Are You Trying to Remember “The Good Old Days?”

The CDPHS meets at 9 a.m. every second Saturday of the month. Join us at the Clayton Drive-In, Clayton, Washington.

Peter E. Meyers was born in Pennsylvania on June 13, 1835 to Johannes Peter Meyers and Catherine Enterline. In 1862 he married Anna Marie Hoffhine (July 29, 1839, to November 12, 1925) and fathered two boys (Calvin H., 1863-1918; Wallace W., 1871-1949) and two girls (Minnie A., 1868-1871; Ella M., 1877-1963). He and his family moved west in 1884, stopping first in the Medical Lake area where they stayed for 6 months before moving to Deer Park. They homesteaded north of the future site of Deer Park in the Southwest Quarter of Section 26-Township 29 North-Range 42 East WM (Figure 1, next page), just north of the present day Pete Reiter farm.

When the Meyers family arrived at their Deer Park homestead, the land was heavily forested. Mr. Meyers and his son Wallace cleared land and built a house and a road to the Brown and Carter sawmill six miles away on Wild Rose Prairie (NW/4 Section 35-Township 28 North-Range 42 EWM) — just southeast of where Dragoon Creek passes under Dalton Road. Just how much road would have been needed to be built is uncertain as the Cottonwood Road was located about 3 miles east of the mill’s location. The Brown and Carter mill had been built in the fall and winter of 1883, and was later purchased by Lewis Gemmill and James Titus.

The Meyers farm was about one-half mile west of the Cottonwood Road that led from Fort Sherman on Lake Coeur d’Alene to Colville. Because of the location, the Meyers farm became a stopping place for teamsters...
Partial map of T29N-R42E
Showing Land Ownership and Homestead Locations.

Deer Park is just south of Section 35, and the Arcadia Orchards Dragoon Reservoir (the Mill Pond) is in the center of Section 34.

(Map by Peter Coffin.)
was obviously a late installation. The lot had a small building that my Grandfather used as a shop, but had obviously been a chicken coop. And there was a barn at the back of the lot that had housed large animals at one time. The Spokane County Assessor indicates that the date of construction for this house was 1911.

“And the West is West”

or

How a Story in the Saturday Evening Post Raised Some Ire in Early 1920s Deer Park

by

Wally Lee Parker

… a subscriber complained …

Mr. W. W. Gillies, the publisher/editor of the Deer Park Union from August, 1919, to October, 1923, was likely the author of an unsigned editorial appearing in the July 7th, 1921, edition of that newspaper. As for the identity of the below alluded to “subscriber,” due to the passion voiced in the Union’s critique of William Allen White — whose relevance to Mr. Gillies’ editorial is also disclosed below — my inclination would be to say that said “subscriber” was Mr. Gillies himself. I say this because editors, when sneaking around the absolute truth in order to dispense some literary justice, often find it expedient to exercise a little subterfuge. (The Mortarboard’s editor would never, of course.)

The 1921 editorial states,

A subscriber to the Union last week complained because we had not commented on a recent story by William Allen White in the Saturday Evening Post entitled “And (the) West is West,” which deals with Spokane, remarks lightly upon Deer Park, and dilates upon the beauties of Loon Lake. Two reasons might be advanced why we did not. One was that we were confined to our home with an injury, the other that the story is scarcely worthy of recognition by even so humble a publication as this.

The article is but another of the marvels of editorial selection in that one wonders why a magazine will pay out good dollars to a writer who has written well for the inferior product of his pen also. An unknown scribe would have been laughed at for presuming to tender any such stuff to a reputable periodical for publication. It is not witty, it is not human, and is about as humorous as a dictionary. If it is satire, it is a sorry attempt. If intended to truthfully picture the west as it really is, it is so grossly exaggerated as to convey nothing to an inquiring mind.

The writer has every respect for the journalist who truthly (a now obsolete word) wishes to present to a national list of readers the weaknesses and advantages of the various cities or sections he may visit. “Bill” White has failed to do either in the case of the Inland Empire. He wrote the article because he well knew some glibulous editor would pay him so much a word for doing so. What other reasons there were for his indictment and the publication thereof are inconsequential and will probably always be wrapped in obscurity.

The story that so inflamed the Union’s editor was a long piece published in the June 18th, 1921, Saturday Evening Post. A copy is available online through Google’s collection of public domain publications.

From the above editorial, I was expecting something terribly critical of the Deer Park/Loon Lake area. What I read was an assumedly fictional satire on the social manners prevalent among the wealthy in post-World War I America.

The story begins with the arrival in Spokane of Doctor Curtis Alden and his wife, Abigail. Fairly well-to-do with old money, the New York City couple are here to visit moderately well-to-do cousin Robert Higgenson and his wife Martha.

The story’s first page is littered with quotes from a Spokane Chamber of Commerce guide to the city and surrounding environs, and, as with most such bits of promotional
trips in the early 20th century, and the author being well traveled, it’s probable he at least passed through. And it’s possible he may have even stood atop Mount Spokane. Currently, we just don’t know.

... as seen from the top of Mount Spokane ...

Loon Lake, along with Deer Park, comes into play in Mr. White’s story when the newly rich Michael Shanley, picnicking with the group Robert “Bob” Higginson had assembled on the high ground atop Mount Spokane essentially intimidates New York City’s more refined Doctor Alden into visiting Loon Lake.

It was then that Shanley took the doctor resolutely by the arm, led him west to a knoll, pointed to a flickering white spot in the green forest carpet of the landscape and said, “Doctor, that’s Loon Lake my place. You’re going there Friday — for a week.” He grinned, knocking his high, undented soft black hat over his eyes as he added, “No chamber of commerce, no literature, nothin’! Somethin’ to fish, somethin’ to shoot, somethin’ to eat! And the sleepin’f’s!”

“Ba — the doctor interjected.

“But — and be damned! It’s all arranged.” Shanley nodded to their host. “Bob and me’s blocked it all out.”

“Well, Mrs. Alden, of course, may have plans,” the doctor explained.

But Shanley again bowed him over with, “Ah, we’ll take care of the women. Mamma’s goin’ to have somethin’ doin’ every night. Our private car on the Great Northern will bring a bunch up from town for dinner. It’s easy — only thirty-five miles — and we’ll go down to Deer Park one or two nights for a dance. It’s no trouble. You’re signed.” And so it was.

... is Loon Lake visible from Mt. Spokane ...

Most residents of the Little Spokane River Valley are aware that a line of hills to

Seeing Loon Lake from the Top of Mount Spokane; the Math.

These calculations should be considered approximations since they are simple plane geometry and trigonometry. True rigor would require spherical trigonometry, which no one would really want to try and follow.

Regarding the scene atop Mount Spokane in which the character Michael Shanley was to have shown Doctor Alden “the kingdoms of the earth that compose that Inland Empire: Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, and Northeastern Oregon,” it’s fairly easy to calculate how tall something must be to be seen above the Earth’s horizon at any given distance. Or, considering the reverse, how far away the horizon is from a given elevation. The formula is the distance (in miles) squared/1.513. If the border is 132 miles away — as the Oregon border is measured due south from the top of Mount Spokane — then the viewer’s height required to see it over the curvature of the Earth would be 11,516 feet. Mt Spokane, at 5,887 feet (per Google Earth), is not nearly tall enough for an observer standing on the top to see into northeastern Oregon.

Applying the same formula to Loon Lake, and using terrain maps supplied by Google Earth, I got a distance from the summit of Mount Spokane to the far northwest shore of the lake of 26.28 miles. This gives us a minimum elevation differential required as 456.5 feet. Clearly the mountain is tall enough for an observer to see Loon Lake, so we have to examine the intervening terrain issues.

Using the known elevations and distances and a little trigonometry, we can calculate the altitude angle of the line of sight from Loon Lake to the summit of Mount Spokane. Effective elevation difference is Mount Spokane’s elevation of 5,887 feet, minus Loon Lake’s surface elevation of 2,386 feet, minus Earth’s horizon curvature of 456.5 feet, which equals 3044.5 feet. And the altitude angle equals arctangent [elevation/distance] equals arctangent [3044.5/26.28]=52.800 which equals arctangent [0.21941] equals 1.2569 degrees.

We don’t really need the degrees, but, since that’s how we visualize, it helps when thinking about it.

Using the tangent value, we can determine how high any intervening obstacle can be given the distance from the observer. For example, if we say Loon Lake is about 2 miles wide, then, looking across the lake towards Mount Spokane, any rise in the terrain of more than 232 feet [2 x 5208 x 0.21941] will block the view of Mount Spokane.

Returning to Google Earth, I examined the possible lines of sight from the summit of Mount Spokane to Loon Lake and, since Google Earth gives elevations, I looked at heights of intervening structures. It turns out that the lowest terrain points — those along the route of highway 395 and the railroad tracks — are not well aligned with the required sight line. You don’t see through the gap per se. The best I could come up with is a sight line from the far northwest shore of the lake passing over the terrain just north of highway 395. There’s a ridge-line there of an elevation of 2,762 feet, and at a distance of 2.8 miles, and at a distance of 2.99 miles north of the lake.

Doing the math, the maximum elevation which would still allow a peak of the lake from the mountain would be 347 feet above the lake surface — 2,732 feet above sea level. The low point of the ridge line sites 30 feet higher than this.

This being the best line of sight I could find, I concluded Loon Lake is not visible from Mount Spokane’s summit due to 30 feet of intervening terrain.

— Rick Hodges ——
Promoters of public dances here will in the future be asked to contribute a $5 license fee to permit the employment of an extra officer according to actions taken at a special meeting of the city council Thursday evening. Dances held here are quite frequently permitted to operate until 2 or 3 a.m. as the promoters see fit, and Marshall W. H. Harker told the councilmen that after midnight it was impossible for one man to keep order.

"Many persons from Spokane make it a habit to come here Saturday nights after the halls close there, and the marshal finds it difficult to curb the rough element that floats in at that time. The mayor will appoint a deputy in a few days to assist the officer.

Was it possible that William Allen White, when putting together his story of a new money westerner trying to impress an... local irritant that, a month after the above article appeared, Deer Park's city council required they close at midnight.

Rick concluded that the lowest point in the line of hills rising between Loon Lake and the top of Mount Spokane is 30 feet too high to allow any portion of the lake to be seen from the mountain. This line of sight does not allow for the height of any trees that might further obstruct the view.

That said, 30 feet is still a strikingly small margin. And even then, as society member Chuck Lyons noted, it's likely the naturally occurring surface of Loon Lake was somewhat higher before the Arcadia Orchards Company and others began mining the lake's level — meaning the amount of obstructive mountain ridge may have been even less than 30 feet in historic times. That said, and even assuming something has been left out of our considerations — even assuming our historic records are incomplete — whether any thin sliver of Loon Lake that may have been visible through the gap in the intervening hills at that time have been poetically described as "a flickering white spot in the green forest carpet of the landscape" is questionable.

...the story's description of Loon Lake...

As to what to make of Mr. White's description of Loon Lake and Deer Park, it being penned at the very beginning of the 20th century's third decade — it serves the purpose of the story, but little else.

"But those days at Loon Lake were great days for Doctor Alden. ... The doctor abandoned himself to the charm of the skies, the solitude of the mountains and the glamour of his life there, taking up fishing and hunting by daylight, at night a dinner where cataracts of kindly people rushing by were gone at midnight. ... Shanley rowed his weight in the boat, carried his share of the pack, shot his share of the bag, and that settled, nothing else mattered."

"And yes, there were dances at Deer Park. And yes, they did draw attention. As way of evidence; under the headline "Hire Extra Cop; Curb City Toughs," this 1921 article, datelined "Deer Park Wash., Sept. 24," appeared in the Spokane Chronicle.

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"Many persons from Spokane make it a habit to come here Saturday nights after the halls close there, and the marshal finds it difficult to curb the rough element that floats in at that time. The mayor will appoint a deputy in a few days to assist the officer.

It is not witty, it is not human, and is about as humorous as a dictionary.

... and Deer Park is mentioned in passing...

Deer Park has one mention in Mr. White's story — that when Michael Shanley tells Doctor Alden and "we'll go down to Deer Park one or two nights for a dance."

Since Loon Lake had been in development as a recreational destination since the arrival of the railroad in 1889, it seems likely that the area would not have had an onsite dance venue suitable even for relatively rich folk some 30 years later. That said — and keeping in mind that commercial activity had begun shortly after New Year's, 1920 — it may not have been a matter of availability, but rather reputation, that brought Deer Park to the attention of the creator of Alden and Shanley.

And yes, there were dances at Deer Park. And yes, they did draw attention.

...a teapot in a tempest...

So what explains the Deer Park Union's reaction to the Saturday Evening Post story? Was it that Loon Lake, as it really existed, was not the lake that's been properly portrayed? It had long been a recreational destination, and the locals likely expected it to be sketched as something more than the thinly laid backdrop for a piece of social commentary. Was it because Deer Park was only mentioned as a dance destination; dances which, at the time of publication, were a source of irritation to many of the locals? What do you think?
Currently most sources (including the C/DPHS) are giving the termination date for operations at Clayton’s terracotta factory as 1948. Though this may be correct in the practical sense, a massive composed and dated in February 15, 1949, by then president of Washington Brick & Lime, Neil R. Fosseen, suggests the formal date of closure may have actually been early 1949.

Please note that as of now this too is a guess.

Fosseen’s letter — apparently intended for other members of WaCo’s administrative team — was found in one of the bound volumes of company minutes now archived at Eastern Washington University’s library. The letter lists the profit/loss figures from 1936 to 1948. It appears from Fosseen’s figures that the company losses from 1936 up until the end of the fiscal year in 1948 were $150,656.25, and the profit $5,627.09. The document indicates the fiscal years for 1946, 1947, and 1948 were calculated from September 30 to September 30. Whether the years prior were calculated on the fiscal or the calendar year — either an acceptable form when it comes to business bookkeeping — isn’t clear.

Since it’s almost always in a company’s interest to show more loss than profit in its official records, the numbers given in WaCo’s document shouldn’t be taken too lightly. However, there’s little doubt the terracotta works, due largely to the general decline in interest in the highly ornate version of the product, had fallen on troubled times in the years immediately prior to World War II, and even worse times after.

What’s most interesting about the letter are the explanatory notes, and Mr. Fosseen’s conclusions regarding the best path forward for the company.

The first note reads, “No depreciation, taxes nor insurance were charged during the period from 1942 to 1945 due to the fact that the plant was inoperative.” In other words, the terracotta was closed for the duration of World War II.

The second note suggests that an outlay was necessary prior to the end of the 1946 fiscal year to recondition the factory after it had sat idle for the prior four years. The third note seems to indicate that at least half the factory’s loss for the fiscal year ending in 1948 was in “terracotta specialties and ceramic glazed building tile.”

The conclusion of Mr. Fosseen’s letter begins with a summation of the situation as of the beginning of 1949, and ends with the long-expected recommendation.

“At present we have bids out on two very small jobs totaling approximately two tons together, and we have no other immediate prospects for handmade terracotta. One of the prospects some time has been the extension of the Spokane & Eastern building; consequently, I conferred recently with Mr. Jay Campbell, Vice-President in Charge of Construction, who advised that he would not recommend their placing an order for the terracotta in view of the fact that he had no particular assurance that their building project could go ahead within two years. At present we have no other firm prospects for handmade terracotta, so it seems evident that there will be insufficient market to keep the plant going, even if it seems profitable to do so.

“On the other hand, there is an indication of a substantial market for ceramic glazed units in the 5 x 12 and 8 x 16 inch sizes. It is even quite probable that larger sizes might be satisfactorily made on the existing extrusion equipment. Production of this material could be carried on with a very small crew and could fairly readily be transferred to either the Clayton brick or the Dishman tunnel kiln operation if conditions were such as to make that action advisable.”

“In view of the above, I strongly recommend that the manufacture of hand-made terracotta be discontinued at the expiration of existing contracts, and that the capital be made now in order that the winding-up process may be done in an orderly fashion. Lack of decision at this time will inevitably lead to prolonging existing jobs and possible expenditures, which might otherwise be avoided. Lack of decision would also continue the operation of unneeded departments for possible future use. This obviously is very expensive and usually is the necessity for planning financial requirements. Terracotta requires very substantial amounts of money for work in process and, consequently, the elimination of this requirement would leave more funds available for inventory, accounts to receivable, etc., which will be urgently required.”

“We’ve yet to find out how long after this recommendation of closure was made that formal notice was given to the remaining workers, but most likely it was fairly quick.

… a postcard from the Weather Bureau ...

On April 12, 1948, society member Mike Reiter, an employee of the City of Deer Park, sent the following email to the Mortarboard’s editor.

“I changed out the water meter at Ron Wright’s house — 22 South Arcadia — today. He said he found a postcard stapled to an inside wall and wondered if the house was a weather station at one time.”

Mike included photos of both sides of the card in his email. Mr. Wright explained he was remodeling a portion of the interior of the building. After he and the interior designer had found the postcard — postmarked September 3, 1913 — between the studs. Since the space had at one time been painted, it led him to believe the building had been in use prior to the interior wall being finished.

Also, Ron was puzzled by a bundle of wires extending through a hole drilled in the wall’s top plate. At some point the bundle had been cut away both below and above the plate, leaving only a short segment of the bundle. Ron had been told there was a teletype in the corner of the house at one time, and he was thinking of one or more teletypes. Vintage homes are often blessed with such puzzles.

The Department of Agriculture was mentioned in the above because the Weather Bureau was a subsidiary department within that agency from 1891 to 1940. The cancellation overprint used on this postcard has three elements. To the far left of the cancellation is the familiar circle containing the date, “Sept. 3, 1913,” the time “11—AM,” and the place of cancellation, “Seattle, Wash.” To the far right are the lines, more commonly seen as wavy lines, used to overprint the postage stamp or permit. In the center is a box carrying a promotional message — as was commonly done even then.

It’s difficult to separate the words in the cancellation’s overprinting from the preprinted permit below. However, enough of the overprint is in the clear to suggest what the...
cancelation message might have been.
The answer was found in volume two of Frank Morton Todd’s “The Story of the Exposition.” Published in 1921, this massive endeavor archives the history of San Francisco’s World’s Fair of 1915.

A chapter titled “Getting the World’s Attention” notes that, beginning in 1910, various means of promoting the upcoming fair were considered. To quote the book, among them was “A cancellation stamp bearing the Exposition legend suggested ... by Assistant Postmaster William F. Burke ... early in 1911.” The description of the quickly developed postmark was, “In a rectangular field, which would be certain to strike clear of the postage stamp, it bore the legend: WORLD’S PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.”

That does appear to be what we’re seeing on the postcard. Also on the face of the card is the intended recipient, “Robert Allison Jr., Deer Park, Wash.” A search of the 1910 and 1920 census records by society Vice-President, Pete Coffin, didn’t find Mr. Allison. But, as Pete notes, people could easily “move about in that period of time.”

The reverse of the postcard states, “Sir: receipt of your meteorological report for the month of August, 1913, is hereby acknowledged, with thanks. Very respectfully, G. N. Salisbury, Section Director.”

George N. Salisbury was “Section Director” for the State of Washington from 1894 until 1923. He’d joined the Army Signal Corps in 1883, back when the Weather Bureau was an agency within that organization, and, after discharge, continued on with the Bureau until his death in 1925.

Deer Park’s first weather observations — which is to say the first of those officially recorded in the Department of Agriculture’s database — began in May of 1911. We believe James Mills, a gentleman residing in or near Deer Park at the time, captured that data. A more complete picture of Mr. Mills and his contributions to the area’s weather records can be found in the February, 2017, issue (#106) of the Mortarboard. See “Winter Scenes: An Artifact from the Arcadia,” beginning on page 1,421.

Robert Allison Jr. appears to have been a volunteer in the Department of Agriculture’s Cooperative Observer Program. The postcard, which was mailed under permit and did not require a postage stamp, measures 5½ x 3¼ inches. The weather data it was a receipt of is reproduced on the facing page.
ture’s Cooperative Observer Program — or COOP as it was commonly called. As of yet the Mortarboard hasn’t uncovered documents suggesting when Mr. Allison took over from Mr. Mills, though Mr. Allison subsequently left the volunteer position though his first observations are currently believed to have been sent to Seattle beginning sometime in 1912. What has been discovered are several of Robert Allison Jr.’s reports as they appeared in the Department of Agriculture’s Monthly Weather Review. A clipping (Figure 2) of the Monthly Weather Review’s data for August, 1913, is pasted on page 1,497 of this issue. This is the data the postcard reproduced in this issue (Figure 1) was in response to.

As to Ron Wright’s question, we’ve no data suggesting his home was at one time a weather station, nor whether Robert Allison Jr. may have been living there when sending his weather data to Seattle. We’ve yet to find any comprehensive information as to how the Cooperative Observer Program worked when Mr. Allison was part of the program. However, it’s currently believed it was a totally volunteer program — read uncompensated. As far as we can currently tell, Deer Park’s weather station would have been an essentially amateur effort. Since the data collected constitutes the bulk of the area’s historical meteorological data, we’d very much like a better understanding of the mechanics of the Department of Agriculture’s Cooperative Observer Program. Hopefully at some point documentation explaining such will fall into our hands.

The Mortarboard wishes to thank Ron Wright for sharing this unique discovery with the historical society, and society member Mike Reiter for bringing this matter to our group’s attention.

... the mythical Calispell diversion ...

One of this historical society’s ongoing projects is to determine the full extent of the last century’s Arcadia Orchards project, and to replace the folklore that has grown up around the subject with facts and reasonable suppositions. Society member Pete Coffin has been very active in this research, and the bulk of the research has been conducted in hand in hand with the work of Pete Coffin. According to officials of the orchard company, water rights have been obtained on the waters of the Kalispell River and other streams in that locality, and the work will go forward with all possible speed. It is expected that the project will be completed within three years.

The project now in hand is to lead the excess waters from the Kalispell River and other Pend Oreille County streams through the forested area and other streams in that locality, and thence to the land in the Arcadia district. Preliminary work has been underway for two years and the ground has been completely covered by engineers, according to officials of the orchard company. Water rights have been obtained on the waters of the Kalispell River and other streams in that locality, and the work will go forward with all possible speed. It is expected that the project will be completed within three years. Of particular note in the above is the spelling of Calispell as Kalispel. There appear to have been several variation of the spelling floating around in the early years. A resolution was finally reached by the United States Department of the Interior’s Board on Geographical Names. In a publication subtitled

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Mortarboard has printed a distribution, the online version has been submitted for posting. This sixteen-page issue contains the story surrounding Fay & Marilyn Reilly’s photos of the March, 1961, arrival in Deer Park of the 567th Strategic Missile Squadron’s first
A print copy of this issue of the Mortarboard is or soon will be available in booklet format.

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

Copyright considerations for any materials submitted are stated in the “Editorial and Copyright Policy” dialog box found on page 1,500 of 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 ——

Operational Atlas ICBM destined for the local coffin bunker. The Reilly’s photos are included, along with diagrams taken from an official document that has been described as the military’s Atlas E owner’s manual, and a photo (from an outside source) of the Atlas missile raised into firing position during a propellant loading exercise at the Deer Park bunker. 2) Just a reminder regarding documenting this summer’s Old Settlers and Brickyard Day events. Please include notes regarding circumstances and individuals connected with any photos submitted for publication. Please gather any itineraries, programs, handouts, and so forth related to the days’ events that may add relevance to any photos of said events. This also holds true for the upcoming fair and rodeo.

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported that the new Mortarboard has been uploaded. She also brought the month’s statistics of web activity for review.

Mike Reiter reported that: 1) Ground-breaking has occurred for the new fire station/civic center building. The contract for construction begins Monday, May 15. Whether this means construction will actually begin then is not known. Mike and Dan Huffman will again have a time lapse camera set up on the old agriculture building to record progress. 2) Mike brought a sample brochure he created to pass out during Society events such as Settlers Day to generate interest in the society.

Ron Wright found a postcard dated 1913 during the remodel of his house. It’s a receipt for local weather data forwarded to the Weather Bureau in Seattle. He also found a stack of envelopes that said “Deer Park Orchards.” He thinks his house was a pay office at one time for the “Deer Park Orchards.”

The Brickyard Day Committee meeting was May 11. Ella Jenkins will be our Honored Citizen. We hope to have the t-shirts and flyers ready by the next CDPHS meeting (June 10). The next planning meeting will be June 7, 6 PM at the Real Estate Market Place in Deer Park.

Next meeting: Saturday, June 10, 2017, at 9 AM at the Clayton Drive-In. Meeting adjourned at 9:58 AM.

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

—— end ——

Volunteer proofreaders for this issue: Pete Coffin, Betty Deuber, Rick Hodges, Chuck Stewart, Lina Swain, and Ken Westby.