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.

Who We Are!

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 least 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 pronging 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 discovery made it seem to me that the grave had been opened not long before, and that the body had been removed just before the exhumation. The grave had been dug, and the body had been removed."

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 1900 he left the Spokane Union depot, Mr. Cole appears to have rejoined the sheriff's office. And after the resignation of his superior, was himself appointed Spokane County Coroner, and the Republican reporter whistled for the dog..."

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 way of 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 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, Judges, and Practitioners* "Fenton served one term as 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 Republican county as a Democrat, 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 Stirling 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 28, 1905 edition of the * Spokane Daily Chronicle*. Under the banner "Is Spokane River's Zinc and Zine Poisonous?" the article describes the heavy metal contamination dripping downstream from the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and the danger to health this constituted — a twin he related to the gravity of the "dead body" that 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 mining operations and the veritable sea of wells Doctor Newman was proposing. A notice of the doctor's May 1, 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 train 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 in 1892, Mr. Cole appeared to have rejoined the sheriff's office. And after the resignation of his superior, was himself appointed Spokane County Sheriff, 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."

"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.

"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."

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 Glosyest air” undoubtedly refers to another incident of dubious clarity Deputy Felix Pugh had become immersed in just that summer. On Monday, July 30, 1894, a flare of headlines in the Spokane Daily Chronicle introduced a story that quickly began echoing in newspaper across a wide swath of the United States under 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 report?

Prosecutor Fenton took a look at working theory is that “Hill’s statistics.” Something provided by the railroad to describe the amenities, if any, found at each stop — amenities such as “look of withering scorn the after the body inside the grave was revealed, and old man Hermann had commenced his laughing, the article stated that it was with a “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 passed in 1906 that Hostetter’s (and the like) An inclusion in the August 4 Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society Newsletter issue that deputies “th was pale and placid, thinking of “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?”. It 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 “laugh 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 disinter-

Gloystein Secretly Spirited Away by Night From His Home Near Mica — HE WAS PROB- ABLY MURDERED — Evidence that His Po- litical Enemies Have Made Away with a Prominent and Respected Citizen HAT RIDDEN 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 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 was almost certain that Mr. Gloystein had been murdered.”

The Chronicle had the motive covered as well. Deputy (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 politics more sharply. It stated, “The missing man had incurred the enmity of the Politist of his neighborhood, and the feeling against him was intense.”

The above mentioned “Politists” 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 third party, the Populist Party. On August 11th, under the headline “Murder Will Out,” the Chronicle suggested that the murder was related to Gloystein’s withdrawal from the 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 — so the deputy confirmed by visiting a farm near Moro, in the center of 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 Glosyest air” in preparation for their onsite investigation of Deer Park’s mys- terious 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 going-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? Or was it another eyebrow-raising statement possibly 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?”

The above mentioned “Politists” 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 third party, the Populist Party. On August 11th, under the headline “Murder Will Out,” the Chronicle suggested that the murder was related to Gloystein’s withdrawal from the 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 — so the deputy confirmed by visiting a farm near Moro, in the center of 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 Glosyest 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 going-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? Or was it another eyebrow-raising statement possibly 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?”
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 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 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.
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 review 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 mass of 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 protective surface. This remedy has an expected service life of 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 but 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 scaffold 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 Scully, 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 historic early 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

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

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 (issue #89, 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 Roselle. She was surprised while reading the Mortarboard to find that the Electric Service Station fea...
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, 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 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. 2) 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. 3) 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 problems, 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
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.

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.
Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society Newsletter
Issue #103 — November — 2016

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 Greenthumb food bank at the Deer Park raising 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 some what 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 Schleimann used when she cooked for a fraternity at WSU. Norma’s daughter-in-law, Margie Schleimann, 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.

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

Editorial and Copyright Policy
Those contributing “original” materials to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society retain copyright to said materials while granting the Mortarboard and the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society durable permission to use said materials in electronic and print media — including permission to reprint said materials in future Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society publications. Under certain conditions proof of ownership of submitted materials and/or a signed release allowing use may be requested. No compensation for materials submitted is offered or implied. All materials submitted are subject to editorial revision for content, language, legal exposures and so forth. Any material published as an exception to these general understandings will be clearly marked as to the nature of the exception.

— C/DPHS —

page 1384