

Who We Are!

The Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society 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.



Illustration from the February 1st, 1922, issue of Farm Machinery/Farm Power.

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Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society.**

Box 293, Clayton, Washington
(509) 276-2693

(Yearly dues: Twenty dollars per household.)

Free — Take One

The C/DPHS meets at 9 a.m. every second Saturday of the month. Join us at the Clayton Drive-In, Clayton, Washington. Visit our website at <http://www.cdphs.org>

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THE
CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mortarboard

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Deer Park's 1894 Halloween Murder Mystery

by

Wally Lee Parker

Under the headline "This May Hide A Crime," the following article appeared in the Wednesday, October 31st, 1894, edition of Spokane's Chronicle.

"A strange mound of earth, artfully concealed, will give up its secrets today. What has been a mystery for three years will be explained before sunset, or will become a greater mystery than before. A band of officials started to Deer Park today to begin the investigation, and on their return will at last explain the mound, if not the mystery.

"Three years ago last August the son of a farmer living near Deer Park, a lad of fourteen years of age, mysteriously disappeared from home, and from that day to the present his whereabouts and fate have always been a mystery. Foul play was suspected and a diligent search was made for some trace of the missing lad, but although every effort was made, it ended in naught. No grave could be found nearby, and the generally accepted theory was that the boy had tired of the life he was leading and the treatment to which he was subjected and had run away from home.

"A few days ago the sheriff's office

was put in the possession of certain information which may lead to a solution of the mysterious disappearance of the lad. This morning Felix Pugh, Deputy Charles Cole, Prosecuting Attorney Fenton, Coroner Newman and Dr. Dutton took the Spokane & Northern train for Deer Park and expect today to clear up the secret, find the missing boy's body, and possibly place under arrest those suspected of having been the cause of his death.

"A few days ago a neighbor passing near the boy's old home discovered what appeared to be an old grave. The charred and blackened stump of a tree was in the center of the grave, but a slight push dislodged the stump and showed that it was only the round end of a tree that had been placed in the ground. Remembering the incident of the boy's disappearance, the discoverer of the mound replaced the stump and drove away.

"At night he returned and began further investigations. With a wagon rod he began probing in the grave and at a depth of a few feet the point of the rod came in contact with what was apparently a board surface.

After some little effort the rod was forced farther down and appeared to be in a cavity. When it was withdrawn a terrible stench, as though from a dead body, arose, and the conclusion was at once reached that this was the grave of the boy who had so suddenly disappeared.

“The discoverer hastened to town and reported the matter, and, as stated, the above parties left this morning to make an official investigation. They will open the supposed grave, and if the skeleton of a fourteen-year-old boy is found, some arrest may follow.”

To understand both the aforementioned article, as well as what comes after, the following background regarding the five men involved might prove helpful.

According to Jonathan Edwards’ *Illustrated History of Spokane County* — published in 1900 — Felix M. Pugh was a deputy sheriff for Spokane County when the above incident occurred. Born in Linn County, Oregon, in 1854, he arrived in the area in 1880 and took a homestead a dozen miles east of Spokane. He moved into Spokane eight years later, taking on the job of deputy sheriff. In 1894 he ran for the office of Spokane County Sheriff on the Republican ticket. The election was held on November 6th, just a week after the above described investigation. It’s not known what part the Halloween mystery may have played in the election, but, as the *Illustrated History* states, Deputy Pugh was “defeated by a majority of only thirty-one votes.”

Deputy Sheriff Charles A. Cole is also mentioned in Edwards’ book. Just a year younger than Felix Pugh, this native of the State of New York migrated to the Territory of Washington in 1879. He was accompanied on that journey by Francis Cook, publisher of Spokane’s first newspaper, the *Spokane Times* (1879 — 1882), at which Mr. Cole worked as “a solicitor.” Apparently leaving the Spokane area in 1881, he tried out various jobs before becoming editor of a newspaper in Corvallis, Oregon — a job he was fired from after a dustup with the paper’s owners centered on

the paper’s anti-Republican leanings. (This last bit of data was drawn from a source other than Edwards’ largely non-critical *Illustrated History*.)

Mr. Cole returned to Spokane in 1887, engaging first in “a fish and poultry market,” and then “the real estate business.” Edwards’ book then notes, “For four years from 1889 he was deputy sheriff,” that being his occupation at the time of 1894’s Halloween incident. “He then became expense bill clerk at (the) Union depot.” At some point prior to the above book’s 1900 publication date, Mr. Cole appears to have rejoined the sheriff’s office. And after the resignation of his superior, was himself appointed Spokane County Sheriff — a post he retained by voter consensus at the next election.

As for “Prosecuting Attorney Fenton,” according to Julian Hawthorne’s 1893 “*History of Washington, the Evergreen State: from Early Dawn to Daylight*,” James Edward Fenton was born in Clarke County, Missouri, in 1857. In 1865 his family settled in Oregon’s Willamette Valley — having made the trip from Missouri by wagon train. After legal training, Fenton was admitted to Oregon’s Bar in 1882, and, according to Hawthorne’s book, “In February, 1890, he removed to Spokane and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles R. Fenton, under the firm style of Fenton & Fenton.” It’s then recorded that in 1892, Mr. Fenton, running as a Democrat in a largely Republican county, was, by a fair margin, elected Prosecuting Attorney.

According to the 1928 edition of *American Blue Book, California Lawyers*, James E. Fenton “served one term of District Attorney, Spokane County.” Whether that would have been a two or four year term isn’t made clear, but what is made clear is that he left the State of Washington in 1899, and settled in California several years later.

“Coroner Newman” appears to have been one Dewitt Clinton Newman. Edward’s *History of Spokane County* states that he was born in Ohio in 1857, and “commenced the study of medicine at Starling Medical College,

Columbus, Ohio, graduating in February, 1882.” After some further education in San Francisco, Doctor Newman practiced aboard ship — and for a time overseas. He came to Spokane in 1889. The *Illustrated History* goes on to say that “the doctor is a Democrat. He was coroner of Spokane County from 1892 to 1895.”

Doctor Newman’s dedication to the healing arts is suggested in an article appearing in the October 28th, 1905 edition of the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*. Under the banner “*Is Spokane River Full of Zinc and Lead*,” the article describes the heavy metal contamination drifting downstream from the Coeur d’Alene mining district, and the danger to health this constituted at a time when the city was drawing its drinking water from the river. Doctor Newman, then health officer for the City of Spokane, is quoted as saying, “I have believed for a long time that poisonous substances are contained in the water consumed here... .” And, “I believe it would be wise to sink wells to obtain a new water supply. In any event, we should discontinue the use of water poisoned by lead and zinc.”

Over a hundred years later and Spokane’s still dealing with this issue, but nowadays the concern has moved to the region’s underground aquifer, and the very system of wells Doctor Newman was proposing.

A notice of the doctor’s May 1st, 1915, passing appeared in that year’s July edition of *Northwest Medicine: the Journal of the State Medical Associations of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah*.

The last named passenger disembarking from the October 31st locomotive to Deer Park was Doctor W. O. Dutton. We know Dr. Dutton had replaced Dr. Newman as Spokane County Coroner by 1896. Beyond that, all we can currently say is that Dr. Dutton was still practicing medicine in Spokane as of 1905.

The next day — November 1st — the *Spokane Chronicle* printed the results of the five above noted gentlemen’s investigation.

Under the headline “*Found The Bones: The Deer Park Grave Gives Up Its*

Dark Secrets,” the newspaper reported, “A strange mound of earth, artfully concealed, gave up its secrets on Halloween. A band of county officials yesterday invaded the sanctity of old man Hermann’s place at Deer Park and desecrated the grave of his departed Jersey cow.

“It was a somber, silent crowd that alighted from the train at Deer Park yesterday and took up their silent march to the old German’s place to exhume what was supposed to be the body of the boy. Felix and Charles tightened their cartridge belts and assumed an I-am-after Gloystein air. Coroner Newman was pale and placid, thinking of the votes he would gain when the terrible mystery was explained away. Prosecutor Fenton took a look at Hill’s statistics and located the drug store, and the Republican reporter whistled for the dog.

“When they reached the old man’s place he was there and kindly escorted them to the grave which it was supposed contained the body of his boy, Julius. At the brink of the sepulcher the old man paused, but at the fierce look from Felix, he and his other son snickered and began to remove the clods of earth. Down, down they dug, until the body was reached and then dragged out. It was only the carcass of a cow and the old man laughed at the discomfiture of the officials.

“With a look of withering scorn the committee of investigation turned their backs, marched to the Deer Park drug store, and said not a word until the Hostetter’s bitters bottle had thrice made the rounds. Then they came back to Spokane.

“The boy, Julius, who so mysteriously disappeared some three years ago, is said to be working on a ranch at Cheney. His father will be here in a few days and will go out and get his son and take him home.”

At some point we may be able to identify both the above noted “old man Hermann” and the location of the “old German’s” place. Eventually we might even find something more about his son, Julius. But not today.

Some of the other specifics and allusions in this last *Daily Chronicle* article can more readily be interpreted. For example, the passage “*Felix and Charles tightened their cartridge belts and assumed an I-am-after Gloystein air*” undoubtedly refers to another incident of dubious clarity Deputy Felix Pugh had become immersed in just that summer.

On Monday, July 30th, 1894, a flare of headlines in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle* introduced a story that quickly began echoing in newsprint across a wide swath of the United States. Following a common pattern among newspapers of the era, Spokane’s *Chronicle* first boldfaced the most sensational bits of the story down inch after inch of column. This lead-in read, “*KIDNAPPED — Charles Gloystein Secretly Spirited Away by Night from His Home Near Mica — HE WAS PROBABLY MURDERED — Evidence that His Political Enemies Have Made Away with a Prominent and Respected Citizen — HAT RIDDLED WITH BULLETS — Sheriff Pugh Makes a Startling Discovery, but Does Not Find the Body.*”

In essence, the story stated that Charles Gloystein’s wife recalled her husband being “*called out of bed about midnight last night.*” She reported hearing some type of conversation going on outside — possibly something to do with a wagon. She went back to sleep, and in the morning discovered her husband missing.

Deputy Sheriff Pugh “*telephoned from Rockford that he had gone to Mica and had searched Gloystein’s barn and premises for traces of the missing man. He finally found his hat about a quarter of a mile south of the house. There were three bullet holes in it and it was covered with blood and hair. No traces of the body had been found at the time, but Sheriff Pugh is almost certain that Mr. Gloystein has been murdered.*”

The *Chronicle* had the motive covered as well.

“*He (Charles F. Gloystein) was well known as a Republican politician and took a decided and positive stand on all public mat-*

ters. This characteristic made him some bitter personal enemies.”

An inclusion in the August 4th edition of Salt Lake City’s *The Deseret Weekly* defined Gloystein’s enemies more sharply. It stated, “*The missing man had incurred the enmity of the Populists of his neighborhood, and the feeling against him was intense.*”

The above mentioned “*Populists*” was a left-leaning independent third party formed in 1892, but largely dissolved after the 1896 elections, with the remnants of the group merging into the Democratic Party.

On August 11th, under the headline “*Murder Will Out,*” the *Chronicle* suggested that the murder was related to Gloystein’s withdrawal from the “*Freeman’s Protective Silver Federation,*” an organization associated with the Populist Party. The article goes on to quote Deputy Sheriff Pugh as saying, “*sooner or later the whole horrible story will come out and the assassins will be brought to justice.*”

And justice — of sorts — was eventually served to most, if not all, concerned.

The September 24th issue of the *Chronicle* reported that a tip delivered to Deputy Pugh just four days earlier had solved the mystery of Gloystein’s disappearance — which the deputy confirmed by visiting a farm near the small community of Moro, in north central Oregon, and speaking with the missing gentleman in person. Simply put, Mr. Gloystein felt the political animosity around Mica had become so great his only recourse was to fake his own death and flee.

As later reported in *The Islander* — a newspaper representing western Washington’s San Juan County — “*Gloystein refused to return with the sheriff and said if his wife would come to him, he would go far away and make a new start.*” According to the newspaper, she stated she would. And assumedly that’s exactly what happened.

So the *Spokane Chronicle*’s statement in its November 1st issue that deputies “*Felix and Charles,*” upon stepping from the train, “*tightened their cartridge belts and assumed an I-am-after Gloystein air*” in preparation for

their onsite investigation of Deer Park’s mysterious grave, was at the very least a humorous ribbing, and at worst a sharp political jab.

Which begs the question, was there some sort of political sabotage afoot in the *Chronicle*’s reporting?

Was the anonymous author of the last article (and quite possibly the former) suggesting some conspiratorial subtext to the goings-on when he wrote “*Coroner Newman,*” a Democrat,” *was pale and placid, thinking of the votes he would gain when the terrible mystery was explained away?*” Was the writer also implying that Spokane County’s prosecuting attorney, James Fenton, another Democrat, was inclined toward strong drink by referencing the attorney’s desire to locate a “*drug store,*” and its probable cache of notoriously high-octane “*Hostetter’s Bitters?*”

On the other hand, deputies Pugh and Cole, both Republicans, were not spared in the general skewering; that being the only thing that would divert a suspicious mind from considering the entire episode an elaborately constructed dirty deed staged, as it were, just seven days prior to 1894’s election.

And speaking of conspiracies, why, when old man Hermann was compelled to uncover the grave of his supposedly missing son, did “*he and his other son snicker?*” And, once the grave was uncovered, he “*laughed at the discomfiture of the officials?*”

Having put the cow there, they obviously knew what they were digging up. Most likely they also knew the supposedly murdered boy was in fact working at Cheney. In other words, they knew the punchline. Whether they tried to explain this to the criminal justice experts before beginning the disinterment isn’t stated. But the story, at face value, suggests not.

So ... was Deer Park’s Mr. Hermann an innocent victim of judicial exuberance inflated by the possibility of political gain? Or was he a knowing participant in some carefully plotted political shenanigans? Or then again, was he part and parcel of an epic Halloween prank — something akin to tipping

over a political outhouse or two for no reason other than the fact that political outhouses occasionally need a cleansing tip?

All that considered, the remaining puzzle is — how again does Hostetter’s Bitters fit into all this?

Describing the clutch of investigators arriving at Deer Park, the *Chronicle*’s reporter stated, “*Prosecutor Fenton took a look at Hill’s statistics and located a drug store.*” A working theory is that “*Hill’s statistics*” was something provided by the railroad to describe the amenities, if any, found at each stop — amenities such as “*a drug store.*”

After the body inside the grave was revealed, and old man Hermann had commenced his laughing, the article stated that it was with a “*look of withering scorn (that) the committee of investigation turned their backs, marched to the Deer Park drug store, and said not a word until the Hostetter’s bitters bottle had thrice made the rounds.*”

Hostetter’s Celebrated Stomach Bitters, a widely available patient medicine with a reported alcohol content varying between 25 and 47 percent, had been around since 1853. Reputedly useful for correcting a wide spectrum of vague complaints such as toxic liver, it wasn’t until the Pure Food & Drug Act was passed in 1906 that Hostetter’s (and the like) was finally forced to reveal something of its ingredients on the label. That said, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue — as reported in the September 8th, 1883, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* — had already drawn some conclusions, validated through a laboratory analysis conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The commissioner said, “*Containing as it does no deleterious drugs and only 4 percent of anything like a drug, I should probably be entirely justified in deciding outright that one who sells it for any purpose is a retail liquor dealer.*”

And so, with freshly purified livers, our skilled investigators returned to Spokane, leaving Deer Park to its Halloween chuckle.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

Andrew Norseth's Arcadia Orchard

by

Peter Coffin & Kenneth Westby

Andrew Norseth had emigrated from Norway to Minnesota and to Potlatch, Idaho, to work in sawmills in the first decades of the twentieth century. When he worked there, salesmen from the Arcadia Orchard Company came through and showed catalogs containing beautiful pictures of apple orchard tracts that the company was selling in the Deer Park area north of Spokane, Washington. He must have dreamed of owning his own tract of land and the advertisements promised a self-sustaining, irrigated orchard tract that he could own and profit from over many years.

The Arcadia Orchard Company salesmen had convinced him to buy a tract, and on January 20, 1910, he purchased a five-acre

orchard about a mile east of Deer Park in the orchard area (Arcadia Orchard Tract #696, Contract #593). That tract (*see below*) was the S ½ of the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 6, T42N-R43E, just southeast of the intersection of present day Cedar Road and the Deer Park-Milan road. Arcadia Orchard Company files indicate that he took out a mortgage of \$2000 with a 5% interest rate to pay for his orchard. The note was due to be paid off in five years. Records for contract #593 show that by early 1916 he had paid off \$1000 of the \$2000 mortgage and on May, 1916, paid off another \$1000. On May 29, 1916, separate records show that he took out another mortgage for \$1070.80 on this tract, we presume to



Figure 1:
 A portion of the 1930 Metsker Ownership Map of Township 28 North Range 43 East, with the Norseth tract noted.

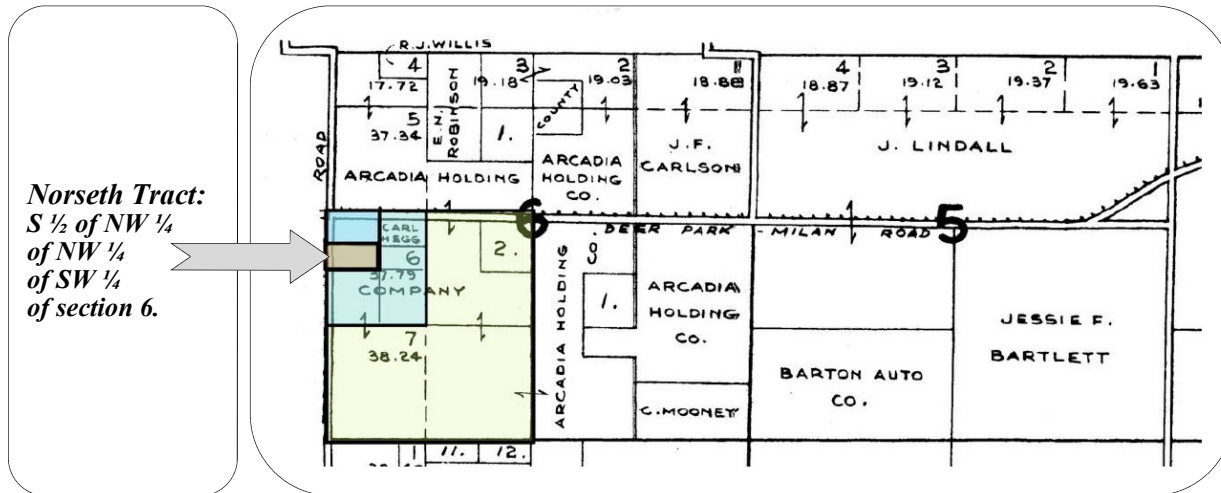


Figure 2:
 The Andrew Norseth house, 1917.
 From the left; Harold P. Norseth, Mildred A. Norseth, Thelma C. Norseth, Andrew P. Norseth, and Carna O. Norseth.
 (Photo courtesy of Kenneth Westby.)

pay off the first mortgage and the accrued interest.

Andrew took a job at the Deer Park Lumber sawmill and between shifts he worked to build a house on his land. He was an excellent carpenter, and considering that they had put all their hopes and dreams into this property he probably would have built it to last a long time. The 1917 picture of the house (*see above*) shows Andrew, his wife Carna, and their children. The size of some of the orchard trees indicates that they had been planted sometime before 1917.

Things did not go well in the Arcadia Orchard during the period from 1916 to 1921. Economic conditions related to the First

World War, railroad car shortages for shipping the apples to market, killing frosts during normal summer months, a short growing season along with lower demand for the species of apples planted by the orchard company contributed to a slowdown in apple sales and contributed to the collapse of the Arcadia Orchards Company. As an example of how bad conditions were in the fall of 1917, Andrew took several boxes of beautiful apples to Deer Park to sell at a dollar a box and no one wanted them. People could go into the orchards and pick them for free.

Andrew lost his orchard and ownership of his tract and many others reverted to the Netherlands American Mortgage Company

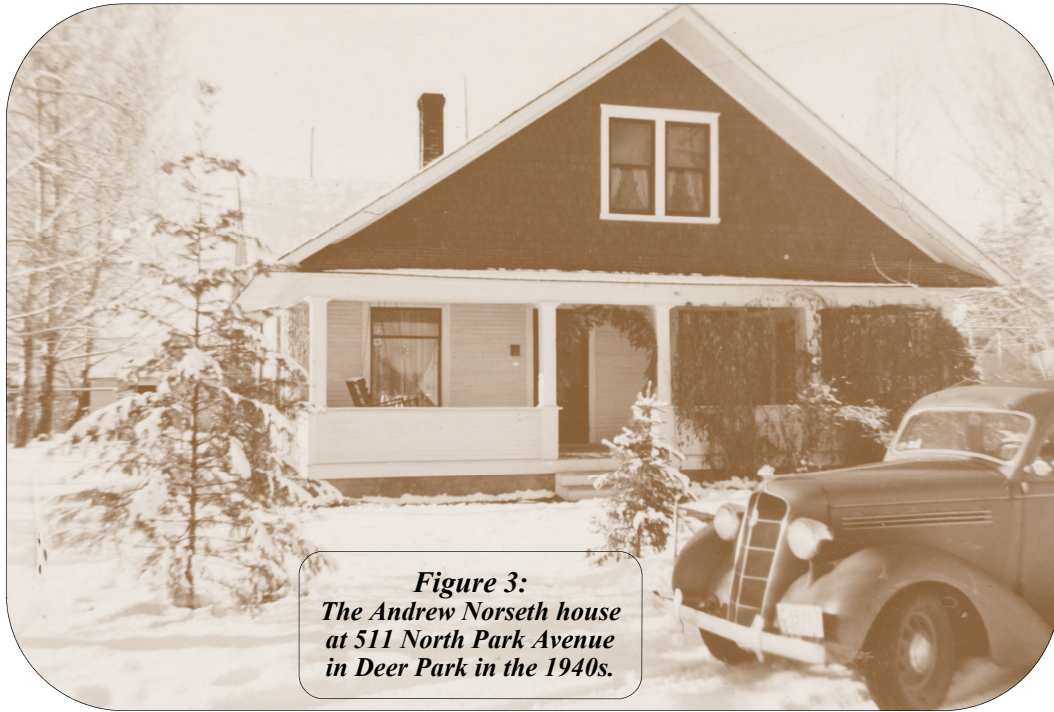


Figure 3:
*The Andrew Norseth house
at 511 North Park Avenue
in Deer Park in the 1940s.*

Photo courtesy of Kenneth Westby.

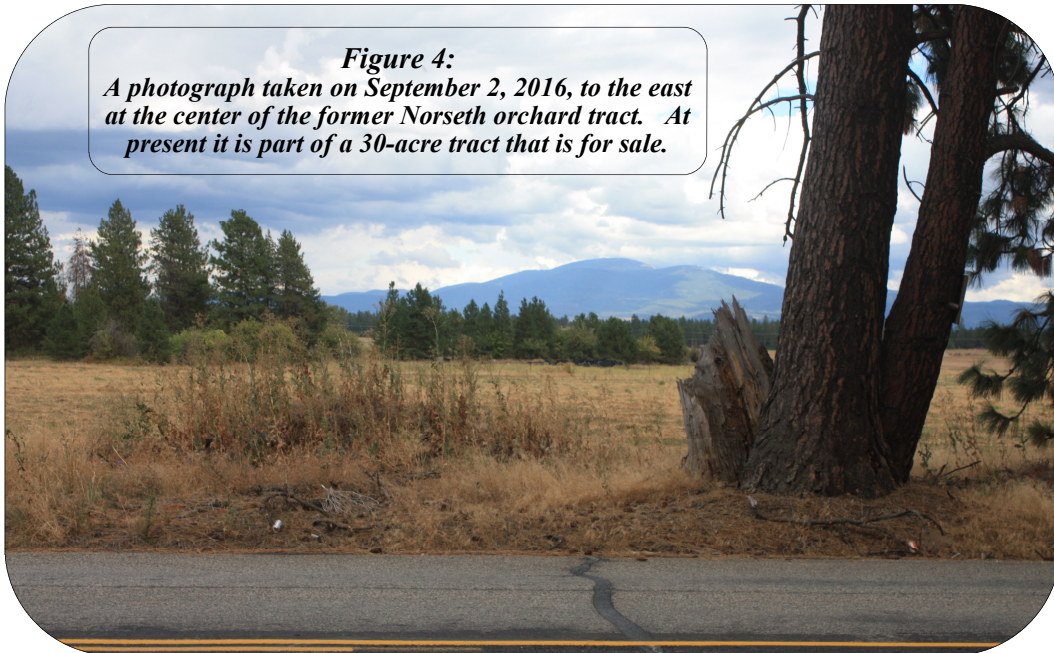


Figure 4:
*A photograph taken on September 2, 2016, to the east
at the center of the former Norseth orchard tract. At
present it is part of a 30-acre tract that is for sale.*

Photo by Peter Coffin.

as is seen on the 1930 ownership map in figure 1 (*page 1374*). Fortunately, he still had employment with the Deer Park Lumber Company and was able to purchase and renovate a house at 511 North Park and continued to live in the Deer Park area.

When John Fahey interviewed Thelma C. (Norseth) Westby for information to include in his article “*Selling the Watered West, Arcadia Orchards*” she told him that her father did not want to talk about his experiences with the Arcadia Orchard Company.

The Norseths had many good friends among their neighbors in the orchard who also suffered financial disaster with the failure of the Arcadia Orchards Company. A short re-

view of the voluminous contract records located at the Museum of Arts and Culture’s Research Room showed at least 6 other owners of tracts in Section 6 lost their orchard. The Norseth house and these neighbor’s homes all have disappeared. One wonders what became of these houses when their owners moved away. Were they torn down and the materials sold by the receivership after the foreclosure of the Arcadia Company? Were they jacked up and moved elsewhere? Perhaps someone, or some information exists that could tell where they went.

— end —

Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

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

... the Clayton Eagle needs a bath ...

On Tuesday, August 30th, a representative of the Pioneer Waterproofing Company inspected the semi-permeable protectant coating that the company had applied to Clayton’s terra cotta eagle the summer before. The company’s report of that inspection is pasted on page 1383 of this issue. Though the inspection found the protective membrane intact and without issue, the company did recommend the statue “*be cleaned yearly, removing any dirt, carbon, or bird droppings.*” In other words, the company recommended washing the statue yearly in order to remove any accumulation of corrosive environmental chemicals. As for what to wash the bird with, the report said “*use a light detergent,*” then specifically recommended a diluted solution of “*Simple Green*” — a widely available all-purpose cleaner and degreaser. As for how to

go about this cleansing, the report recommended going over the “*entire surface*” with a “*soft scrub brush,*” and then rinsing.

All this seems perfectly simple until one visualizes what’s actually involved. We’re talking about gently scrubbing a massive artifact perched a number of feet above the ground.

If you’re thinking it’s just a matter of slapping a couple of stepladders against the bird and sending some nimble and relatively unbreakable young pups up with buckets, think again. The reason for using “*soft scrub brushes*” on the statue is to keep from scratching, gouging, abrading, or otherwise damaging the protective elastomer coating. If the surface is that susceptible to mechanical damage, what would a ladder leaning against the wings do? We don’t know. And there’s the rub.

Everyone was concerned when the eagle began disintegrating at an accelerating

rate due to almost a century's worth of exposure to the weather. This sloughing of significant bits of the surface was assumed to have been exacerbated by the prior use of improper preservation and restoration techniques. (For some idea of the difficulties both the statue and the society were facing, check an article titled "Regarding the Clayton Eagle Restoration," page 1136 of *Mortarboard* issue #89, September, 2015.)

To save the artifact, the historical society committed \$11,820.00 — over half its total cash reserves — in contracting with Pioneer Waterproofing to repair the damage and then apply a both breathable and somewhat elastic protectant surface. This remedy has an expected lifespan — approximately 20 years — and a yearly washing would insure said lifespan falls toward the upper part of that expectation. The problem is finding a way to reach — meaning finding a way to physically put hands on — all parts of the artifact without touching the artifact with anything other than the soft bristles of the brushes.

In addition to the above, Pioneer Waterproofing recommends a yearly inspection, but will only do so for free during the two year guarantee period. After that the society will be required to pay for the inspections — and we don't expect those annual inspections to be cheap.

And then for the washing, there's either the yearly cost of contracting a commercial cleaner to set up a scaffolding or bring in an articulating bucket lift and hand wash the statue, or figuring out how to do something similar with volunteer help.

Any thoughts?

... in search of Fred Reynolds ...

This last August, society president Bill Sebright was contacted by Jeremy Sculley, owner of Sculley's Automotive, South 25 Main Street, Deer Park. Jeremy asked Bill if the society had "any photos of his auto repair shop, the old Fred Reynolds garage." The immediate answer was that we weren't aware

of there being any images of the building in our collection.

It's been hinted that there might be a vintage 8mm film showing the structure, but further investigation will be needed regarding that. In the meantime, the society could use anything anyone might be able to supply regarding the old garage. We'll pass anything of a pictorial nature on to Jeremy.

As for Fred Reynolds, the society currently only has a few tantalizing hints at a life well lived. Fred was a farmer in Williams Valley, owned the automotive garage in question in Deer Park, one or more raw-milk trucks serving the area's small farmers, and a freight hauling business trekking primarily between Deer Park and Spokane. Among the bits of history we currently have regarding Fred is this clip from an article titled "Growing Up in Williams Valley: an interview with Mike & Betty Burdette." Currently available only in hardcopy, this article appears on page 16, *Volume One*, of the *Reports to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society*.

"Thinking about groceries," Mike added, "back then it was hard to get into town. Even for people with cars, going to Deer Park or Clayton was something you only did if you really needed to. But the families out in Williams Valley had Fred Reynolds' milk truck.

"The milk truck went into Deer Park every day. Just being good to people, Fred had his driver gather grocery lists from people along the milk truck route and fill them while in town. Many a morning my mother would stand by the road with her list and some money, waiting. Coming back, the truck would stop with our groceries and mom's change.

"And you know it was costing Fred time to do that. If one of his hired men was doing the driving, that was costing Fred money. But it was the depression, and Fred was doing better than most folks. So I think this was just one of the ways he had of sharing with his neighbors."

Another mention is recorded in *Mortarboard* #9, in part one of "Tuffy's War: the

Alvin 'Tuffy' Luhr Story."

As Tuffy recalled, "Fred Reynolds' farm was on the next section south of Milner's. At that time I was going with his daughter, Loraine. Fred's first wife, Daisy, was Loraine's mother.

"Anyway, one morning it was maybe 35 degrees below zero when Fred called. He asked me to take my car and pick up the Kline girl. 'She's walking a mile down to the corner,' he said. 'You've got to pick her up before she freezes.' So I got my car started and took care of that.

"Not long after, Fred called me up and asked if I'd like to come to work for him. I could milk cows, drive his school bus, and the rest of the time go to school myself. He said I could start the next week. I figured that would be pretty great.

"That night I took his daughter out, with the usual understanding that I'd have her back by ten o'clock or so. I had one of my friends with us on the way home.

"The car slid off the road not far from Fred's farm. One front wheel wedged into the snow bank so hard I couldn't back out. Ed Falk lived maybe a half mile north of Fred's, so I borrowed Ed's horses to pull the car loose. And it was getting later and later.

"I was working with the team, and my friend was holding the lantern so I could see what I was doing. The harnesses began to freeze up — getting hard to work with. And I was getting a bit mad. I said a few things, and my friend was standing right in front of me, for some reason waving the lantern side to side.

"I said something like — 'Damn these people, putting restriction on when to get their daughters home when the weather's like this!' And I said it loud.

"It was past 10. Fred had been watching down the road, saw the lantern and all, and had come down to investigate. He was standing right behind me, listening to everything. My friend was doing his best to warn me without saying anything.

"I didn't show up for work the next week. I should of, but I thought he would not have had the notion to hire me after hearing all that."

The society would be grateful for any memorabilia, artifacts, photos, and/or stories about Fred Reynolds, his garage, other businesses, or anything else related to him. After all, he's well worth remembering.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ———— October 8, 2016 ————

In attendance: Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Marilyn Reilly, Lorraine Nord, Sue Rehms, Ella Jenkins, Betty Burdette, Marie Morrill, Mark Wagner, Mary Jo Reiter Dianne Allert, Neal Sealock, Donna Sealock, JoAnn Inman, and Mike Reiter.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported that: 1) On our trip to Yellowstone we stayed

in Livingston, Montana. There is quite a railroad museum there. It is housed in the old Northern Pacific Station (*photos on page 1382*). He has been trying to find out if the terracotta decorations were made in Clayton, but hasn't been able to find that out. 2) He received a phone call from Mary Rozelle. She was surprised while reading the *Mortarboard* to find that the Electric Service Station fea-

Deer Park Locations Currently Carrying Print Copies of the Mortarboard:
City Library, City Hall, Gardenspot Market, Standen Insurance, & Odyński's Accounting.



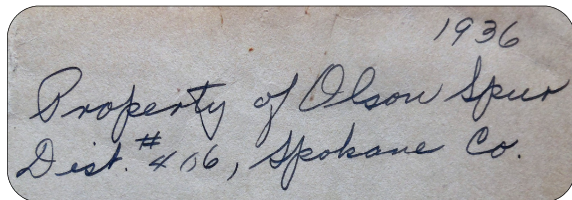
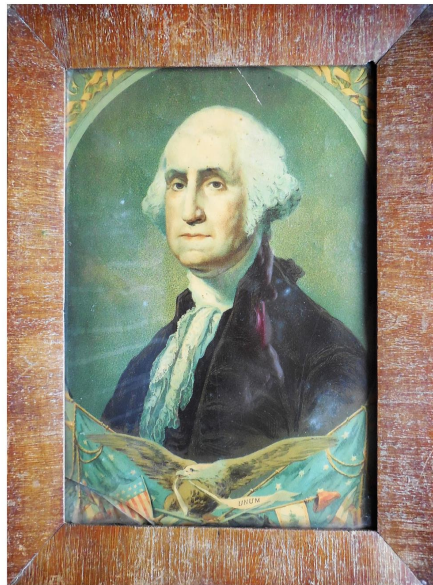
Photo by Neal Sealock.

Above: JoAnn Inman presents the society with a portrait of George Washington and a spelling textbook, both from the old Olson Spur School. Accepting is society president Bill Sebright.

Left: A detail of the printed portrait.

Below: A notation printed inside the cover of the above seen textbook. The book, "Growth In Spelling: Book Two, for Grades Five to Eight," was written by Edward L. Thorndike and Julia H. Wohlfarth, and printed in 1934 by the World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York.

Photos by Bill Sebright.



tured in the September issue (#101) was the one that her husband, Ken Rozelle, owned from 1962 to 1967. He sold to John Hodgson in 1967. She is looking for pictures of the station taken during that time. 3) He received an email from Donna Sealock. She has a picture of George Washington that her Dad, Norman Inman, saved when the Olson Spur School was torn down. She would like to donate it, and a textbook also from the old school, to the Society (*photos on page 1380*). 4) The Heritage network meeting is Monday, October 17, 9:30 AM at the Clayton School. 5) Pioneer Waterproofing Company has conducted the 1st annual inspection of the Terra Cotta Bald Eagle located in Clayton. A copy of the report, which includes the company's recommendations for ongoing care of the artifact, can be found on *page 1383* of this issue.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported: The main checking account ended the month at \$7,141.65. Checks were written to Wally Parker for supplies for \$109.94, one for \$180.00 for rent to Deer Park School District, one to the Loon Lake Times for \$56.00 for ads, one to the Chewelah Independent for \$43.20 for ads, and one to Prettyman's Septic for \$95.00. There were deposits of \$13.00. The web hosting account had a withdrawal of \$10.95 for web hosting and ended the month at \$843.39. The Clayton Brickyard Day account has \$1,131.40, and is included in the main checking account balance.

Society Vice President Pete Coffin reported by email: 1) After another trip to the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture's Research facility I found the missing date of purchase information on Ken Westby's and my manuscript about Ken's Grandfather's Arcadia Orchard Tract. The manuscript was finished and submitted to Editor Parker for publication in the Mortarboard. 2) After months of procrastination I finally made an appointment to visit Society Member Chuck Lyons' Challenge Hill Farm machinery collection Saturday October 1. I wasn't prepared for the size of his collection of steam, gasoline, and diesel tractors. My favorites were the five huge

steam engine tractors dating from the early part of the twentieth century. However, many of the large crawler tractors of various brands and engine types really impressed me. 3) Sent Ron Butler photocopies of all the pages containing Losh family information from the "Families of Wild Rose Prairie" by Loretta Greiff as well as a "Descendant's" page for Robert Merton Losh. 4) I will be giving a talk on the Arcadia Orchard Company on October 13, 2016, to the Deer Park Rotary Club. Along with a review of the company I will show the Reiter 35 mm film. 5) The last trip to the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture's Research facility revealed that the last Arcadia Orchard Company tract (#1776) was sold to a Jim J. Grinde on October 20, 1920.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and ten copies of the October *Mortarboard* (#102) have been printed for distribution, and the online version submitted for posting. This 12 page issue features Ed Kingrey's "A Ride-Alone with Leno," and Pete Coffin's "Mica Brick Plant Field Trip." Publication of *Collected Newsletters, Volume 28*, has been deferred until next month. 2) At the direction of the society, in April of 2014 Print Publications purchased a Brother HL-6180 Duplexing Laser Printer. The details of this purchase can be found in the Society Minutes segment of *Mortarboard* #74, page 902. Also included with that purchase was an extended warranty, now exhausted. The printer continues to operate without significant problem, though the machine's operating program has for the last several months been suggesting a new print drum is needed. As is common practice among users of this printer, we'll continue to use the current drum until a noticeable degradation of print quality occurs. Cost for a new drum will be in the \$110 to \$120 range. Sometime this winter we'll likely purchase a new drum and hold it in reserve until needed (this assuming it isn't needed sooner).

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported that the new *Mortarboard* is online. She also

— Text continued on page 1384 —



Above and Left:
The Northern Pacific Railroad's Livingston, Montana, depot, constructed in 1902, was the third such structure on the site since the railroad arrived in 1882. The depot — a museum and community center since 1987 — is part of Livingston's downtown historic district.

According to a brochure published by the Northern Pacific Railroad in the 1960's, the monad symbol — the black and red yin-yang symbol that the railroad used in its trademark logo — was suggested by Chief Engineer E. H. McHenry after visiting Chicago's 1893 World's Fair and observing the symbol on the Korean flag. The variation as it appears on the Livingston depot building to the left was worked out by Mr. McHenry, together with then General Passenger Agent, Charles Fee.

Photos by Bill Sebright.

October 6, 2016

Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society
Box 293
Clayton, WA. 99110

Attention: Bill Sebright

Regarding: The Terra Cotta American Bald Eagle 2106 Annual Report.

Pioneer Waterproofing Company has conducted the 1st annual inspection of the Terra Cotta Bald Eagle located in Clayton WA. The inspection was conducted on August 30th 2016. A thorough inspection of the entire surface of the eagle was conducted. As of 8/30/2016 no visible issues were seen nor apparent. The surface looks as good as the day we finished the work over a year ago.

Suggestion: Eagle should be cleaned yearly removing any dirt, carbon or bird droppings. Use a light detergent (simple green diluted) soft scrub brush over entire surface and rinse.

Sincerely,

Doug Flewelling

Above: *The Pioneer Waterproofing Company's annual report on the Clayton Eagle.*
Below: *Donna Sealock and JoAnn Inman in front of the local building believed to have been constructed from reclaimed Arcadia flume lumber.*



Photo courtesy of Neal Sealock.

— Text continued from page 1381 —

put 2 pictures of the 1908 Clayton fire pictures on the website.

Penny Hutten reported that the Westerners Spokane Corral's meeting will be October 20, 2016, and Richard Sola will give a talk about *Desert of Wheat - Zane Grey in the Inland Empire*, that takes us back to 1917, just after the U. S. entered the First World War. The famous Western author Zane Grey wrote about the impacts of the war on Eastern Washington after visiting the Spokane area in April, 1917.

Betty Burdette reported that tonight is the auction for the Greenhouse food bank at the Deer Park Eagles. It is to raise money for a new sewer hookup. A car is part of the silent auction. Betty also brought in family pictures and newspaper articles which were passed around.

Mike Reiter reported on the demolition of the old Crawford Gym, Civic Center. Mike put up a bracket and Dan Huffman's camera on the old Ag Building to get time lapse pictures of the demolition. The building is down. Mike took a picture of the moving of

the Sam Perrins Memorial to the southwest corner of Perrins Field. He also took a picture of the Perrins Field sign which was too dilapidated to save. Mark Lewis cut the stag head out from the middle of the floor. It is in somewhat rough shape. It is being stored at the heating shop west of Railroad Avenue and 1st Street.

Mary Jo Reiter brought a cookbook that Norma Schliemann used when she cooked for a fraternity at WSU. Norma's daughter-in-law, Margie Schliemann, sent it to her.

Marilyn Reilly said she was wondering what happened to the lumber from the Arcadia Orchard flumes. She heard that some of it went into the construction of buildings, barns, etc. in the area. Donna Sealock added that her Dad, Norman Inman, bought a 40 acre piece of timberland that had a building made from the flumes on it (*photo on page 1383*).

Next meeting: Saturday, November 12, 2016, at 9 AM at the Clayton Drive-In. Meeting adjourned at 10:00 AM.

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

— end —

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

Society Contacts

We encourage anyone with observations, concerns, corrections, or divergent opinions regarding the contents of these newsletters to write the society or contact one or more of the individuals listed below. Resultant conversations can remain confidential if so desired.

C/DPHS, Box 293, Clayton, WA 99110

Bill Sebright, President — sebrightba@gmail.com — (509) 276-2693

Peter Coffin, Vice-President — pccfn@q.com

Wally Lee Parker, Editor of Print Publications — bogwen100@msn.com — (509) 467-9433

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— C/DPHS —

From “The Coast” magazine,
April, 1907



See Yourself in Print.

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

Copyright considerations for any materials submitted are stated in the “Editorial and Copyright Policy” dialog box found on page 1,384 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 —

*A print copy of this issue of the Mortarboard
is or soon will be
available in booklet format.*

*Ask about
“Collected Newsletters: Volume Twenty-Nine.”*