

The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society is a group of individuals dedicated to the preservation of the history of the area just north of Spokane, Washington. The Society collects oral, literary, and pictorial history to publish and otherwise make accessible to the public.

The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society meets on the second Saturday of each month at 9 AM. We gather at the Clayton Drive-In, located just off Highway 395 on Railroad Ave.

THE

CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mortarboard

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SAGA OF THE LOON LAKE COPPER MINE

PETER COFFIN

Free — Take One

INTRODUCTION

The history of the Loon Lake Copper Mine is typical of many other western copper mines. As with many other mines the Loon Lake Copper mine followed the sequence of discovery, slow development, boom times and then bust as the ore body was mined out. The mine site is located in approximately the center of Section 33-Township 31 North-Range 41 East WM about two miles northwest of Deer Lake and approximately one mile northeast of United States Highway #395. It was on the north bank of Grouse Creek across the valley from the present Solokar Road In the early summer of approximately 1886 a Spokane Falls saloon owner named “Jack” Squire packed up his prospecting equipment and



Figure 1: Possible tailings from the Loon Lake Copper Mine on Grouse Creek. This photograph was taken on February 20, 2012, from Solokar Road. (Peter Coffin February 2012 photograph)

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camping material and set out on his annual prospecting adventure. He left his business in the care of others as he had done for several years to seek his fortune. His early years had been spent in many mining boom camps and had seen several prospectors become wealthy¹. This year Jack Squire traveled northward from Spokane Falls and when he returned in the fall he had collected some of the finest copper ore seen in the city. The claim was located in a thickly wooded area about 6 miles north of Loon Lake. As Jack was not a miner he let his claims lapse for lack of development.

INITIAL INCORPORATION

In 1891 the prospect's surface showings of "gelatinous" leached copper and chalcopryrite (CuFeS₂) were found by A. W. Kemp and his partner, George Komar who were traveling north to the Colville mining area. In 1892 or 1893 Kemp and Komar, along with the aid of veteran mining engineer L. K. Armstrong, organized the Kemp-Komar Copper Company with a capitalization of 1,000,000 dollar shares. Raising money for a copper mine was difficult and the prospect was shown to Spokane mining magnate "Patsy" Clark, who summered at Loon Lake. He took an option on the property and began development work driving a tunnel about 100 feet into the hillside. Clark was an astute businessman and discovered after digging the tunnel that the section containing the mine's mineral rights were owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad. He made many attempts to acquire the mineral rights from the railroad but finally gave it up and discontinued development work.

The mine remained idle until 1895 or 1896 (apparently after title to the claim was obtained) when Spokane hardware store owner George T. Crane and noted mining engineer Frank C. Loring of Toronto proposed to Kemp and Komar that if they would raise their company's capitalization to \$1,500,000 they would take the additional \$500,000 in shares and use the proceeds in devel-

opment work. The offer was accepted and work began with deepening Clark's original shaft (now named the Crane Shaft) to 200 feet and then drifting a shaft 251 feet easterly from it. The funds raised were completely used up for this development although four or five carloads of ore were shipped to the smelter. At that time copper was worth \$0.12 per pound and at that time hauling and smelting charges ran to \$15.00 per ton.

The Crane-Loring management just missed discovering the finest ore body that would be found in the mine. Had they continued the eastern drift another twenty inches they would have uncovered a rich body of chalcocite (Cu₂S) that was later intensively mined. As they had run out of money the mine was inactive from 1900 to 1915 and almost forgotten.

In late 1915 copper was selling for record prices due to the impending European World War. George Crane began negotiations for re-organizing the Kemp-Komar Company to provide money for more systematic development. As a result of this re-organization the Loon Lake Copper Company was incorporated with 1,500,000 shares of stock at a per-share par value of \$0.25. One share of Loon Lake Copper Company was exchanged for two shares of Kemp-Komar stock thus leaving one half of the new stock in the treasury.

New work began with the discovery of the rich chalcocite (Cu₂S) vein which contained streaks of covelite (CuS) (an indigo-blue copper mineral containing almost 50% copper). Rail car loads of ore were shipped to the British Columbia smelters contained copper percentages ranging from nearly 6% to over 23%.

Eight to ten men were employed in mining, a shaft house and living quarters were built along with a hoist and drill air compressors. A. W. Kemp was the superintendent; Evan Morgan of Loon Lake
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was the General Manager. At this time Judge George Turner (former Washington State United States Senator) was president, A. W. Kemp was Vice-President with Frank Crane as Secretary¹.

CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT

Mining continued from 1915 through 1917. A new shaft and stopes had been dug into seams of white quartzite containing chalcopyrite (CuFeS₂) ore. Assays of values up to 61% copper (up to 11% native copper) had been recorded with car load lots averaging about 20%. At this time about 35 to 40 men were employed and four teams of horses were used to daily haul three tons of ore from the mine ore bins to the railroad for shipment to the smelter. Things were going so well that the Loon Lake Copper Company declared a dividend of \$0.01 per share, or \$12,917, payable on September 10, 1917, to owners of record on September 1, 1917².

A NEW COMPANY ENTERS THE AREA

In late summer 1917 Spokane Copper Company, Limited, was incorporated to acquire claims about 3500 feet from Loon Lake Copper Company's mine. The new company was capitalized with 1,000,000 shares of stock with a par value of \$0.10 per share. Out of that capitalization 600,000 shares were issued. The property acquired included the patented Wonder claim (from H. R. Pope of Loon Lake) and two located claims, the Juno-Wonder Extension and the Zenith Fraction, all comprising about 30 acres.

Officers of this new company were Bob Mabry, president; D. K. McDonald, vice-president, Edward A. Moye, secretary-treasurer with J. S. Ramage and James Dillard as directors³.

STOCKHOLDER SQUABBLE

From newspaper reports it seems that a scheduled annual stockholders meeting had been allowed to pass without a meeting. An informal meeting of dissatisfied stockholders was held to look into the affairs of the company in early July 1918. An investigating committee was formed to look into the affairs of the company and a written report was issued critical of the management but not of the mine itself. The problem was centered on the purchase of a quarter section of land adjoining the mine on a contract sale from the Phoenix Lumber Company by Crane, Kemp and Morgan. This contract had been allowed to expire and on October 24, 1916, George T. Crane (the largest stockholder in the Loon Lake Copper Company) had revived the contract eliminating the names of Kemp and Morgan. Kemp apparently profited considerably from this transaction.

Because of this stockholder disagreement the mine ceased operations with Kemp keeping the mine free from water and in good condition for future operations. Officers in October 1918 were: president-George Turner; vice-president-A. W. Kemp; secretary-treasurer-Frank C. Crane; with trustees: Evan Morgan, E. K. Erwin, P. J. Nevin, and Alfred de-Voto. The insurgent stockholders were A. W. Kemp, P. J. Nevin, J. O. Kultzer (of Valley) and F. E. Parks (of Deer Park)⁴.

NEW OWNERSHIP

On October 15, 1918, the members of the board of directors resigned in a stockholders meeting. The new board of directors was predominantly from Boston and represented the Boston capital that had largely financed the operations. A bond issue of \$90,000 bearing an 8% interest rate was authorized to buy and install new milling and ore flotation equipment.

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The company pressed a lawsuit against Crane, Morgan and Kemp for restitution of 250,000 shares of stock conveyed to them for the payment of the quarter section of land adjoining the original holdings to the west.

The deeper ore concentration in the mine has changed from the rich near-surface deposits and was estimated to average 2 1/2% to 3% copper with about 1/2 ounce of silver per ton. It was thought that the mine would develop into a “large low grade property with a long successful future.” Speculation was printed that the vein being mined might connect with a Chelwah United Copper

System and could be developed into a very large mining operation⁷.

RECEIVERSHIP

In late December of 1919 the Loon Lake Copper Company passed into receivership following suspension of all operations earlier in the month. The application to appoint a receiver was made by Holley, Mason & Company, a local hardware dealer who had been unable to collect a relatively small amount. Other heavy creditors included Standard Oil Company, Union Iron Works, and M. Kultzer, a general merchant of Valley, Washington.

An extensive amount of new equipment included a \$45,000 flotation plant, a new sawmill, a new generator set, an Ottumwa hoist, and a six drill Ingersoll-Rand compressor. It was thought that about \$75,000 was raised by the bond sale of 1918. The production of the mine from June to early Decem-

ber 1919 was 14 cars of concentrate worth an average of \$1200 per car. By simple arithmetic the mine produced just over \$16,000 of gross income in that 6 month period⁸.



Figure 2: New mill at the Loon Lake Copper mine built in the summer of 1919⁵.

By April of 1920 it was reported that “Tentative Plans for Resumption are Being Considered”⁹. A plan to donate the remaining bonds to be sold for approximately \$30,000 to retire the indebtedness estimated to be \$18,000. It was thought that the bondholders would approve this plan rather than allow the property to be sold. C. J. Kemp expressed

an opinion that the cause of the debt problem was milling ore with copper percentages below 1%.

Again in 1926 rumors of reviving the mine were published. Apparently Evan Morgan and a small group of Spokane and Deer Park men had purchased the property. Plans were being made to unwater the mine and ship a carload of ore¹⁰.

In 1927, more mining was reported by president Evan Morgan¹¹. However, it was reported in 1969 that except for a small shipment in 1952, production ended in 1920 (Miller, 1969, p. 6). In his 1969 report Miller estimated that a total of 7317 tons of ore was processed yielding over 622,000 pounds of copper, 532 ounces of silver and 25 ounces of gold. With copper valued at about \$0.15 per pound in the period of 1915 to 1920, the total value of minerals mined was valued at \$125,000 gross. That amount

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did not cover expenses for machinery and labor costs let alone provide an actual profit.

GEOLOGY OF THE ORE DEPOSIT

Most of the ore was mined from a 200 foot long and 500 foot deep pay zone within a 4- 20-foot wide quartz vein (Hunting, 1956, p.99). Hunting de-

scribed the ore was located in a quartz vein contained in an argillite (Striped Peak Formation in the Addy Quartzite) that ranged from 4 to 20 feet wide. The known pay zone was 200 feet long and 500 feet deep (Derky, et al, 1990, p. 462). From the map it appears that this ore vein was associated with a near vertical fault system (Figures 3 and 4) along which

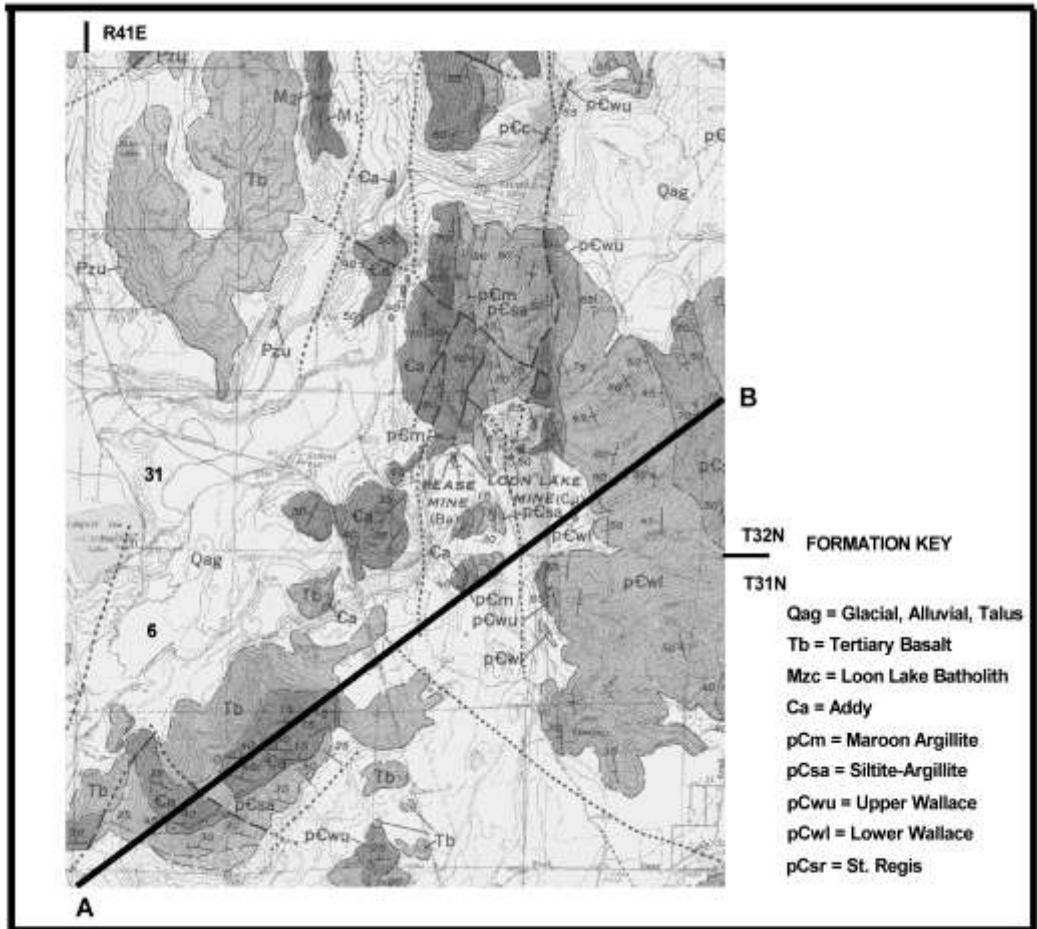


Figure 3: Geologic map of the area surrounding the Loon Lake Copper Mine. (Modified From Geologic Map GM-6, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines and Geology)

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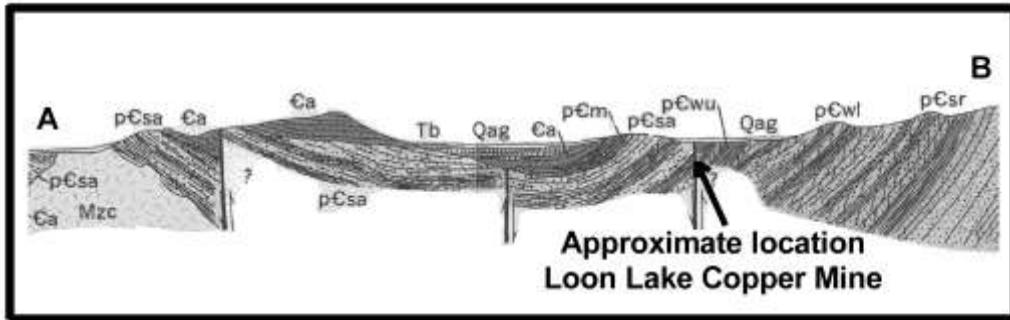


Figure 4: Southwest to northeast cross-section A-B across Loon Lake Copper mine area. (Modified From Geologic Map GM-6, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mines and Geology)

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mineral bearing fluids rose from deep igneous intrusives, possibly the Loon Lake Batholith.

The near-surface ore was composed of secondarily enriched azurite ($\text{Cu}(\text{CO}_2)\text{-(OH)}_2$, a deep blue colored mineral), malachite ($\text{Cu}_2(\text{CO}_3)\text{-(OH)}_2$, a bright green mineral) and cuprite (Cu_2O , a red colored mineral). Below the secondary zone the primary mineral was chalcopyrite (CuFeS_2 , a deep brass colored mineral) associated with pyrite (FeS_2 , a brass yellow mineral known as “fools gold”) (Weaver, 1920, p. 218).

CONCLUSION

The continued existence of the Loon Lake Copper Mine, as with all mines, depended on a source of metal bearing minerals whose value exceeded the costs of extracting the metals. It appears that the copper mineral concentration declined as the mine was deepened and that the costs to extract the copper from the ore exceeded the value of the copper itself. All that is left of the Loon Lake Copper

Mine is a few tailings piles in the valley of Grouse Creek (Figure 1) and the story of how they came to be there.

NOTES

1. *Northwest Mining Truth*, September 15, 1916. Article contains an extensive description of the discovery and a picture of an early cook tent.
2. *Northwest Mining Truth*, August 16, 1917, p. 7-8. Article contains pictures of loading bins, the boarding house and office building. Comments about a possible huge reserve.
3. *Northwest Mining Truth*, August 16, 1917, p. 16.
4. *Northwest Mining Truth*, October 3, 1918, p. 8. A discussion of the problems

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- the dissident stockholders had with the officers of the company.
5. *Northwest Mining Truth*, January 8, 1920. This photograph of the mine-mill complex is on page 4.
 6. *Northwest Mining Truth*, December 2, 1918, p. 4.
 7. *Northwest Mining Truth*, September 3, 1919, p. 5.
 8. *Northwest Mining Truth*, January 3, 1920, p. 4.
 9. *Northwest Mining Truth*, April 2, 1920, p. 3.
 10. *Mining Truth*, November 1, 1926, p. 27.
 11. *Mining Truth*, June 1, 1927, p. 14

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- Miller, F. K., 1969, *Preliminary geologic map of the Loon Lake Quadrangle, Stevens and Spokane Counties, Washington*: Washington Department of Natural Resources-Division of Mines and Geology, Geologic Map GM-6, 7 p.
- Hunting, M. T., 1956, *Inventory of Washington minerals, Pt. 3-Metallic Minerals*: Washington Division of Mines and Geology Bull. 37, 428 p.
- Weaver, E. E., 1920, *The mineral resources of Stevens County*: Washington Geological Survey Bull. 20, 350 p.

GUY H. RICE

EDITORS NOTE:

This is one of a series of articles about people of the Deer Park district. It is published to better acquaint you with those who helped to make Deer Park.

Toby Trotter, for fifteen years his pen, usually soft, humorous and friendly, sometimes hard and biting, but always honest, kept the people of Deer Park informed on the current topics of the day.

Guy H. Rice, minister, journalist, printer and civic minded citizen, first saw the light of day February 12, 1870 in the town of Durand, Wisconsin. Like another American, who shares his birthday his life has been spent in an earnest attempt to help his less fortunate fel-

low men. His mother died when he was only eleven months old, and his father took a soldiers homestead in south western Minnesota. Hard luck dogged the family's footsteps. The grasshopper plague of 1876 and '78 caused them to lose the place, and they moved to Sauk Center, Minnesota, where young Guy received his grade and high school education.

Upon graduation from high school, he felt that the profession of law was his natural bent, but after two years of study he gave it up

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to enter the Chicago Theological Seminary to study for the ministry.

In 1896 he was ordained in Red Cliff, Colorado where he took charge of Congregational work in Eagle County with six appointments. From there he went to Springfield, Minnesota for two years then to Newcastle, Nebraska for two more years. It was on February 14, 1899 while at Newcastle that he married Cora A. Johnson, a Springfield girl. For the next seven years he held pastorates in Julesburg, Colorado, and Arlington and Red Cloud, Nebraska, finally coming to Spokane 33 years ago come September. Since that time he has never been outside of the Inland Empire.

After coming west he preached variously at Orchard Prairie, Newport, Corbin Park, and Garden Springs churches in Spokane, Colville, Rosalia and Malden and, in 1922, Deer Park. For fifteen years he served faithfully as pastor of the Open Door Congregational Church here, and his last sermon in that church celebrated the completion of forty years of service as a minister.

Besides being a minister, Rice was also a publisher and a newspaper man of no mean

ability. His first venture in this field was as an assistant in an office when he was just out of high school.

He dabbled along at the work from time to time, finally buying the newspaper in Malden, Washington and operating it during the World War. In 1923 he purchased the *Deer Park Union* from W. W. Giles and his work since that time hardly needs commenting on.

At the age of sixty nine he finally sold the paper to retire, but managed to be appointed city Clerk during the term of A. M. Wood as mayor. He was president of the Deer Park Commercial Club and an active member of the Masonic Lodge. This of course well mixed in between literally hundreds of marriages, funerals and what have you.

He claims that he is a very common fellow – never been in jail, never rode in an airplane or ocean going vessel, but he is a good fisherman which makes him a regular fellow in the largest fraternity in the world.

(This article was published on the front page of the May 18, 1939, *Deer Park Union* under the column name “Who’s Who In Our District”. The writer of this column is not named.)

More about Rev G. H. Rice

Reverend Guy Herbert Rice remained in the office of City Clerk until his unexpected death, August 19, 1950, at his Loon Lake cabin.

“In August 1946, Rev. Rice celebrated his 50th anniversary of his Ordination and on February 19, 1949, he and Mrs. Rice celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.”

“Rev. Rice is survived by his widow, Cora, and daughter Alice, at the home; two other daughters: Mrs. H.J. (Marion) Kahlin of Pasco and Mrs.

Clyde (Jean) Kerr of Thompson Falls, Mont.” *Deer Park Union*, Thursday, August 24, 1950

I, personally, don’t remember Rev. Rice but I remember Alice Rice as my Sunday School teacher, high school gym, and chemistry teacher. And I remember Marion Kahlin as the choir director and organist at the Deer Park Open Door Congregational Church.

Sharon Clark, editor

Letters to the Editor

I received two letters from Peter Coffin, vice president of the "Society" and a frequent contributor to this newsletter. He finds that some errors have crept into our publications, as he details below.

Please contact him or myself if you know the answers to his questions. Also, please write to me, if you see any other possible errors within our publications.

Sharon Clark, Editor

Letters from Peter Coffin, P.O. Box 895, Deer Park, WA 99006, March 27, 2012 to Ms. Sharon Clark, Editor CDPHS Mortarboard, P.O. Box 1348, Medical Lake, WA 99022

Letter #1

Today in the Deer Park Yokes Food Store I met Charles and Jewel Duncan. I asked them if they knew who built the stave silo (A Lonely Silo, Mortarboard, Issue 43, p. 546548, November 2011) on their property north of Clayton at the corner of Cowan and Whittier Roads. They said that they didn't, but that the smaller roofed building indeed had been the top of the silo and that it had been the cover for a well that was now not used and caving-in. The isolated silo had been attached to a large barn that had been demolished.

*Sincerely,
Peter Coffin*

Letter #2

It is evident that nearly exhaustive research needs to be done to properly document historic information written in the Clayton-Deer Park Historical Society's Mortarboard. I have found an error in the article, "The Lost Bell" (Mortarboard, Issue 42, p.

517-520, October 2011). There were rumors that the school bell described in this article was not moved from the old wooden school building to the new (1922) grade school. A society member mentioned that he thought that the bell that had been in the "new" grade school possibly came from the Lost Springs school house or a local grange hall and I ignored this information.

Evidence documenting this error can be found on the front page of the September 14, 1922, issue of the Deer Park Union in an article entitled, "School Bell No Longer Calls Kiddies To School". This article describes how the bell in the wooden building had been carefully taken down and stored on the lot while the new school (present administration building) was being built. When the bell was to be installed in the new building it could not be found. In addition to this article a short clip on page 32 of the July 2008 Settler's Edition Supplement also describes the bell as having gone missing.

Perhaps someone has information as to where the present bell in the new grade school east of the present high school came from.

I encourage any and all that have any questions about articles appearing in the Mortarboard to write in their questions so corrections can be made.
*Sincerely,
Peter Coffin*

Loon Lake Historical Society

The Old Schoolhouse, 4000 Colville Road, Loon Lake, WA

**will be open Saturdays, 10 - 2,
beginning April 7, 2012**

Opening on Tuesday nights will resume on May 1, from 6 - 8 p.m.

Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society will exhibit there April thru June

We have been invited by Karen Meyer of the Loon Lake Historical Society to set up displays in the basement of the Old Schoolhouse, 4000 Colville Road, April through June. The Old Schoolhouse museum will be opening on Saturday, April 7, from 10AM–2PM. A member from our Society will be there each Saturday during their open hours. We will have quite a large area downstairs to show our displays. The Einar Berg tools should be ready for display by then. And we

will have room to display most of our exhibits.

Karen suggested that we also have our display there in June. Many more people will be able to see the display during the Loonsday Walk. We will have a member present Saturdays and Tuesday nights in June.

Tell everyone to come and see. We are most fortunate to have this relationship with the Loon Lake Historical Society and the Heritage Network to which we both belong.

Clayton/ Deer Park Historical Society Minutes — March 10, 2012

In attendance: Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Don Reiter, Mary Jo Reiter, Karen Meyer, Warren Nord, Mark Wagner, Betty Burdette, Marilyn Reilly, Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Lonnie Jenkins, Ella Jenkins, Bill Sebright, Penny Hutten, Mike Reiter, Roberta Reiter, Sue Rehms, Roxanne Camp, Lorretta Hall Greiff, Marie Morrill, Don Ball, Lorraine Ball, Carol Walter, Duane Costa, Bob Clouse, Kay Parkin, Bob Gibson.

Society president, Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. 1) He received an email from Suzanne Keith in Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada. She has sent us a photo album which was her mother's. It is from 1913 and has at least 45 photos, mostly of Deer Park. The album arrived March 3 and was passed around. 2) Marie Morrill contacted Bill inquiring about Deer Park's City Hall. She is going to write a paper for a college

class about the building when it was a high school. Bill arranged a tour of the building including the top floor which is not used. The top floor is unchanged from when it was a high school and junior high. 3) Bill talked to Tom Taylor about the Eagle. Tom will take a look to see what needs to be done for the part that is peeling. 4) He passed around a hard copy of our insurance policy.

Treasurer, Mark Wagner reported that there is \$3,095.67 in the main checking account. There were \$292.00 in deposits (One for \$262.00 and one for \$30.00). Two checks were written. One was for \$689.18 for insurance and one for \$157.84 to Sharon Clark for Mortarboard supplies. The shadow account for web hosting had \$244.50 with a \$10.95 withdrawal for the monthly web hosting fee.

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**Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society
Newsletter — Issue # 48 (April) — 2012**

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Secretary, Grace Hubal reported: 1) Grace sent thank you letters to Darryl Click, Don and Mary Jo Reiter, and Cliff and Karen Meyer for their generous donations. 2) She bought and delivered flowers to Sharon Clark.

Vice President, Pete Coffin reported: 1) He has as appointment on March 22nd at 10:00 AM in Seattle with AlphaCine to order cleaning and digitization of the Reiters' Arcadia Orchards 35mm film. 2) He has been working on papers about the Loon Lake Copper Mine, Rural Post Offices, and Arcadia Orchard smudge pots. 3) Pete made a DVD of the Reiter section 27 Abstract of Title and a CD of the Roxanne Camp's Lumber Mill Auction Brochure. 4) He visited Ramer & Assoc. Surveying business (Lawrence Benson) looking for original maps of the Arcadia Orchard. He was asked if he would be willing to give a talk to a meeting of the Inland Empire Association of Land Surveyors, Inland Empire Chapter on the contribution of surveying on local history in the north Spokane County area. He will prepare an outline and get back to them. 5) He also visited the Spokane County Engineer's office and was able to see the cache of original Arcadia Orchard maps in their basement and get a print of the work map for Section 2-T28N-R42EWM covering Deer Park and the area of Main Street underlain by the Low Line Canal.

Print Editor, Sharon Clark emailed her report: This month's Mortarboard #47 was delivered into Grace Hubal's hands in Spokane. Sharon passed her the newsletters and she gave Sharon a vase of beautiful flowers and a birthday card from members of the Society. Thanks to all of you. We met for breakfast and visited Bob Clouse in his neat apartment at Lilac Plaza.

This newsletter has Pete Coffin's article "The Deer Park Post Office"; "Gus and Sarah Bernice Olson" submitted by Bill Sebright; "Aloysius Bishop", a biography reprinted from the June 1, *Deer Park Union* and "More About the Bishop

Family" that I extracted from various sources. Pete extracted eleven other biographies of early business men in Deer Park. We plan to print them in future Mortarboards and would like additional information about them. If you have any stories about any of these men, we would ask you to submit them to be printed with the biography.

Sharon is attending a workshop today at the Spokane Public Library courtesy of EWGS presented by two men from the Ulster Historical Foundation in Northern Ireland.

Webmaster Penny Hutten reported: 1) The old website:

"www.ClaytonDeerParkHistoricalSociety.com" is no longer on the web. 2) She is making updates as they occur. 3) The website had these hits: January 1396; February 1617; total from start 4357. The Westerner's speaker Kitty Johnson will be talking on the Mary Walker of Springdale fame. Mary Walker, her husband and 2 others started the Tshimakain Mission in 1838.

Loretta Hall Greiff thanked us for our membership and invited us to have a meeting at their Farm Museum. She also said we could go there for a field trip. She gave out brochures for the Farm Museum. Also there are many DPHS graduation pictures available to copy.

Bill requested that more people listen to the audio version of Wally's "Standing Watch" publication to assess what our next steps will be.

Betty brought a DPHS Stag school newspaper from 1939 and a 1989 centennial Calendar. She has DPHS Antlers from the 1940s that she will bring next month, so the Society can scan them.

Bill found a couple of old Deer Park High School Annuals on line. Anyone with old annuals should bring them to the meetings and they will be scanned.

Wally is working on the Robert Willis Grove story. Anyone with more information should contact Wally. Wally is in contact with the woman who owns Piollet house (mainly made of Clayton terra
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cotta). Wally is also doing research on Henry Brook who was involved in starting many industries in Spokane.

Next meeting: April 14, 2012

Meeting adjourned at 9:44 AM

Minutes submitted by Mark Wagner, Treasurer and Acting Secretary.

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: Information and photos regarding the history of the Brickyard/Ramble In Tavern

tion with their occupations and settlement in the Clayton/Deer Park Area

Gardenspot #278 Granges

WANTED: Any information on the Williams Valley Grange Orchestra
Contact: Ann Fackenthall, WVG

WANTED: Any stories and photos of your family’s history in connec-

WANTED: Any stories and photos from Williams Valley #452 and

(Rollosdotter@gmail.com) 466-3564.

Society Contacts

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Bill Sebright, president — (sebrightba@wildblue.net)

Peter Coffin, vice president — (pcffn@q.com)

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

Grace Hubal, secretary — (hubals@msn.com)

Visit our New Web Site: cdphs.org

Our old web site was discontinued as of January 15, 2012

Special Thanks to this month's volunteer proofreaders — Chuck Stewart, Bill Sebright, Florene Moore, Pete Coffin