate snowflakes ...

An 1883 Map of the Colville Region — From the Library of Congress Collection.

This link leads to a map produced from data collected in 1882 by the Northern Transcontinental Survey. In part it shows the road — commonly called the Cottonwood Road — crossing the Little Spokane River in route from Spokane to Loon Lake. The “Little Spokane Bridge” image above was drawn from it.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4284ym.gct00281/?sp=5>

every little pine, though not more than two feet high, on each terminal bunch of needles, from one to twelve larvae or pupae could be counted. And every weed could show its quota of pupae.”

*“Our trip did not extend northward beyond this point, but the appearance of the forest showed that we had not reached the limit of the plague (the infestation). On July 25 we returned to Loon Lake, finding the insect in all stages, from full grown larva to imago, excessively abundant, with eggs, larvae, and pupae on both the fir ... and tamarack ... as well as on the pines. Returning south, the insect was common for eight miles; in the next three it grew gradually rarer, and then we lost it altogether, though this may be partly the result of the greater rarity of yellow pine timber (*Pinus ponderosa*) and the predominance of fir and tamarack along the line of travel.”*

I’m assuming the above term “returning south” meant retracing the previous route through the pass between Loon Lake and the Little Spokane River’s watershed.

“On July 27 we saw a few sporadic butterflies as we approached Spokane Falls, say five miles from town. Round the latter place it did not seem to be abundant, but occurred on the 28th in greater numbers, as we approached Cheney by rail, and was seen about ten miles west of that place, or about twenty-five miles southwest of Spokane Falls, near the edge of the timber.”

In the above material, when Mr. Stretch states, “Our trip did not extend northward beyond this point, but the appearance of the forest showed that we had not reached the limit of the plague,” he later explains, “The area actually visited where serious damage has been already committed extends about twenty-five miles north and south, with an unknown width, and in this region all the yellow pines have been nearly or totally stripped of their foliage, as well as many of the smaller species of *Coniferae*.”

The mechanism of the above described destruction was determined to be the

larval form of the black and white butterfly termed *Pieris menapia* in the script. The common name in current use appears to be Pine White Butterfly. People currently living in the Little Spokane River’s environmental domain are doubtless familiar with at least one form of the culprit as the following from Mr. Stretch’s article explains.

“Many larvae were found ascending the trunks of the larger trees, but very few were found descending them, while a large number were seen hanging at the end of long silken threads, swaying to and fro in the wind. Experiments on these by Mr. Henshaw and myself fully proved the fact that the larva lets itself down from high trees by means of this thread to the ground, abnormal as the habit is among the butterflies. In one case, where the thread was fully 50 feet in length, I passed my hand beneath the larva to satisfy myself that it was not descending a spider thread already woven (of which I had a suspicion on account of the great number of threads over the bark of the larger trees) and found no connection with the ground. I then caught the thread above and the larva descended gently, while swaying in the wind, but detached itself directly it touched the first object. Mr. Henshaw obtained the same results.”

The larva — the caterpillars — of the Pine White Butterflies, one inch long when mature, are dark green with longitudinal white strips on the sides and back. At the correct time of the year (early summer), individual specimens are often seen dangling by silken threads from the limbs of needle bearing trees — exactly as described above.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Pine Whites are usually held in check by several types of very effective natural predators. That said, when epidemic infestations do occur they can weaken trees to the point where entire forest fall victim to bark beetle attacks such as those currently devastating a wide swath of the western states’ conifer populations.

———— end ————

Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society — January 12, 2019 —

In attendance (Grange Hall): Marilyn Reilly, Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Mark Wagner, Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Sue Rehms, Ella Jenkins, Mike Reiter, Roberta Reiter, Don Ball, Roxanne Camp, Jesse Leiser, Chuck Lyons, Lorraine Nord, and Marie Morrill.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported that: 1) Received a call from Karen Meyer. Karen would like to use the Veteran information from our Website for a project that they are doing at Loon Lake Historical Society. They will be helping the Brickyard Day Committee with Leno Prestini information and displays. Leno is the theme for Brickyard Day, 2019. 2) Dan Huffman donated pictures, scrapbooks, and memorabilia from the Deer Park High School band's trip to Philadelphia for the Bicentennial and Rose Bowl in 1970. 3) We are saddened to hear of the untimely passing of Darren Keitel. Darren brought many people to our website through his Facebook page, DPHS CLASSMATES. 4) Sandi Strickland picked up Darren's DPHS annuals and Arcadia Elementary year books. Bill got them from her. 5) Danielle Holstein, the new Chamber of Commerce director called Bill and said she has Chamber records dating back to 1948. She wants the C/DPHS to have them. Mike Reiter picked them up and showed them at the meeting.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported the main checking account ended the month at \$7,113.03. There were deposits of \$480.00. A check was written for \$7.50 to Joe Barreca for postage and one for \$40 for grange rental. The web hosting account ended the month at \$623.94 with a withdrawal of \$41.01 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account

is at \$1,414.05. Our incorporation papers have been submitted and accepted by the State.

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 January *Mortarboard* (#129) have been printed for distribution. The web version has been submitted for uploading. This 16-page issue begins with an article by Pete Coffin titled, "Opening Loon Lake Water into the Arcadia Orchards Irrigation System." Next is a report by Florene Eickmeyer Moore titled "Betty Burdette Celebrates Her 90th Birthday." Your editor is including a piece under the heading "Goff's Boat;" this an attempt to run down a persistent rumor regarding the fate of the engine from Loon Lake's legendary steam powered excursion launch, The Gwen. 2) The Society's LaserJet printer continues to work after it was found printing in smaller batches and allowing the machine a few minutes to cool between said batches resolved the jamming issue — at least for now. 3) An agreement has been reached with the Loon Lake Library that would allow that institution to use their own machine to print issues of the *Mortarboard* for library patrons. Your editor is hopeful this will extend our in-print exposure within that community.

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported: 1) I uploaded the January *Mortarboard*. 2) I printed out usage statistics. 3) I created a new page with the three videos under Publications and *Mortarboard*. I tried to get the video to come up as part of Publications and not as a subset of the *Mortarboard*, but no luck so far. At least it is there! If anyone has a better idea of what to name the tab — as opposed to

Deer Park & Other Locations Currently Carrying Print Copies of the *Mortarboard*:
City Library, City Hall, Gardenspot Market, Standen Insurance,
Odynski's Accounting, the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce, and the Loon Lake Library.



Interior of Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society's First Home.

(Photo by Mike Reiter.)

"videos" — I am open to suggestions.

Pete Coffin reported: 1) President Sebright asked me to respond to a Jason Ballentine's request for information about the history of a house and land tract he had recently purchased. The 10-acre tract used to be the Marshall Feed and Supply location on west Dahl Road. I emailed Mr. Ballentine as much information as I could assemble about the tract. Interestingly, the land was owned by George Bacon, the father of Deer Park Judge Stanley Bacon. I hope he received the email as I have not had any response. 2) President Sebright received a phone call from a woman inquiring about a Chattaroy property containing a "barn" that had come from the Buckeye mill and wanted information. She mentioned the book "The Mill Town Buckeye, and the Surrounding Area" by K. S. Ringo. I have a digitized copy of Sharon Clark's book and I will give both President Sebright and Editor Parker a CD copy. It would be interesting to know if the property in Chattaroy contains the remains of Peavine Jimmy's barn — once a freight-stop on the Cottonwood Road. 3) Last summer Rick Luiten suggested that a *Mortar-*

board article on the Deer Park Drive Inn would be interesting. This idea morphed into an article titled "Motion Pictures in Deer Park." I will give Editor Parker a CD with this on it. 4) I will try to generate DVDs with all the Deer Park High School annuals and give them to President Sebright and Editor Parker so that there will be backups in several places. A great deal of time was spent digitizing them. 5) I will give a CD with a Loon Lake Chronology to Webmaster Morrill for possible posting on the Society's website. 6) President Sebright asked me to respond to an inquiry by Ann Gilbert-Weigel who asked about the history of Wild Rose Prairie (from Indians on) and the property they recently bought just north of Dragoon Creek on Dalton Road. I mailed her a DVD with a digital copy of "Pioneer Days Reviewed," the Metsker ownership maps from Homesteaders to 1950 of Township 28 North-Range 42 East, and a draft of the Gerald Gemmill *Mortarboard* article. 7) President Sebright received a Facebook inquiry from Judy Knight asking if he could tell her if a Donald McKinney was buried in Woodland Cemetery and asked me to help. I

referred to the Internment Files and sent Bill confirmation that Mr. McKinney was indeed buried in Woodland Cemetery, and in addition listed all the other McKinneys buried in Woodland.

Penny Hutten emailed that the Westerners will have three speakers on January 17. The first is “Blue Beads: A Sketch of Spokane House” by Ann Fackenthall. The second is “Preserve Our Trail Heritage” by Father Ted Bradley. And the third is “Escure Ranch” by Pete Wyman. If you are interested in attending contact Penny or Bill or go to: <https://www.westernersspokane.org/>.

Mike Reiter reported: He went into the new C/DPHS building and helped with the installation of new lights. He has keys for the building. The carpet is a brown short pile and will need a good vacuuming if not a shampoo. No tables or chairs or any other furniture are in it. There is a small sink and counter with overhead cabinets and under counter storage. It has a spot for an under counter refrigerator

if we want to try and get one someday. Mark said he has an extra coffee pot. Just some things to talk about in today’s meeting. Bill has the agreement ready to sign.

It was moved by Pat Parker and seconded by Mike Reiter to accept the lease agreement for our new C/DPHS building. After discussion it was passed unanimously. We are looking into artifact and furnishing insurance. The agreement was signed, and Mike Reiter will deliver it to the City.

Chuck Lyons researched the possibility of a CO² fire suppression system but found it to be too expensive. He suggested that we investigate fireproof cabinets as an alternative.

Next Meeting: Saturday, February 9, 2019, at 9:00 AM at our new building.

Meeting adjourned at 10:06 AM.

The Society minutes submitted by Mark Wagner, acting Secretary.

———— end ————

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Editorial and Copyright Policy

Those contributing “original” materials to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society retain copyright to said materials while granting the Mortarboard and the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society durable permission to use said materials in electronic and print media — including permission to reprint said materials in future Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society publications. Under certain conditions proof of ownership of submitted materials and/or a signed release allowing use may be requested. No compensation for materials submitted is offered or implied. All materials submitted are subject to editorial revision for content, language, legal exposures and so forth. Any material published as an exception to these general understandings will be clearly marked as to the nature of the exception.

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.

Volunteer proofreaders for this issue: Rick Hodges, Chuck Stewart, and Lina Swain.

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 ————

About our Group:

The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society was incorporated as a nonprofit association in the winter of 2002 under the title Clayton Historical Society. Our mission statement is found on the first page (upper left corner) of each issue of our newsletter, the Mortarboard.

Our yearly dues are \$20 dollars per family/household.

We are open to any and all that share an interest in the history of our region — said region, in both a geographic and historic sense, not limited to the communities in our group’s name.