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A Dark Reflection:

***1918's Pandemic
in the Clayton ♦ Deer Park Community.
(Part Three)
(conclusion)***

by

Wally Lee Parker

"Without throwing the blame on anyone, this should have been done weeks ago. There are now in the neighborhood of 200 cases in town, and unless there is cooperation with the officials, there will be more. A grain of common sense and the abolition of selfishness will help mightily to curb the disease, and that together with the quarantine that has been established will without doubt make it possible to prevent further spread."

— *The Deer Park Union, December 27, 1918.*

... *"a hinderance to their vocal powers"* ...

The Great War, now known as World War One, ended with an armistice — said armistice going into effect on November 11th, 1918 — just as the clocks in France struck 11:00 a.m. That would have been much earlier in Spokane County, considering the 9-hour time difference we observe today. In fact, that would have been just a couple of hours after midnight. And by morning's light, it was like-

ly everyone in the City of Spokane and surrounding communities knew the war, as a practical matter, was over.

As reported in the next day's *Spokesman-Review*, "*The celebration started officially at 1 o'clock (in the afternoon) and it continued without cessation until midnight. ... With Kaiser Wilhelm hanging in effigy from a guywire at Howard Street and Riverside Avenue and constantly jeered at, Spokane celebrated yesterday the signing of the armistice*

and the downfall of Germany in the wildest, most delirious celebration the city ever has witnessed. ... Banks, stores, city hall, courthouse, and industrial establishments closed their doors at noon, and by one o'clock Riverside Avenue was a welter of cheering, shouting, horn-tooting, bell-ringing humanity. ... All of Spokane, it seemed, that was not bedridden was on Riverside Avenue and the adjacent thoroughfares."

In a bylined column, Mrs. Helen Rich (Lyon) Hawkins — writing for the *Spokesman-Review* under her usual pseudonym of Hannah Hinsdale — said, "The streets were filled. The sidewalks were crowded, and the motto of the crowd seemed to be the same as that fastened to a delivery wagon. 'More joy, less flu.' A few masks were worn by the timorous, giving them the look of Ku Klux Klanners caught out in daylight, and the curbstones were flanked with women and children, old and young, girls let out for the afternoon, happy in new furs and tooting the red, white, and blue carnival horns with much zest."

Under the headline "Flu Conditions Better," the November 12th edition of the *Review* — after giving the current influenza statistics for the city that indicated a 60% decrease from the 327 new Spanish Influenza cases reported on Tuesday of the prior week — concluded, "The figures were believed to indicate a continued improvement in the influenza epidemic." It then added that the epidemic was "first proclaimed here October 9."

The article then went on to say, "Dr. John B. Anderson, city health officer, watched the great crowd on Riverside Avenue yesterday to celebrate the peace armistice." Following was this quote from Doctor Anderson, "If there is no marked increase in influenza by Wednesday or Thursday after this crowd, we will be quite sure the danger has passed." The *Review* then added, "The merry-makers as a rule disregarded the mask order as a hindrance to their vocal powers."

Likely less noticed was another article in that same issue of the *Spokesman-Review*. It reported, "Three deaths from influ-



Captioned "Compensation."

Image from the *Deer Park Union's* front page, January 10th, 1919.

enza occurred yesterday," said deaths being 14 year old Charles F. Faulkner, 16 year old Vera Duncan, and Elsie Dayton — Miss Dayton, a 24 year old "trained nurse" from Wallace, Idaho, who had volunteered for duty at Spokane's influenza hospital just two weeks prior.

As for the *Deer Park Union*, the front page of its November 15th issue, taking all of column one and half of the next to detail the celebration, reported, "As soon as the news was received, the people didn't take the trouble to wait for the governor's proclamation declaring a holiday, but promptly inaugurated one of their own. And that included every man, woman, and child in the city. The boys at the mill, headed by the Timberworkers' Union and the 4-Ls, closely followed by the management, were on the street as if by magic. The parade thus started ..."

Said parade, with makeshift band, marched around Deer Park until it "came to attention at the city fountain square, where the boys had prepared the Kaiser for cremation.

That square never held such a bunch of joy-mad people before."

After describing the Kaiser's immolation, the *Union* continued, "About that time it was decided that perhaps the passengers on the Great Northern up-train would not get to see the scene enacted along the way, and that it would be better if Deer Park gave them a show for their money." That was done in view of the tracks, the train's passengers reportedly being "well pleased."

As the article explained, while a third effigy burning was being planned "Someone got next to the deal and the first thing the joy-creators knew it was noised abroad that the Board of Health had called all cremations off. Gloom settled over the entire city, and many a strong man was heard to sob. The women bravely held back the tears and the small boys and girls did not seem to fully appreciate what it all meant."

But just as "the Honorable Board of Health was holding a session in the Union office," the celebrants outside having "concluded the festivities were over," the fire whistle was blown. It seemed "an ancient dwelling on Crawford, opposite the high school" was ablaze, "and the way it was burning was enough to bring joy to the hearts of all."

At least two other buildings were torched that night, one "the old box factory near the (Arcadia) apple (packing) house." That consumed, the crowd went "to look for another, which was soon found" somewhere "in the northern part of the city."

Hindsight suggests the slump in cases reported just prior to Spokane County's widespread Armistice Day celebration was merely a lull in the influenza's progression, such attributable to the waveform nature of pandemics. On the other hand, this excerpt from the *Pullman Herald* — printed barely a month after the celebration — puts forth another theory to explain the subsequent uptick in Spanish Influenza cases.

"The disastrous flaring up of the epidemic after it had been nearly stamped out

can be traced directly to the big peace celebration which brought throngs of people to Spokane. The men who planned and permitted the holding of that celebration are directly responsible for scores of deaths and thousands of cases of sickness. If they value profits so much higher than life as to refuse to take proper measures to safeguard public health, the state authorities should step in and compel them to maintain a proper quarantine."

The above paragraph from page four of the *Pullman Herald's* December 13th edition was part of a larger editorial penned by the "lessee and editor" of that paper, William Goodyear. Critical of Spokane's vacillating response to the disease, Mr. Goodyear wrote, "It will avail little to maintain a strict quarantine in the counties tributary to Spokane unless an equally rigid quarantine is enforced in that city. ... People from counties where a real quarantine is being enforced go to Spokane and take home with them the germs of the dread disease."

... Deer Park's mid-December flu situation ...

Headlined on the front page of the *Deer Park Union's* December 20, 1918 issue is the following. "A Survey of the Flu Situation: Cases to Date Number 166 — Hospital Expenses About \$1 per Capita Per Day."

The article begins, "Up to Wednesday, December 18, 166 flu cases had been recorded in the outbreak which began November 29. This outbreak has been in progress 19 days with an average of 8½ new cases per day for the period. Last week there was an apparent decrease recorded for a few days ending with Wednesday, December 11, but for the past week new cases have come in at a rate sufficient to maintain the general average of a little over eight new cases per day."

Then a blunt assessment of the town's situation was outlined.

"Thus far 75 family names appear in the records, averaging a little over two cases per family. Assuming the same rate for the first outbreak, it is probable that 90 families

have been visited by the flu within the city limits. This is a little less than one third of our families.

“One third of our homes have thus far been affected, and about 13.5% of the population. It is only the part of wisdom to look ahead and to realize that the remaining two-thirds of our homes and the remaining 87% of our people are still open to infection and may be taken with the disease if preventative measures of drastic kind are not devised to save them.

“A study of the various family and neighborhood groups with an attempt to trace the probable source of infection brings an increasing conviction that we have been working at the wrong end of the problem in trying only to meet the needs of those who are sick while only the most feeble efforts are being made to check the further spread of the disease. Homes where there are persons sick with the flu are the primary centers of infection. It is now up to the citizens to devise some effective means of isolating cases until all danger of infection to new persons is past. It is a difficult and complex problem, but it is our earnest conviction, gotten from an intimate contact with the epidemic from the first, that this is the only way the disease can be checked before it has run the course of the entire community.

“The most sorely pressing and immediate need is for volunteer workers to care for the sick and to relieve those who have already been exhausted by sleepless nights and days of caring for the helpless. How pressing this need is may be realized when we state that 20 of our workers at the hospital or in the homes have already gone on the sick list or have sickness in their own homes. This list, while it is a revelation of the extreme need, is also a revelation of the heroism of our own people. We can all take off our hats to little Angeline Costanzo for her earnest spirit in doing her heroic bit for her stricken neighbors. On the other hand, the community must realize the tragic possibilities to her family wrapped up in what she is doing. If there is any way to prevent it,

such service should not be demanded of mere children, yet every day for the past 20 days has seen family problems arise which have taxed our help to the utmost.”

Regarding the high school turned hospital, the December 20th *Union* said this. “Forty-five patients have been received at the hospital and 25 discharged with no setbacks yet recorded. Compared with the results at the flu hospital in Spokane where the death rate has been 11% — no invidious comparison is intended — the success of our hospital has been phenomenal. It must be said in justice that these results are due in large measure to Dr. E. A. Way’s treatment, to Miss Crawford’s skill and management and to the faithful service of the splendid corps of volunteers who have stayed with the job through thick and thin.”

The article then outlays the expenses incurred at the hospital and finishes with the following plea.

“There is need of the utmost patience and sacrifices still to meet the needs of the situation. It is time for someone to step forward now with a plan to prevent the spread of the epidemic. It would be foolish for us to fail to realize the extreme seriousness of the situation.”

... insistent in their demand for help ...

A second article in the December 20th *Union* begins by detailing how Deer Park’s influenza hospital came about, then moves on to record a scathing criticism of certain elements within the city.

“When the second epidemic of the flu let loose in Deer Park, the local branch of the Red Cross, the city council and the school board immediately got together with the result that the high school building was speedily equipped and made into a modern hospital. Since that time the Red Cross, under the direction of Mrs. Renshaw, assisted by the relief committee of the council, Reverend Worthington and Professor Berkey of the school board and a host of others have labored night and

day in an effort to keep the disease at a minimum.”

After noting the town’s relatively low death rate and the “untiring work” of the hospital’s staff to make it so, the article turns critical.

“In direct comparison to these people who have made sacrifices are a certain class who profess to have such a fear of the disease that they have done nothing at all toward alleviating suffering, and have been content to sit back and take things easy — and in a very few instances to criticize. Yet when one of these people are attacked by the malady, they are insistent in their demand for help.

“There have been calls for men and women to take care of those who were unable to get into the hospital; for men and women to relieve those who have become worn out with constant watching and nursing, but always there is an excuse. Either too busy or else the fear is in their hearts. Yet the ‘busy’ men can be found loafing on the streets at all hours of the day and part of the night, doing absolutely nothing but smoke and talk. The same ones who are so deadly in fear of catching the disease will stand around in crowds and breathe the air that has passed thru nostrils already infected and smile contentedly.

“In other words, it is not fear at all, but pure unadulterated selfishness; a lack of desire to help those who are in trouble, and the *Union* believes that such people should receive scant courtesy from those who are doing the real work in this crisis. There is no excuse for any able-bodied man or woman, unless very busy at some useful occupation, to shirk what has become a real duty. It is not only selfish, but cowardly, and if this paper were to do the right thing it would not only publish the names of those who have done the work, but also those who refuse to render assistance. To publish the former would take but little space; to publish the list of slackers

would take more space than we can afford to give. And besides, we are ashamed to let the outside world know that Deer Park possesses so many who ‘are afraid.’”

... Clayton’s correspondent writes ...

Clayton’s notes for *Union*’s December 20th issue begin with an admission.

“Your correspondent was in error in stating in last week’s paper that there had been no deaths from flu at Clayton. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Carr passed during the week. All of the Carr family were down at the same time except the father. They are now able to be up. A short funeral service was held at the house. Besides six brothers, the father and mother mourn his loss.

“A second death, the result of flu and catarrhal (inflammatory) pneumonia was that of Mrs. Anna Musselman, wife of C. H. Musselman. The family has lived for a number of years at Deer Park and Clayton where the family are respected for their industry and integrity. Considerable misfortune has befallen them and at the present time Mrs. Musselman’s mother is bedfast with dropsical (fluid retention in tissues) condition (possibly congestive heart failure). One daughter and three sons are left motherless, all of school age.

“A telegram from Colville Hospital reached Clayton Tuesday morning that Frank Cure was dying at that place. Before his father could reach him he had passed away. The oldest son, a short time ago an exceptionally strong young man, had an operation accompanied by tubercular condition which kept him in the hospital for many months and when the flu and pneumonia broke out there he was unable to survive. The body was brought home Wednesday.

“Clayton had no influenza until a month ago. Since that time from half to two-

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<http://www.cdphs.org/mortarboard-newsletters.html>

thirds of the entire population of the school district have had it. Everyone who has been afflicted, with one or two exceptions, are able to be up and with proper care it is hoped there will be no further deaths nor serious trouble. The doctor (probably Clayton's Dr. Searight) reports no knowledge of any more new cases."

... assorted tidbits ...

Scattered throughout the December 20th *Union* were paragraph items such as these.

"There are a lot of fellows who would not sit up with a sick man because of their fear of catching the flu, who would hesitate to let a man sneeze in their face across a poker table."

"We desire to thank the friends and neighbors for the many acts of kindness, sympathy and assistance at the time of the death and burial of our dear husband and father. Words cannot express our appreciation of this kindness. — Mrs. Weger and Family."

"Oscar Olsen has fully recovered from an attack of the flu and is showing his appreciation by remaining at the hospital as on orderly."

"Mrs. Zimmer and children have returned to their home after a ten-day stay in the hospital."

"Wallace Meyers is temporary custodian at Woodland Cemetery and anyone desiring information concerning same can take the matter up with Mr. Meyers."

"Mr. and Mrs. Lutton and daughter, Josephine, are at their home again, having been in the hospital for the past week."

"Miss Marion Horton has fully recovered from the flu and will soon be back on the job at the Deer Park Lumber Company's office."

"Roy Grove and family are reported as getting along famously and expect to be fully recovered in a very few days."

"There are at least thirty souls in Deer Park who have squared themselves with the higher power since the flu epidemic cut loose by their devotion to duty."

... in earnest now ...

This double column headline in the December 27th *Union* gave some hint at the width of that year's ruined Christmas holiday. Blunt to the point of shock, the multiple parts of the drizzle-down headline read, "Going at the Flu in Earnest Now: Over Two Hundred Cases in the City at the Present Time; A Rigid Quarantine Must Be Enforced; Business Houses Locked Their Doors at Twelve O'clock Thursday." As the article's text confirmed, from there things only got worse.

"At a meeting of businessmen held Thursday morning, Mayor Olsen and William Worthington of the hospital staff made reports which indicated that there was only one way in which the epidemic of influenza could be checked, and that was by a rigid quarantine.

"Without throwing the blame on anyone, this should have been done weeks ago. There are now in the neighborhood of 200 cases in town, and unless there is cooperation with the officials there will be more. A grain of common sense and the abolition of selfishness will help mightily to curb the disease, and that together with the quarantine that has been established will without doubt make it possible to prevent further spread.

"The stores will deliver all orders, and patrons may send in their orders by telephone, or not having a phone can leave their orders at the door. But under no conditions will they be allowed to enter the stores. The pool rooms will be closed entirely. Not more than one person is allowed in the lobby of the post office at one time, and that is also true at the First State Bank. The *Union's* office door is closed until the quarantine is raised.

"It may be this action will do what should have been done without it — bring people to a realization of the seriousness of the situation. Dollars and cents cut no ice at this time. Human lives are the big things we are interested in now. If there are any persons in the city who do not agree with this, they should receive such attention as will cause

them to fall in line whole-heartedly. It is no time for the wearing of kid gloves."

The Reverend William Worthington, hospital director, composed a separate article, this titled "The Next Step in the Flu Program." It began, "Viewing the situation as it appears from a study of 194 cases reported within the city limits during the last four weeks, it is apparent that unless the spread of the disease is checked by a systematic effort on the part of the community to stop it, with everyone cooperating to that end, the disease is likely to spread to every person in town and so rapidly that it will be impossible to care for the sick, and very serious consequences will follow."

Worthington then outlines the recent history of the pandemic's second wave within Deer Park, taking care to note the fluctuations over time — the peak and trough waveform — of new cases being reported.

From the accumulated data, the Reverend concluded, "The disease has a very marked tendency to spread through family groups and to those who have been caring for the sick. Thus there is one group of more or less closely related families with close social contacts where 50 cases can be counted. Twenty-five persons who have been nursing the sick either at the hospital or in the home have taken the disease. So many facts like these can be presented that one becomes convinced that the disease spreads by close contact."

Something about Deer Park's decision to go "at the flu in earnest" was noted by a small-town newspaper in the far northwestern corner of the state, where the January 2nd 1919 issue of the *Lynden Tribune* printed the following. Possibly pulled from a wire-service, the news-blip read "Unable to control influenza at Deer Park, where two deaths resulted on Christmas day, the town council has closed every store there and will compel everyone to make purchases by telephone or mail."

Despite the *Lynden Tribune's* report that two influenza related deaths occurred at Deer Park on Christmas day, of the five deaths

the *Union's* last edition for 1918 and first several for 1919 recorded as having occurred around Christmas time, only one was listed as having happened on the day itself. And even then, the cause of death was not specified.

... "providence has dealt gently" ...

On January 3rd, 1919, the *Deer Park Union* headlined "Flu Quarantine Raised Thursday: From Business Houses and Public Places — Cases (themselves) still Under the Ban."

The text that followed explained, "Health officer H. H. Evans at noon Thursday raised the influenza quarantine insofar as it applied to business houses and public places. Mr. Evans states however that this is conditioned strictly on people using judgement. If there is any jamming in like was done in the post office Christmas and the day before, the lid goes on again. In passing permit us to say that the manner in which some people crowd into the lobby of the post office when mail is being distributed and on the Great Northern depot platform when a train comes in would indicate that the peace of Europe depended on their being there. The ban still remains on homes where there are flu cases and the last sentence of Rule 1 when applied to families where the disease exists, and all of Rule 6, are still in effect and will be as long as there is a case in the city. A copy of these rules has been delivered to every home in town. (We've yet to find a copy of the above-mentioned rules.)

"The high school building has been fumigated and is now in fine condition.

"Owing to the fact the term of Mr. Evans expires on January 7, he only sees fit to recommend that school work be resumed on January 13.

"Providence has dealt gently with Deer Park in this epidemic."

The January 3rd edition also noted, "The *Deer Park* stages will resume operations between this city and Spokane beginning Saturday Morning" — that signed by both of the

two stage operators, “*Wm. Schumacher and H. Riney.*” And in another spot, “*Until William Schumacher recovers from the hard dose of flu that he is now enduring, Ford Hilliard will have charge of his stage.*”

... into a new year ...

On January 6th, 1919, the *Spokane Chronicle* reported that 1918’s “*deaths from influenza number 424.*” We’re assuming they’re speaking specifically of Spanish Influenza. However, the wording of the article doesn’t make clear whether the total given is for the entirety of Spokane County, or only those deaths occurring within Spokane’s city limits.

The *Deer Park Union*’s January 10th edition reported “*School opened on Wild Rose (Prairie) December 30th after a vacation of three weeks.*” The correspondent for Denison wrote “*School started Monday and almost all were present, and it is hoped we will be able to continue until the term is finished.*” Wayside stated, “*The Half Moon school opened again Monday, January 6th.*” As for Deer Park, “*The school board at a meeting held this morning decided that the schools would open on the 20th of January.*”

The front page announced that Violet May Thornburg, “*aged 19 years and 5 days,*” had died of influenza. The *Union* also reported that William Jackson Thornburg, Violet’s father, had “*stopped over in Deer Park on his way home to Beaver Creek from Elk, where he has been in the hospital suffering with the flu and rheumatism.*” Meaning it’s possible he wasn’t able to be bedside when his daughter passed.

The *Union* also announced that “*The Knights of Pythias resumed meetings Tuesday night with a good crowd in attendance.*”

According to the *Union*’s Friday, January 17th issue, the prior Tuesday’s meeting of the town council passed a resolution expressing the town’s “*appreciation*” of the Red Cross and its local chairman, Mrs. Charles Renshaw, in rendering “*service to the*

citizens of the town of Deer Park and surrounding communities that in a large measure alleviated the serious condition caused by said epidemic in our community and effectively checked the same.”

The paper also noted that “*Quite a number of the young people of the south part of town enjoyed a sleigh ride Tuesday evening.*” The few flu cases mentioned elsewhere in the paper were all recovering.

Regarding Chattaroy, that community’s correspondent said, “*The county grange convention held here on the 10th and 11th of this month was quite well attended.*”

The *Union*’s January 21st issue recorded a few recovering flu cases, and one death — Naomi Lee, age 35. She left behind a husband and adopted son.

The correspondent for Milan said, “*Schools have commenced again with a good attendance, although there are a few flu cases yet.*”

Appearing on the *Union*’s second page, Clayton reported that its “*schools are now progressing in fine shape, all departments having opened a week ago last Monday. More than 50 percent were present on the opening day, and there has been a steady increase up to the present time, about three fourths of the entire number having returned.*”

“*The first epidemic swept through a decided majority of the school district, and the second, which seemed to have been brought from Spokane, has been confined to the Italian section of town, the portion which especially escaped the first time. Only 3 or 4 pupils have been affected this last time and the disease is now disappearing. No deaths have occurred this time, and there is every indication that things will run as usual in another week.*”

On Saturday, January 25th, the following from Stevens County’s Health Officer, Doctor I. S. Clark, as it appeared in the *Colville Examiner*.

“*At least for three weeks longer there must be no dancing in the county. ... Dancing is the best way to spread any kind of disease. ... People come with coughs and colds, or in*

convalescent stages of influenza and come in contact with others during the evening and a regular epidemic is soon under way.”

Among the materials appearing in the last *Union* published in January, this. “*School began January 20, after several weeks of enforced vacation. A good percentage of the pupils were back on the opening day and each day new ones entered. ... The grade pupils in the high school building resumed their work Monday morning, with Miss Spencer substituting for Miss Wiley, who is ill with the flu. ... Several of our pupils are absent on account of the flu.*”

Elsewhere was this front page obituary for a 16-year-old Deer Park High School student. “*Esther Louise Schumacher was born in Dwight, Illinois, May 4, 1902, and passed away Wednesday, January 29, 1919, the immediate cause of her death being pneumonia. ... The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the parents and sister in their bereavement, and especially from the girls who had been Esther’s playmates and co-workers in school, Sunday School, Camp Fire and Christian Endeavor.*”

And in the several weeks to follow, it became apparent the flu wasn’t yet ready to loosen its grip on the local community.

... “no one who kissed it goodbye” ...

In the February 7th *Union*, the paper’s “*School Notes*” segment recorded the following. “*The grade school resumed work last Monday, February 3. The attendance was the lowest in the primary grade and the highest in the third grade. The average attendance is 91%. ... Miss Wiley is not yet able to resume her duties. Miss Eunice Spencer is taking her place this week. ... The high school attendance has kept up exceptionally well this far. We began with a number of pupils who had been dropped for some time on account of non-attendance. This week to date all have reentered except two boys. These are the only pupils we have lost since school began last September, except by removal.*”

The “*School Notes*” segment of the *Union*’s Valentine’s Day edition reported, “*Two more pupils have reentered school. Robert Hazard, after a long absence, has returned, and Mary Enoch has sufficiently recovered from the flu to resume her work after an absence of three weeks. ... Miss Mary Wiley has returned to her duty in the grade school after a two weeks siege with the flu.*”

Though flu related items were otherwise absent from that particular edition, the next week’s *Union* — that of February 21 — began to suggest a resurgence.

“*On account of having to fumigate the high school building last Friday afternoon, there was no school. ... During the third week of school the attendance was perfect, and the teachers were feeling much encouraged. But by Friday of the fourth week there were 18 pupils absent and on Monday of the present week there were 35 absent, making a good many flu victims. ... There have been as many pupils absent as have been present thus far this week. The grade school attendance has been much better than the high school attendance. ... On account of some of the pupils being absent the senior class play has been postponed indefinitely. ... The semester examinations will be given Thursday and Friday of this week. It is too bad that so many pupils will have to be absent at the time of the examinations, but Professor Berkey explains that those who have found it necessary to be absent will be given every possible chance to make up the work lost and to join their class.*”

Other items for Deer Park included, “*According to reports, the Great Northern (railroad station) at this place is out of luck, both Mr. Walton, the agent, and his assistant, Mark Durrell, being out of commission with the flu. ... Billie Zinter has a working knowledge of the flu and is qualified to pass as one who has met the enemy and put him to rout.*”

Clayton’s correspondent had this to say. “*The Clayton Schools are now in full swing and making excellent progress. With the exception of two or three six year old pu-*

pils who have a distance to come, all are back at work, and there will be few indeed who will fail to make a year's work in the short term of between six or seven months of actual school. The high school is preparing a play that is expected to be given next week. ... The flu has long ago disappeared from Clayton, and no one who kissed it goodbye is desiring its return."

The *Union's* edition for the last day of February commented, "As far as can be learned, the flu victims throughout the city are all improving." As an example, "The O. M. Kimmel family is reported somewhat improved at this writing. This is the second round of the flu they have experienced this winter." But there was at least one exception to the general improvement, as announced in an obituary for 17-year-old Pauline M. Lescano. And caution was still being observed by some, as noted when it was announced that "The open meeting of the Timberworkers' Union, which was scheduled for Saturday evening in Olsen's Hall, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the flu."

On March 11th the *Union* reported, "The O. M. Kimmel family are all convalescing. Second attack of the flu." And that "Of this writing, Bob Turner is seriously ill with pneumonia."

Under the headline "Flu Situation and Our Schools," the newspaper said, "Three weeks ago the school board hired two nurses to inspect the health conditions of our schools. Mr. Lyle Denison was engaged for the old school building and Mrs. Henwood for the high school building. These two nurses have faithfully inspected the school children for colds, temperature, etc., in order that any pupil that might show any signs of taking the disease should be sent home at once." The paper went on to note, "The results obtained to the present time are quite gratifying."

Just a week later the *Union* reported, "A great many pupils, both in the grades and high, are absent on account of influenza. Some classes have suffered almost a depopulation. Nevertheless, the handful left are mak-

ing the best of it. ... All grades of the high school building were dismissed Tuesday after the first period on account of the heavy rain and the lack of buckets with which to catch it. Mr. Messer took advantage of the opportunity to fumigate the building."

The front page of the March 21st *Union* also carried an invitation from the school at Clayton — that institution apparently completely or at least mostly free of influenza — "to meet (Deer Park) in a ciphering match on any school day, afternoon or evening, or on Saturday, within the next three weeks." By way of explanation, that time the word "ciphering" meant arithmetic — in other words, an arithmetic contest.

The "School Notes" segment of the March 28th edition of the *Union* printed a reply to the invitation, this from Mr. C. C. Berkey, superintendent of the Deer Park's schools, and directed to Mr. C. C. Hammerly, at that time Clayton's principal.

"Dear Mr. Hammerly: It must be that Clayton does not realize that there is influenza in our community and schools or else you would not have proposed the contest published in last week's issue of the *Union*. The teachers have found it necessary to forbid any school gatherings of any kind — not even a class party is allowed — and we feel that the holding of a contest as you propose would be very unwise to undertake for you or for ourselves."

The superintendent then went on to say, "We, however, would otherwise be glad to enter into the contest."

Another note in the school segment reported that, "The roof of the high school building is repaired and ready for the April rain" — suggesting no further need to search for buckets.

Of the half dozen local flu reports in that issue — all recovering — the following two stood out.

"R. A. Miller has returned to his situation at the People's Supply after having been off a few days with the flu. Joe Reuthinger says R. A. was simply jealous because he was

off a week with the flu. We do not know, but they both look rather fagged out." And "The family of Earl Coe is getting along fine, and Earl says that one experience with the flu will do him a lifetime."

By early April the flu seems to have all but disappeared from the Clayton and Deer Park area. As a result, the April 4th *Union* reported on an event held by Deer Park's Commercial Club under the headline "A Splendid Crowd" without any apparent reservations as to the possibility that such a gathering could have flu related repercussion.

... "her greatest desire" ...

Considering that Eastern Washington's Spanish Influenza epidemic dissipated with the rising warmth of 1919's spring, it's probably safe to say no one now living recalls that century-old event as anything other than an often told family story — and likely not even then. As for the death toll, estimates for Spokane County vary between something just over 500 to something just over 1,000. Without the ability to test for the specific pathogens involved, any diagnosis would be symptomatic in nature. Since the usual pathway to death was suffocation due to bacteria induced pneumonias — as a secondary infection — it would seem difficult to separate typical cold-weather pneumonias from those specific to Spanish Influenza's viral infection. This, along with a late move toward uniform reporting and a dearth of verifiable records, advises viewing definitive numbers with a good degree of skepticism — especially when the sources of the data used to create said numbers are not clearly indexed.

A report found in the February 22nd,

1919 issue of the *Colville Examiner* states, "There have been twenty deaths in Colville and vicinity resulting from influenza during the epidemic here, according to the records of the local registrar, Miss Nellie Joos." If any similar records were kept in Spokane County, they don't seem to be available at this time.

There's also the question of what constitutes local. Do we include Wild Rose, Wayside, Milan? Submissions from correspondents outside Deer Park's city limits were sporadic at best, hardly complete, and sometimes informed by local gossip rather than in person investigation. As for obituaries appearing in the *Deer Park Union*, a percentage give no clear definition as to the cause of death.

All that said, I tend to doubt that Clayton, Deer Park and vicinity's tally would have been much larger than that of Colville and vicinity, if not in fact less.

For the local community, the best view we have of 1918's pandemic is that drawn from the pages of the *Deer Park Union*. These words, frozen in print by the people who were actually there, tell of something similar to what we're now experiencing. Echoes of that tragic event — its social, political, and medical repercussions — might help us put the similar elements of our current pandemic into better perspective.

And if an even more personal perspective than that is needed, a scattering of tombstones throughout the region's cemeteries might help us understand the difference between the statistics related to 1918's pandemic and the reality underlying those statistics.

One example would be a small stone in Deer Park's Woodland Cemetery. Regarding the young girl interred beneath that stone, in late February 1919, three Deer Park High

Further Reading:

Spanish Influenza's Impact on Deer Park High School's Class of 1919.

"Mystery of the Class of 1919," by Mike Reiter.

Mortarboard #99, July, 2016 — page 1310 — Collected Newsletters, Volume 27.
http://cdphs.org/uploads/3/4/2/0/34204235/mortarboard_issue_99_doublepage_web.pdf

School students — Josephine Lutton, Beatrice Grove, and Gerald Renshaw — posted this remembrance in the *Deer Park Union*.

“Again the high school is pained to know that another student will answer to our class roll no more. Pauline Lescano, after an illness of one week, died of pneumonia last Friday afternoon. She entered the 5th grade in 1914 and has since been a pupil in the Deer Park schools. She was a member of the Freshman class, graduating with honors from the 8th grade last year.

“She possessed special ability for drawing and painting. Several of the pupils have in their possession drawings or paintings which she did and which they will always prize as sacred to her memory.

“To do her duty seemed no task to Pauline; work was not drudgery. Her greatest

desire was to do the duty that was nearest and prepare for life and usefulness.

“To her classmates she was always kind and agreeable in every way. To her teachers she was faithful, being exact in her preparations and especially lady-like and pleasing in her deportment.

“As a school, we feel our loss most keenly. It was always a pleasure to work with her. It is easier to do one’s duty when surrounding influencers are what they should be. Pauline was one whose ideals were worthy of imitation.”

Though time has dissolved any firsthand recollections of 1918’s pandemic not written down, we should remind ourselves that these were real people, not just statistics.

— end —

Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

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

... regarding Clayton’s Conrad Lindh ...

This last March, the society received a note from Deer Park’s Amy Kay Lindh. Amy is married to Jay Lindh, son of Clayton’s Don Lindh. Amy forwarded a photo of Jay’s grandfather, Conrad Lindh, that she’d received from Shirley Burnett, currently residing in either Florida or Georgia — Shirley being the daughter of Don Lindh’s sister, Norma.

Confusing as that may be, the photo sent was a puzzle in itself. It pictured Jay and Shirley’s grandfather, Conrad Lindh, on a massive and curious looking machine. The family didn’t have a date for the photo, and wondered if details about that machine might suggest a timeframe for the photo.

Grandpa Conrad’s sons, Don and Carl, are a legendary bit of Clayton’s history.

For decades their Phillips 66 station was a popular spot among the community’s men for both gathering and dispensing gossip. Then too, the boys delivered heating oil to a good portion of the area’s homes, plus agricultural gasoline and oils to a large swath of the surrounding farms. Among the little incidentals connected to the gas station was the fact that a number of the community’s residents got their first look at a television while huddled around the gas station’s stove — that in December of 1952. Always looking to diversify, the boys began selling Crosley televisions out of the station while Spokane’s KHQ was still transmitting nothing but a test pattern.

The above is just to suggest the Lindhs have a long history in Clayton.

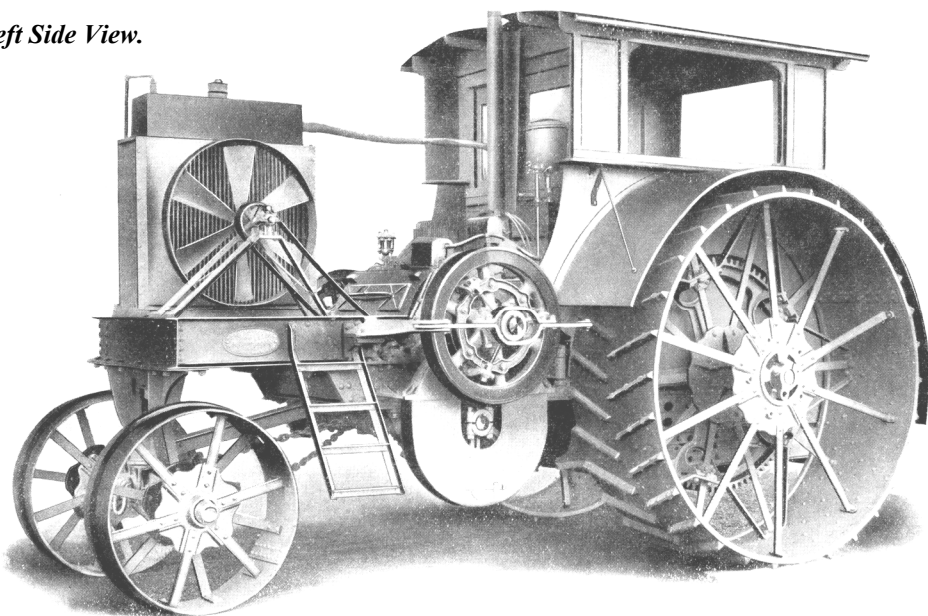
The November 10th, 1960 edition of Deer Park’s *Tri-County Tribune* carried the

Conrad Fredrich Lindh
August 17, 1889 — November 6, 1960



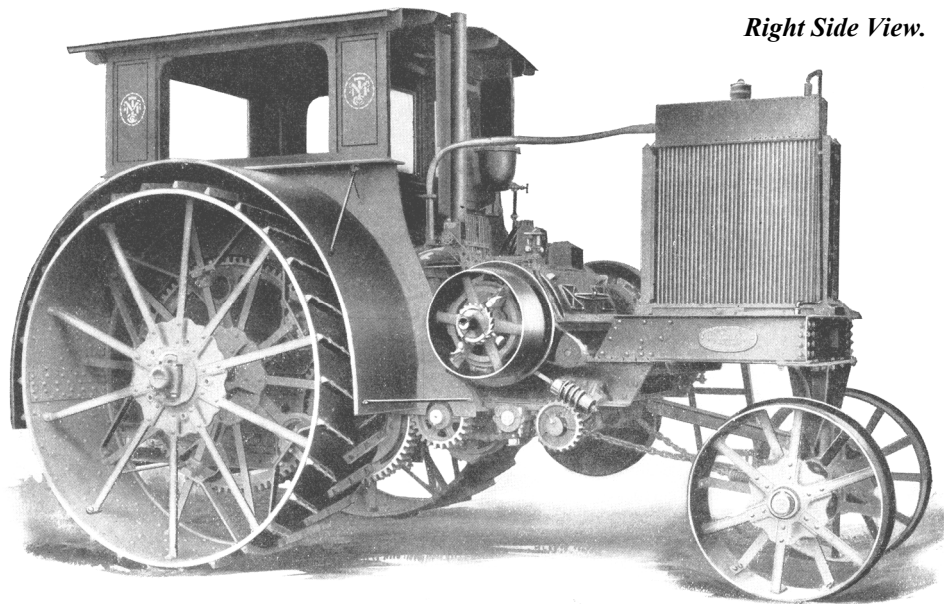
Image courtesy of Shirley Burnett Dudley and Amy Kay Lindh.

Left Side View.



The Minneapolis 40 Horsepower, 4-Cylinder, Horizontal Farm Engine.

Right Side View.



Images from "The Great Minneapolis Line: Thrashers, Engines & Farm Motors — 1914." Courtesy of Chuck Lyons.

following obituary for the boys' father.

"Funeral services will be held Saturday at the Open Door Congregational Church in Deer Park at 1 p.m. for Conrad F. Lindh, a farmer in the Clayton area who died at his home Monday.

"Lindh was a resident of Clayton for the past 23 years and was a former employee of Washington Brick and Lime."

In the summer of 1957, the above noted Washington Brick and Lime began the process of closing, its workers scattering to whatever jobs they could find.

The obituary continued, *"Survivors include his wife, Thelma, at the home; two sons, Carl and Don of Clayton; a daughter, Mrs. (Norma) Burnette of Spokane; four brothers and two sisters.*

"He was a member of Clayton Grange (456) and Pomona.

"Funeral arrangements are in charge of Lauer Funeral Home, with interment at Fairmount Park in Spokane."

On the same day as the *Tribune's*, Conrad's obituary in the *Spokane Chronicle* added, *"Born in Michigan, Mr. Lindh lived in Montana before coming to this vicinity in 1937."*

A second *Tri-County Tribune* article, this dated November 17th, has Clayton's correspondent, Ruth Stelting, noting that *"Mr. Lindh passed away from a heart attack."*

Regarding the photo in question, we can only speculate as to the era in which it was taken — our suggestion being it was snapped sometime during the depression years, and likely before the family arrived in Eastern Washington. If anyone has any knowledge of the type of Minneapolis Farm Engine described here as ever having operated in the Clayton area, drop us a note.

Society member Chuck Lyons — an avid collector of early farm machinery — was able to identify the machine in question by referencing a 1914 catalog in his collection titled *The Great Minneapolis Line: Thrashers, Engines, and Farm Motors*. Members of Facebook's *Spokane Historical Researchers*

page were also able to confirm the identity.

The machine pictured with Conrad is a gasoline powered tractor, though the term tractor wasn't commonly applied to these devices early on. Originating as land crawling versions of steam powered locomotives, by 1914 the switch to gasoline, kerosene, or alcohol burning internal combustion engines was well underway. That aside, the change was evolutionary in nature, with the early gasoline tractors retaining remnants of their steam engine heritage — sheer mass being one such vestige.

According to the specifications in the Minneapolis Thrashing Machine Company's catalog, this 40 horsepower four-cylinder behemoth weighed in at an astounding 22,500 pounds. If you wanted the width of the rear wheels extended from 30 to 40 inches, that would add another 2,600 pounds — all that in a machine a couple of inches over 17 feet long, 13 feet two inches tall, and nine feet wide without the above noted rear wheel extensions.

And speaking of those rear wheels, they were just an inch over 7 feet in diameter. The front wheels stood 40 inches high, with a width of 10 inches. Another 10 inches could be added to the width of each front wheel as an extra cost option.

As for steering this monster, a 1909 book authored by J. B. Davidson and L. W. Chase under the title *Farm Machinery and Farm Motors* gave the following explanation and advice.

"Traction engines are guided by means of a hand wheel which operates through a worm gear. This in turn acts upon chains which are attached to the ends of the front axle. Turning the hand wheel to the right will turn the engine in that direction, while in turning the hand wheel to the left the engine will turn to the left. Do not turn the steering wheels too often or too far. Watch the front axle and act accordingly. It is much easier to steer an engine when moving than when standing. If possible always move the engine a trifle when steering. The steering chains should

be moderately tight; if they are too tight they will cause undue friction, while if they are too loose the engine cannot be guided steadily.”

The tractor had two speeds forward and a reverse. With the engine spinning at 500 revolutions per minute, low gear would push the machine forward at two miles an hour. High gear would add another three-quarters of a mile to the distance traveled each hour.

Though the machine's 50-gallon gas tank is hidden from view, the illustrations on page 2154 clearly show the device's massive radiator, flywheel, and power takeoff wheel. This tractor was a brute in every sense of the word, and we do not envy Conrad Lindh's task when it came to bringing it to heel.

... not completely extinguished ...

The following email was received from Ken Westby — Deer Park High School alumni and occasional contributor to the *Mortarboard* of major articles.

Regarding the Letters/Brickbats column in July's *Mortarboard* (#147), Ken wrote, “You had an item that reads, ‘From the Deer Park Union, July 1st, 1943. The Lauer Funeral Home was moved this week to the old Dr. H. H. Slater residence. Mr. and Mrs. Lauer and family will make their residence in the rear of the building, which is being completely remodeled’.

“When I was researching the Deer Park Union for the (upcoming) Slater Building story, I ran across an item that would explain why the Slater residence was being remodeled for the Lauer family's move-in. Apparently in their haste to vacate the residence for their move to Clarkston, Washington, the Slaters had not completely extinguished the fire in a wood stove. Somehow the smoldering fire spread within the vacated house and caused considerable interior damage before firemen arrived to extinguish it.”

We hope to have Ken's above noted Slater Building article in the October issue. It's a good read.

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

A lot of mystery still surrounds Evan Morgan's Gwen — the large steam-powered excursion boat that once chugged the waters of Loon Lake — though we're now fairly certain at least two of those mysteries have been solved. We have evidence that the original craft, built in 1901, was destroyed during the winter of 1916 — the means of its destruction being water allowed to accumulate inside the hull after the boat had been pulled ashore for the winter. Reportedly that water expanded on freezing, fracturing the hull beyond repair. If that does in fact resolves the fate of the Gwen, it begs the question as to the identity of the drowned boat now resting just off Loon Lake's west shore — said hull traditionally accepted as the remains of the above mentioned steam launch Gwen. The thing is the evidence we're uncovered so far leads us to believe that this submerged hull is what remains of Morgan's second large excursion boat — the Loon.

Regarding the last, beginning in the March 16th 1922 issue of the *Deer Park Union*, then continuing into summer, several articles detail the construction of a second excursion boat. The article noted above states the proposed craft would be 65 feet long, with a 12-foot beam. Gasoline powered, it would be pushed along by a 30-inch propeller. The May 25th issue of the *Union* reports, “The big boat being built for passenger service on the lake is nearing completion but will not be ready until perhaps the middle of June.” By June 8th, the *Union* corrects that the length of the boat has shrunk to 50 feet, then adds that it would be powered by a 40 horsepower engine, giving the craft an expected top speed of ten miles an hour. The article goes on to note it would be able to carry 50 passengers. In a short clipping from the *Union*'s June 29th issue, it's mentioned that the craft's name would be “The Loon.”

As of yet we've only found one further mention of the Loon by name, that in a

January 19th 1928 *Union* article detailing the Loyal Order of Moose fraternity's establishment of a “Moose colony” on the west side of Loon Lake, and as part of that effort the creation of a nonprofit corporation to be known as Lake Shore Homes. The *Union* reported “The new corporation has taken over ‘The Loon,’ the big gasoline launch that Mr. Morgan has operated on the lake in past years.”

We've located two subsequent mentions of what was clearly the Loon in the *Union* — though the name of the boat wasn't given in either. The first was in the June 28th 1928 edition where it was reported “the big launch which the members of the Lake Shore Homes Moose colony have taken over” was part of a Moose sponsored picnic. The second mention — and last as far as our research to date has found — was in the July 4th 1929 edition. That issue of the newspaper reported that “the big Moose launch made free trips round the lake throughout the day ...”

If Loon Lake's drowned boat is in fact the Loon, it must have sunk sometime — either days, months, or years — after 1929's Independence Day celebration. And more than likely the means of its demise was neglect of the routine maintenance needed by a plank-on-frame boat to maintain the watertight or nearly-so calking between planks. That's just a guess, of course.

All the above is what makes this apparent anomaly so interesting. On May 9th, 1919 — three years and some odd days before the mid-June 1922 launch of the Morgan's Loon — in a “talk with Mr. Evan Morgan as to the plans for the coming season,” the Deer Park Union reported, “A new motor boat will be built immediately which will replace the old Gwen, and will be built after the same style as the former boat, having the same lines and hull as the steamer had. This will add immensely to the popularity of the lake, as there was a heavy demand for a boat of this kind last season. The new boat will be ready to launch by the middle of June.”

Regarding this, we've yet to find any mention of a replacement for the Gwen having actually been built until early 1922 — said announcement materializing as Evan Morgan's gasoline powered Loon later that summer.

It's not that unusual to see plans announced in small town newspapers never reach fruition. Very often little publications — especially the weekly kind — rely on volunteer correspondents for a good number of each issue's column inches. If big plans for commercial ventures or public or private events are announced and nothing comes of them, whomever submitted the articles have little incentive to comment further. That

Help Wanted!



The society has a number of positions that need to be filled by creative ladies and gentlemen — those duties being that of Vice-President, Secretary, Publicist, Director of Fundraising, Curator, Archivist, Subscriptions Coordinator, and one or more people willing to learn the ins and outs of Print Publications and take over as editor when the need inevitably arises.

If you'd be interested in any of these positions, contact the society.

doesn't mean there isn't more to the story. It's just that individuals other than the local newspaper's staff — two or so people hard pressed to get next week's issue into print — would need to do the follow-up.

It's always possible the outcome of Morgan's apparently unrealized attempt to construct a replacement for the Gwen in 1919 is recorded somewhere — maybe even in a few heretofore overlooked lines of a vintage *Union*. If so, it's likely someone will eventually find and publish it. If so, we can put another piece of the history of Loon Lake's drowned boat to rest.

... a note from the editor's desk ...

Though no one has asked, on average I spend four-plus hours a day, six to seven days a week, at the editor's desk. So what do I do during all that time? I'd like to think I help the historical society create a newsletter that falls within spitting distance of the upper tier of publications produced by amateur groups such as ours. If that seems unrealistic, after 149 consecutive monthly issues couldn't we at least claim to be among the most persistent in producing a monthly newsletter?

Some mornings just working through whatever society related emails I find in my inbox consumes that day's allocated time — mostly because I'd like to appear at least semi-literate in my replies, and precise wording seems to eat minutes by the bucket.

As for composing editorial content in general, there's the pesky fact that history — the kind based on verifiable data — requires research. And historical research often necessitates a degree of obsessive bullheadedness that skirts the shadowlands of pathology — this just to say, we all have our gifts.

For example, in this issue we have a photo of former Clayton area resident Conrad Lindh sitting on some type of massive machine. The first question such presented was what kind of machine. One possible source for data of this type is society member Chuck Lyons. Chuck collects vintage farm machin-

ery of the once mobile type. A second source that's proven helpful with other such problems is a Facebook group called Spokane History Researchers. Between the two, the pictured machine was identified, and drawings and specifications obtained.

While that seems simple enough, starting any project from zero carries no guarantee of completion. By the time all the emails were written, answers digested, clues perused, ancillary online searches carried out, images processed through my photo manipulation program and the like, maybe ten computer hours were consumed. After all that, over the course of several more days of screen time the attendant article seemed to write itself.

Also in this issue is the final piece of my pandemic article. First came a commitment to attempt something likely to be a major plunge. Then came the research. The project required eyeballing two years of the *Deer Park Union* column by column. Whenever an article of possible use was found, it was electronically clipped and converted into a PDF file.

I'm not sure how much time it took to gather something over 90 clippings from various newspapers, pull relevant bits from half a dozen vintage medical books, then search for dozens of more bits of ancillary data. But once again, after all the necessary research was done, composing the 16,000 plus word article was relatively easy — though as typical, lots of help from my Editorial Group was required to clean the resultant prose.

Though I enjoyed most — if not all — of the above, what I can say with a high degree of certainty is that I'm old and not in the best of health. Doing this day after day — days that have clotted with deceptive rapidity into weeks, months, and years — tends to make one weary. It reminds me of an often-quoted line from the late poet Delmore Schwartz. "*Time is the fire in which we burn.*" And dear friends, I'm beginning to feel more than a little carbonized.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

Minutes of the Clayton ♦ Deer Park Historical Society — August 8, 2020 —

I'm not sure when we will be able to meet in person. It sounds like restrictions will be in place for a while! I'll let you know about the September meeting. I not confident that we'll even meet in September. (Normally the meetings are held at our museum/office, 300 Block East 'A' Street, Deer Park. Look for the sign.) The following reports were sent by email.

Society President Bill Sebright reported that: 1) Gary Ross let Bill know that his second oldest sister, Jeanie Monroe-Duffy (DPHS Class of 1951) passed away on July 30th in Great Falls, Montana. Our condolences to Winnie Moore and Gary. 2) Joyce from the Spokane Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) called to say that they are working with Zion Lutheran Church at Zion Hill Cemetery. They will be restoring and preserving gravestones. She wanted representatives of the Renner, Stelting, and Westby families to contact her for their permission to work on the families' headstones. Bill contacted Karen Renner Meyer, Marc Stelting, and Ken Westby. All contacted the DAR.

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

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported the main checking account ended the month at \$7,906.09. The web hosting account ended the month at \$928.62 with a withdrawal of \$11.84 for web hosting. There were deposits of \$20. The Brickyard Day account is at \$1,945.33.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) The usual 120 print copies of the August *Mortarboard* (#148) are ready for distribution. Printable files in PDF format have been sent to

the Loon Lake Library and The Heritage Network. An online version has been uploaded to the society's website. 2) The August issue features part two of "*A Dark Reflection — 1918's Pandemic in the Clayton/Deer Park Community.*" The Notes from the Office segment contains the back-story of the society's recent acquisition of the Olsen Opera House's vintage stage curtain. Also included is a double-page image of the artifact. 3) Ten copies of the society's *Collected Newsletters Volume 43* are in print. This issue combines newsletters #146, #147 and #148 into booklet format. 4) Print Publications would be interested in images of this year's Deer Park Community float and attendant parade for inclusion in a future issue of the *Mortarboard*. We'll also need permission to print said images from the photographer(s) responsible.

Webmaster Damon Smathers reported: 1) The August issue of the *Mortarboard* has been uploaded to the website. 2) A note on the front page was added letting visitors know the Society meeting in August has been cancelled, and that the Clayton Fair has been cancelled for this year.) An "*Old Creamery*" page as well as a new "*Deer Park Class 4*" page that includes Marilyn Reilly's Crawford School pictures have been added.

Pete Coffin reported that: 1) I have been supplying Jack Hill data about the Martin Hill homestead tract (SE/4-Section 14-Township 28 North-Range 41E, ½ mile south of the Williams Valley schoolhouse site). The tract has been donated to Washington State University by the Klingenberg family and Jack has been researching the tract's history for WSU. I have given him homestead maps,

pictures of early logging in the area, *Mortarboard* and *Deer Park Union* references and Herbert Mason's diary (Mason logged on the tract in the early 1900's). 2) The *Mortarboard* Index has been updated to July 2020. 3) Melissa Silvio of Valley, WA, sent me a Mike Denuty map showing some of the early logging and mineral railroads in the southern Colville Valley. 4) In trying access publications of the Inland Empire Railway Historical Society, one of their members contacted the Society about possibly obtaining permission to republish Mike Denuty's "*The Springdale and Long Lake Railroad and Deer Park Railway Company*" (January 2011, issue 33 of the *Mortarboard*).

Mike Reiter reported: 1) Attached is the map that Mike created for a historic Deer

Park bike ride. Any input would be appreciated. To begin with the ride was designed to be a yearly (guided tour) event. But with the pandemic it will be available so people can follow it when they choose.

Our field trip to tour Chuck's tractor collection at Challenge Hill is still postponed. We are trying to figure out when we can reschedule it.

The Clayton Community Fair has been cancelled for 2020.

Our next meeting is scheduled for Saturday, September 12, 2020, at 10:00 AM at our new building.

Minutes compiled by society president Bill Sebright, acting as secretary.

— end —

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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.

Editorial, Copyright, and Reprint Concerns

Those contributing "original" materials to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society normally retain copyright to said materials while granting the *Mortarboard* and the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society durable permission to use said materials in our 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 may be requested. No compensation for materials submitted is offered or implied. All materials submitted are subject to editorial revision. Any material published as an exception to these general understandings will be clearly marked. When requests to reprint materials are received, such will be granted in almost all instances in which the society has 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 work in question. But in all instances where a request to reprint is made, it should be made to both the society and the author of the piece, and it should be made in writing (letter or email). The society considers the application of common business conventions when dealing with intellectual properties a simple means of avoiding misunderstandings.

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

From "The Coast" magazine,
April, 1907



See Yourself in Print.

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

Copyright considerations for any materials submitted are stated in the "Editorial, Copyright, and Reprint Concerns" 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.