

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

All Rights To This Material Reserved By C/DPHS

## Springdale Lime Kilns

by Wally Lee Parker

Reprint from the *Bogwen Report* — Used by Permission

On September 23rd, I received this email from Bill Sebright.

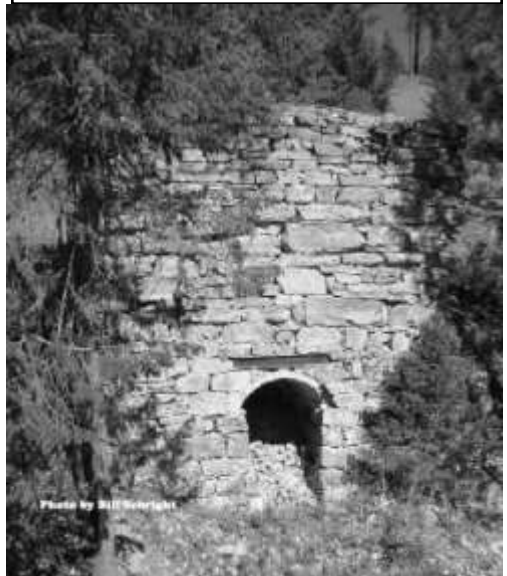
*"We (Bill and his wife, Anni) met Eve (of Loon Lake's Moose Murals Gallery) between Loon Lake and Springdale yesterday. We went to Limekiln Road and I got some pictures of the old kilns while Anni and Eve were wandering around looking for fossils. I was looking for any evidence of a connection between the brick plant at Clayton and the lime kilns.*

*"Do you know if lime was used in brick making or in making terra cotta? There seems to be no doubt there was a connection between these kilns and the Washington Brick, Lime & Manufacturing Company.*

*"I'm wondering if Wilma Calicoat or Betty Higgins would know since they are 1948 and '49 graduates of Springdale High School. I'll do some checking. I've attached one of the pictures I took."*

I responded, *"Without researching the subject, my best guess would be that lime was not normally used in the manufacture of brick and terra cotta. However, lime is the chemically reactive part of certain mortars. It's produced by burning (heating) limestone to chemically alter the rock. When water is added to the altered (burned and ground to a powder)*

*The Limekiln Hill formation north of Springdale is believed to have been deposited during the Devonian to Carboniferous periods about 416 to 299 million years ago. It was probably formed as marine sediments in the waters of the North American continental shelf after the breakup of the Rodinia supercontinent. The stone is generally white, gray, or tan meta-limestone and meta-dolomite — meaning limestone or dolomite altered by intense heat and pressure probably caused by being deeply buried at one time.*



*(Continued from page 265)*

*limestone the process reverses and the lime re-hardens into a weaker version of the original rock. Although I'm unaware of any direct use in brick making — an often complicated process requiring the attention of the company chemist — lime would be a natural fit in the product line of any brick making company because combining lime with fine sand can make the mortar used to bind brick together at a building site.*

*"Terra cotta might be a different matter. For one thing, I believe there is a connection between lime and the making of the plaster used by terra cotta factories to make molds — plasters such as plaster of Paris."*

*"According to Eddie Olsen, at one time Washington Brick & Lime had a side business selling 'land-plaster' as a soil additive. Clayton made the stuff by powdering all the old plaster molds used during its terra cotta and flowerpot manufacturing process — so there must have been a lot. I think Eddie said that the side business of selling the rehydrated plaster as a calcium additive and soil 'sweetener' didn't do all that well.*

*"I believe that the bulk of the company's lime manufacturing business was carried out in Idaho. The available data does hint that there may have been lime burning operations in the Springdale area for awhile, too — especially very early on. Some other companies were obviously doing likewise in the area, but a little caution might be in order unless some hard documentation connecting the Stevens County kilns with Washington Brick and Lime surfaces.*

*"It might be useful to look for the original limestone quarry at the Springdale site. The rock was the hard thing to transport, so the kiln was likely built near either the railroad or the quarry or both. Fuel was the other hard thing to transport — unless they were using wood, which seems likely.*

*"Can I use your photo in my newsletters, and could you give directions on how to reach the kiln shown in the photo — something a little more specific?"*

Bill replied, *"Since the kiln on the photo is on private property it would be best that anyone wanting to visit the site contact me first. It's located on a side road not far off of Highway 292 just before you get into Springdale. As well as the pictured kiln, there were big "slag" piles containing brick, lime chinks, and pieces of rocks. There are supposed to be more kilns on this property, although we didn't find them.*

*"June and Jesse Conaway were very helpful — allowing us on the property and giving us some history about the site. Jesse said there is a limestone quarry farther along the road. Jesse also said there was once a spur line to the kilns, although I saw no sign of such.*

*"The Conaways suggested we reference a book, 'The Wets and Drys of Springdale' by Rose M. Brown, which says this kiln was built by John Schriener. This book also talks about other lime kilns."*

The following material is extracted from the July 16, 1976 issue of the Spokane Daily Chronicle — from an article by Bina Luiten titled 'Springdale Hardy City.'

*"The town was founded in 1887 when Charles O. Squire and John Shriner wandered into the valley, Squire looking for timber to start a sawmill and Shriner looking for mineral deposits."*

John Schriener's (Shriner's) name appears to be spelled differently in the two accounts — the book by Rose and the article by Luiten.

*"Squire's sawmill became the first business in town, followed closely by Shriner's lime kiln."*

Luiten's article goes on to state that the "town was platted twice, November 29,

*(Continued on page 267)*

*(Continued from page 266)*

1889 by Squire and then on December 11, 1890 by Thomas D. Schofield.”

The Chronicle article states that Springdale was originally named Squire City, but that the crews laying tracks through the town for the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad in 1889 were so taken by the sight of the brook running through the heart of the village that they named the town Springdale. The year after the post office began using Springdale as the official designation for the town. It took a few more years of arguments before the matter was laid to rest. Springdale was officially incorporated late in 1903.

Washington Brick & Lime’s Clayton factory was under construction in the summer of 1893. With the rapid expansion of Spokane after the coming of the transcontinental railroad in the early 1880s, and then all the new towns growing alongside all the outgrowing spur lines, there would have been plenty of demand for both brick and lime. It should also be noted that Washington Brick and Lime was officially in business — or at least its original corporate configuration was in business — at the time Springdale was being founded in the late 1880s. In such a relatively small industrial community it’s probable that Washington Brick & Lime’s Henry Brook and Joseph Spear were well aware of Schriener’s Springdale operation — seeing him as either a source of lime or a competitor in the production of lime. Since these were all businessmen, which viewpoint they took would have depended on what was most profitable at any given moment.

About 10% of all sedimentary rock is limestone. Its creation is commonly attributed to minuscule ancient marine creatures that extract from the surrounding water the chemicals necessary to form protective shells — although there do seem to be certain inorganic processes that can, under certain circumstances, precipitate similar substances directly from seawater.

Upon the creatures’ death, their shells settled to the ocean’s bottom and, over many millennia, form deep sediments that eventually compressed into stone.

Limestone’s primary mineral is calcite — calcium carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ). And other than as building stones, limestone’s primary industrial use is in the manufacture of quicklime, mortar, cement, and concrete.

The reason for the abundance of limestone in the Springdale area and its lack around Clayton and areas to the south has to do with the overall geologic history of the local community. Although the following is very general, highly speculative, and would require confirmation as to its accuracy by a qualified geologist, below is an imaginative outline of how Springdale got its limestone and Clayton got its clay.

About one-billion years ago, Clayton was very close to the center of the vast supercontinent of Rodinia. Most likely its interior climate at that time was normally desert dry. We could assume there were vast areas of seasonal brackish lakes and large inland seas without outlet to the world ocean — essentially turning the supercontinent’s interior into a massive floodplain during the rainy season. Life on land would have been limited to a few multi-cellular forms — if that. Because of the lack of vegetation, erosion by wind and rain would have been intense, and the floodplain would have collected layer after layer of water and wind deposited silts and sands. Sedimentary rocks from the pictured Prosser Hill formation is dated from that period — as are the sedimentary rocks in the hills north of the Clayton/Deer Park area and east of Deer Lake.

On the northeast side of Prosser Hill is an extrusion of granite like material. This is probably similar in general composition to the mountains west and south of Clayton/Deer Park, and of similar age — ranging from about

*(Continued on page 257)*

*(Continued from page 255)*  
40 to 90 million years.

Around three-quarters of a billion years ago, the Rodinia supercontinent began to split in two. The spreading rift valley sliced just west of the future site of Clayton. As the continent spread, Clayton became part of the continental shelf of what would eventually become the west coast of the North American plate.

After the breakup of Rodinia another supercontinent, Pangaea, began to form. Clayton remained on the coastal shelf of this new supercontinent. It was during this under-ocean period that Springdale's limestone was formed. Then, 200 million years ago, Pangaea began to split apart with the formation of a new rift valley that would become the Atlantic Ocean. As this rift spread, North America was pushed over the globe's surface. In the process, the west coast of North America began colliding with a series of volcanic island chains. The bits of the earth's crust that these island chains floated on dove under the North American continent — raising Clayton and Springdale above sea level while the materials atop these incoming plates scraped off to become the new coastline. As this process continued through the following ages, the coastline of what would become Washington State moved hundreds of miles to the west, and both Springdale and Clayton were left high, relatively dry, and far inland.

The pressures created by these ongoing collisions of crustal oceanic plates forced the western edge of the North American continent into massive folds and raised large masses of subterranean rock through the earth's surface. From ninety to forty million years ago, granite extrusions associated with the Selkirk Mountain range rose to form the Spokane and Five Sisters Mountains groups that now enclose two sides of the Little Spokane River Basin. The overlying sedimentary rocks slid

and/or eroded into the valleys between these rising granite monoliths, and scant trace of it can now be found under the overburden covering the lower elevations of the Little Spokane River drainage basin.

Perhaps twenty million years ago, vast pools of superheated magma began to pour up through long cracks in the floor of southern Washington and adjacent areas of what would eventually become the Columbia Basin. This magma flowed outward to cover thousands upon thousands of square miles of basin floor. These sporadic flows continued for millions of years, occasionally flooding into the Little Spokane River Basin from the south, raising the floor of the basin many hundreds of feet. Eventually the displacement of magma from underneath the Columbia Basin began to depress the floor of the basin, taking the southern several hundred miles of the Selkirk Mountain range back into the earth. Only a few scattered highpoints of these mountains — the granite extrusion found on Prosser Hill for example — remain at the surface.

The natural dams created by rising lava pooled the lakes and marshes covering the Clayton/Deer Park area into which the fine silts weathering from the surrounding granite hills collected. These fine silica sands became the chemically eroded sediments that have formed a good portion of Clayton's clays.

Finally, intrusion after intrusion of glaciers crushed down from the north. These plowed and washed away surface accumulations, while the massive ice age floods alternately deposited, redistributed, or scoured away the area's unconsolidated materials.

This left Springdale's oceanic limestone outcroppings at the surface. It also left behind the sands and gravels prominent throughout the Little Spokane River Basin.

If any marine limestone remains in the Clayton area, it doubtless lies below many hun-

*(Continued on page 269)*

*(Continued from page 268)*

dreds of feet of glacial wash and volcanic flow — as it would through most if not all of the Columbia Basin to the south and southeast. While all the accumulated mineral wealth that can be derived from the intense geological activity associated with continental plate tectonics at its most violent can be found in the mineral rich counties along the northern border of the eastern part of the state, little of that wealth remains close enough to the surface to mine in the southern counties.

Since burning limestone to produce

paste mortars and calcium fertilizers is a very ancient art, it would be interesting to look at the internal structure of the kilns along Limekiln Road and compare those to other historic designs.

More research is obviously needed to properly place these unique kilns into the area's pioneer history.

---

*This sedimentary rock deposit is found on a road cut leading to the former Nike missile battery located atop Prosser Hill just southeast of the town of Four Lakes in Spokane County. Prosser Hill is listed as 2,706 feet in altitude. Since Four Lakes is listed as being at an elevation of 2,440 feet, our assumption is that the approximate altitude of this particular outcropping is between 2,500 to 2,600 feet.*

*The rock is identified as a meta-sedimentary showing mud cracks and ripple marks — which would be consistent with deposits forming in shallow lakes or along slow moving river beds and subject to periods of drying.*

*The geologic period given is middle Proterozoic, which would suggest an age of 1.6 billion to 900 million years — quite old. This would place the formation of this material sometime during the formation and consolidation of the supercontinent of Rodinia — 150 million years before the great central rift tore this supercontinent apart, leaving the Clayton/Deer Park/Loon Lake communities teetering on the very edge of the new North American continent.*



## Lime Kiln Trip By Bill Sebright

On a warm September day Eve du Bois and Anni and Bill Sebright went on Lime Kiln Way near Springdale. Anni and Eve were looking for trilobite fossils in the limestone. Bill was curious about the lime kilns.

The first place we stopped was on a side road off of Lime Kiln Way. On the uphill side of the road was what looked like a waste pile. There were chunks of rocks and brick in whitish dirt. Some of the rocks and bricks had glazed edges. They looked like they had been fired in a kiln. The first pile ran into at least two other piles or layers of slag. The waste piles were across the Sheep Creek Valley from three white rock lime kilns. The railroad runs through this valley also. A concrete abutment with the date 1929 keeps the creek from eroding under the railroad.

When we were done trying to figure out where this waste pile came from, we headed farther up Lime Kiln Way. We crossed Sheep Creek and headed up the hill. When we came to a sharp left turn, the area opened up to a flat area. The Conaway farm is located on this flat. The three kilns are located behind their horse corral.

Jesse and June Conaway were very helpful. They allowed us to take pictures of the kilns, and showed us how to get close to the kilns. They also told us about the book, THE WETS & DRYES OF SPRINGDALE, by Rose M. Brown. The book tells of John Schriener building lime kilns in the 1890s. Quoting the book, "He sold to the Washington Brick and Lime Company, with John Olsen as foreman." This leaves questions: Did he sell lime to the WB & L Company? Did he sell the kilns to the WB & L Company? But it does at least show a connection to Clayton.

The kilns are missing their chimneys. People have taken the bricks from the chimneys over the years. Rusted metal chimney liners lay between the kilns.

Limestone rocks were brought to the kilns. Pete Coffin writes, "Exactly how the limestone was processed at Springdale is not known but it might be safe to assume that the rock was being processed to make lime for cement. Limestone rocks were most likely crushed to a finer size than that mined. The fine limestone rocks were then loaded into the kilns and heated (calcined) to drive off the moisture and to generate lime that could be crushed to a powder and used as cement in concrete. In the book Geology of the Industrial Rocks and Minerals describes how cement made from limestone was developed about 290 years ago in England (Bates, 1960, p. 158-161) and how it is made in the modern world."

There is more lime in mortar than cement. The lime makes the mortar smoother and causes it stick to the trowel and brick better.

There are more kilns near Jepson Road north of Springdale. We plan to keep looking for the other kilns. We will also keep looking for connections between the lime kilns at Springdale and the Brick Plant in Clayton.

We are also looking into the possibility of Springdale lime being used by the Deer Park Artificial Stone Company. The Sanborn Insurance Map book published in 1915 shows the Deer Park Artificial Stone Company having a lime hopper. There were no other lime sources close to Deer Park. Metaline Falls would have been too far to bring lime by wagon in the early 1900s.

## An Eagle has landed

Bob Clouse, C/DPHS Webmaster has been shepherding the progress of the Eagle. It has been moved from its perch at Geiger Field to storage for the winter, courtesy Mr. Jim Knight of Knight Construction.



**Bob Clouse watches as the Eagle is cut from its base.**

*“This 9 ft tall, 8 ft wide Eagle was sculptured, molded, fired and assembled at the Washington Brick & Lime Terra Cotta Plant in Clayton, Washington about 1915. It perched on the National Guard Armory in Spokane, WA until 1976 when it was removed and placed at its new roost at Spokane’s Geiger Field. Because of extensive revamping, the National Guard awarded possession to us, the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society. This is the Mighty Eagle’s tale.”*

The above is quoted from [www.claytondeerparkhistoricalsociety.com/](http://www.claytondeerparkhistoricalsociety.com/). Go there for the story and photos and stand by for more in our future issues.

## Leno Prestini Show—August 2010 Clayton—Colville—Loon Lake

Many adventures mark the time and life of Leno Prestini and his friends.

Leno’s unusual and exciting life is witness to the history of the Depression, WW II, and post war to 1964. Batistia, his brother, wrote his memories as well as Chuck Stewart and others. The Heritage Network is documenting the life and times with interviews and photos. Leno did little writing, but opened his heart and soul to all through his paintings. In August of 2010 all the stories, interviews, and paintings concerning the life of Leno Prestini will be available for viewing.

The Heritage Network is presenting three congruent shows in August 2010. Stevens County Historical Society will be showing all of Leno’s paintings and sketches and memorabilia in their collection August 7-22. Loon Lake Museum will be showing their murals, paintings, and memorabilia. Clayton will present Leno’s life as a Terra Cotta modeler, paintings available, and information about the Clayton plant of Washington Brick Lime and Sewer Pipe Co of Spokane. Clayton and Loon Lake will open their collections on August 14,15,21,22.

## “Z CANYON Burton Stewart Billy Jarrett Leno Prestini 1958” By Chuck Stewart

This is the story behind Leno’s painting. Z Canyon is a tight place near the Canadian border where the Pend Oreille River gets squeezed between granite walls to less than twenty feet

(Continued from  
page 271)

wide. At the same time it folds over on itself to make two right-angle bends in a distance of a few hundred yards. The turbulence in the narrows is so intense and so large in scale that the whole river boils up and down ten or



**Bridge across Z canyon, photo ca 1939**

twenty feet every few seconds. You can hear huge boulders bounding along the bottom in the current a hundred feet below the surface. It is said that Z Canyon could peel large drift logs and grind them down to half their original diameter. Some might not come out at all. Above the canyon is a powerful eddy with a whirlpool in its center so powerful it could up-end a 50-foot fir log and swallow it whole.



**Leno at the gold claim above Z-Canyon ca  
1937**

hilarating sight that drew our family north on many a Sunday drive in the 1950s and 60s. It was three hours from Loon Lake to Metaline, then ten miles up a dirt road to a two-mile trail that led to a place we could look down into the canyon. There were big old rusty cables draped over the edge at the highest point and an equally rusty old boiler across the river on a ledge near the water far below. Some outfit had lowered the boiler and other machinery down the cliff on the cables to drill a tunnel under the river in the 1890s. I don't know what they were looking for, but what they left behind made it an interesting place for a kid. Dad and I used to talk of climbing down the cables hand-over-hand to see what we could see. But I guess the thought of the climb back up kept us from trying it. We'd always end up at the end of the trail where a rickety wooden bridge used to cross the narrows, watching in awe as the roaring water surged and boiled.

In the 1930s, my Dad, Burton Stewart, and his best friend, Leno Prestini, had a gold claim on the Pend Oreille River just upstream from the

*Continued on page 273)*

Some say the same pieces of flotsam s t a y e d trapped in the Big Eddy for years.

Z Canyon was truly a f e a r s o m e place. It is now covered by the backwaters of Boundary Dam but it was an ex-

*Photos by Chuck Stewart*



Photo by Chuck Stewart



**Bill Jarrett and Leno scouting rapids ca  
1958**

*(Continued from page 272)*

Big Eddy. They never found much gold that I know of, but they came to know Z Canyon. It commanded a powerful fascination that kept drawing them back. About 1956 or '57, Dad and Leno somehow got an idea that it would be fun to run the river through the canyon. A young man named Billy Jarrett, whom I never met, also got involved.

They well knew it would take a special boat to survive what huge drift logs couldn't. Leno's concept was a cigar-shaped vessel made of truck and tractor tire inner-tubes held together with steel pipes running end-to-end. That way it wouldn't matter if you turned upside down

because there would be no "up" or "down" side. And water could wash right through it so the boat would never get swamped. I remember they got hold of a bunch of big inner tubes and laid them out on the lawn to see how the boat would look. But I guess they were afraid of getting trapped inside all those pipes and they never built it. The effort was not wasted. We kids had fun with the inner tubes in the lake for many years.

I think Dad was in favor of a more conventional rubber inflatable life raft and bought a big yellow military surplus version. I remember it even had a little pocket labeled "FLARES" which I was disappointed to find empty. I believe they tested the bare raft using paddles in the Spokane river through the Bowl and Pitcher and Devil's Toenail. They also took me and my friend Jimmy Lewis on a much tamer ride down the Little Spokane. That trip brought up the need for some kind of splash shield and suggested that bow-and-stern sweeps might be better than paddles. The resulting design is what you see in the painting.

Sometime in 1958, the time came to do what they had planned, but what they also feared. I cried long and hard with disappointment when Dad told me I couldn't go along. But I guess I'm glad I stayed home. As consolation, Leno offered to take me and Dad on a hike down to the base of Pee Wee Falls which we did a few weeks later, but that's another story.

They put the boat in at the old gold claim and made it past the Big Eddy OK. But before they entered the canyon itself, they foundered in some huge standing waves, hit a rock and broke the bow sweep. They just barely made it to shore with some spare paddles at a place they were able to hike back out. After deflating the raft and packing it out to the road, they

*Continued on page 274)*



**“Z CANYON  
Burton Stewart Billy Jarrett Leno Prestini 1958”  
By Leno Prestini**

*Courtesy Stevens County Historical Society*

*(Continued from page 273)*

all went down to see the narrows one last time. After imagining the frail yellow boat in that raging water, they were very thankful they broke the oar and were saved from certain drowning or worse.

This event is what Leno painted. The boat, half full of water, has just hit the rock and the crew is realizing they are no match for old Neptune who stands behind the rock on the lower left stirring the river with a log. Leno is

trying to get the bow sweep back in the water, Billy Jarrett in the black hat is about to fall overboard, and Dad is doing his best to control the boat with the stern sweep.

My wife and I along with my sister, Susan took up expedition rafting and, in 1986, took Dad down the lower Salmon River. The Salmon River rapids are big and some are even a little dangerous. But I think Dad knew that he and his friends had faced a much more formidable challenge thirty years before in Z Canyon.

## Clayton/ Deer Park Historical Society Minutes, December, 2009

In attendance: Bill Sebright, Mark Wagner, Sharon Clark, Warren Nord, Lorraine Nord, Pete Coffin, Bob Clouse, Mary Clouse, Dick Dyck, Kristy Dyck, Sue Rehms, Ella Jenkins, Lonnie Jenkins, Kay Parkin, Marilyn Reilly, Lorraine Ball, Jeff Lilly, Robert C. Lemley, Florene Moore, Margie Burdega

Society president Bill Sebright called the meeting to order December 12, 2009 at 09:00 AM.

Mark Wagner reported that there is \$1,663.54 in checking. Account activity---None.

Grace Hubal is at a family wedding in Colorado this weekend. Mark volunteered to fill in.

Sharon Clark, Editor, passed out the Mortarboard for December. Pete's article on the Historic Deer Park City Center was featured, Sharon said anyone wishing to contribute articles is welcome. We need more authors!

Bob Clouse, Webmaster, reports we had a new record of 2,010 hits for November. We received an email from Munich Germany – they wanted to use a picture from our website. Specifically they wanted a picture of the Hecla Mine.

Eagle Report: Bob Clouse has conducted research. In 1907 the Armory was built in Spokane, later the Armory contracted with Clayton Terra Cotta to build a large Eagle Statue. The Eagle is now at Geiger Field. Bob passed out pictures of the statue past and present. The statue will have to be moved from its present location. The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society has been granted ownership of the statue. The task now is to move the statue to Clayton. Knight Construction has offered to contribute the equipment – CDPHS will need to pay labor charges to move the Eagle to Clayton. The Eagle will need to be

moved in one piece. The folks at Geiger Field said we have until December 31 to move it. Possible locations in Clayton are by the Grange Hall and the Clayton Drive In. The Grange will be contacted for input. Bob will talk to Randy and Taffy Long. Vandalism is a concern at any location. Marilyn Reilly offered to store the Eagle until a permanent location is found.

A discussion on costs that will be approved by the Society from its Treasury: Grace Hubal, Mark Wagner, and Jeff Lilly have pledged \$100 to help with costs. Florene Moore made a motion to authorize treasury funds to get the Eagle moved. Jeff Lilly seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Bill Sebright reported on historical Stevens County Directories from 1909-10, 1912-13, and 1916-17.

Also dues are \$20.00 per person for annual membership and a roster has been developed for bookkeeping. Dues will start January 1, 2010.

Wally Parker, previous editor, has requested CDPHS board of directors sign a release to allow him to use his previous articles of work in the future. The release has been signed.

Marilyn Reilly has brought a picture of what the future Catholic Church in Deer Park will look like.

Bill passed around pictures of the moving of the Trysil Lutheran Church in 1949. The steeple was removed for the move. Zion Lutheran has contacted Bill to answer questions on the process of getting the Church building on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Moving and remodeling the building will make it harder to qualify. Bill

*(Continued on page 276)*

(Continued from page 275)

has sent pictures to Michael Houser in Olympia. He is an advisor in the process.

Sandy from Winter Fest called and asked if the CDPHS would like to have a booth at the event – they will waive the \$15 fee. The display would be at the Civic Center. It was discussed and we will have a booth. Winter Fest is January 23, 2010. The display will be from 9 AM to 2:30 PM.

Jason Hubal is having a Christmas Party from 10:30 AM to 3:30 PM today.

Bill went to LLHS to take pictures of the Washington Brick and Lime payroll book from 1920 to 1933. Karen Meyer and he used The Heritage Network's camera and copy stand. He is having trouble getting the files changed to show up on his computer.

Next meeting is January 9, 2010

Meeting adjourned at 10:03.

Respectfully submitted by Mark Wagner, acting Secretary

Special Thanks to this month's volunteer proofreaders — Chuck Stewart, Grace Hubal, Bill Sebright

## Editorial Policy Regarding Correcting Errors and/or Omissions

Information published here is compiled from many sources, including personal memories. It is often difficult or impossible to verify such recollections through outside documentation. Our editorial policy toward the veracity of personal recollections tends toward the casual – since little harm is normally done by such errors. But our editorial process also invites public review and input regarding the accuracy of the information we publish, and when such review either suggests or reveals errors or items open to dispute our “Letters” department will act as a forum allowing the airing of such disagreements in an effort to ascertain the truth and correct any probable or demonstrated errors. We also believe it's important that such disagreements be recorded, even if they can't be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

We encourage everyone to submit any arguments as to fact to the editor in writing — since the written form reduces the chance of further misunderstandings. As is standard policy, all letters will be edited for spelling, word usage, clarity, and — if necessary — contents. If advisable, the editor will confer directly with the letter writers to insure that everyone's comments and corrections are submitted in a literate, polite, and compelling manner — as best suits the editorial image of this society's publications.

## Society Want Ads

**WANTED:** Leno Prestini artwork. If you have or have access to any paintings, sketches, or sculptures created by Clayton artist Leno Prestini please contact the Society. We would like to feature either the original artwork or photos of the same at next year's Prestini Project

showing. For security reasons, the current owners of the materials may remain anonymous if that is their wish.

**WANTED:** Photos of local summer events such as the Old Settlers Picnic and Clayton Days. The photos can be old or new as long as the

submitter includes a caption for the photos and has the authority to permit reproduction of the image in the Society's publications or on the Society's website.

**WANTED.** Your family's story of settlement and early days in Clayton/Deer Park area.

## Society Contacts

C/DPHS, Box 293, Clayton, WA 99110

Bill Sebright, society president — (sebrightba@wildblue.com)

Bob Clouse, webmaster — (ramclouse@q.com)

Sharon Clark, editor — (sharonclark@centurytel.net)