

THE  
CLAYTON/DEER PARK  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
**Mortarboard**

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*The C/DPHS is an association of individuals dedicated to the preservation of the history of our community. To the preservation of the region's oral history, literary history, social history, graphic and pictorial history, and our history as represented by the region's artifacts and structures. To the preservation of this history for future generations. To the art of making this common heritage accessible to the public. And to the act of collaborating with other individuals and organizations sharing similar goals.*

***Shadows of the Great War:  
Two From Williams Valley  
Among America's Fallen***

by  
**Wally Lee Parker**

Last summer marked the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the Great War. It was called the Great War because the world had never before seen anything like it. It was also called "*the war to end war*" — called such in the certainty that civilized nations would never allow such horrific carnage to occur again. In our current century we know that conflict as neither the Great War nor the war to end war. We know it simply as World War One — the first truly major upheaval within a century marked by human slaughter on an industrial scale.

The war in Europe began in late July, 1914, with the United States remaining neutral — at least technically — until the 6<sup>th</sup> of April, 1917. At the beginning of America's direct intervention in the war its military had something over 100,000 men in uniform. By war's end 4,355,000 men had been mobilized. That expansion was accomplished in large part by the introduction of conscription — of compul-

sory service.

Forty-two Divisions were sent overseas. Twenty-nine of those were at various times engaged on the active front. Put another way, 2,084,000 soldiers were sent to France, and of these, 1,390,000 were engaged in some type of combat.

Historians generally state that of the 2,800,000 men conscripted by the draft, a disproportionate ratio were working class — primarily unskilled laborers, recent immigrants, or boys from poorer farm families.

During the 19 months of America's participation in World War One, 116,500 American citizens were killed, 204,000 more wounded, and a few thousand listed as missing. In total, about 7 percent of our military's soldiers were considered casualties of that war.

Available records suggest that something over 780 of those killed in Europe were either volunteers or draftees from the State of

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

*Ask about  
"Collected Newsletters: Volume Twenty-Two."*

*Society contact information can be found  
on page 1048 of this issue.*

Washington. The names of the fallen are preserved in a set of books titled *Soldiers of the Great War*. Largely the work of three individuals — William Mitchell Haulsee, Frank George Howe, and Alfred Cyril Doyle — this state by state listing was printed in three volumes in 1920.

Volume One's introduction gives this explanation for how the material was compiled. "While the list of names is based wholly upon the official records of the Government as shown in its official bulletin, the information accompanying the photographs is that given by the relatives of soldiers."

The introduction goes on to state, "The purpose of this work is to present a record, complete and accurate, of the American soldiers who lost their lives in Europe in the World War." As such it includes those taken by disease or accident while on Europe's Western Front.

While the book *Soldiers of the Great War* only lists two young men from the Deer Park area, an article on the front page of the November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1918, issue of the *Deer Park Union* states that seven young men "from this district" had died during the war. The two mentioned in both the book and the local newspaper's article are Guy O. Enman and Byron Bassler Roberts. The others, those mentioned only in the *Union* article, are Albert I. Hough, Frank Sainton, Carl Mace, Charles Billings, and Arthur Bolay. These last five are currently assumed to have died while on active duty, but outside the European theater. This of course doesn't rule out the possibility that they could have seen combat within the European theater at some point prior to their deaths.

Of these seven young men, we've yet to uncover any trace of Carl Mace or Arthur Bolay. As for the others, the fog of war is very much evident in regards to the above listed Albert I. Hough. Our assumption when reading the newspaper's list would be that Hough was a resident of Deer Park at the time of his enlistment or conscription. An announcement in the March 29, 1918 edition of the *Spokesman-Review* tells a different story.



Photo from the *Spokesman-Review*, March 29, 1918.

Alfred Irving Hough.

Dated "Kellogg, Idaho, March 26," the story reads, "Alfred Irving Hough died March 23 in Fort Sam Houston base hospital, San Antonio, Texas, after six weeks' illness with pneumonia. He was born in Providence, R. I. 29 years ago. In the spring of 1912 he came west, going to Deer Park, Wash., to engage in apple growing. One year later he came here to work as a trainman in the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine. On November 24 (1917) he married Miss Freda Iris Harlan of Wardner, a teacher in the public schools. One week later he enlisted in the aviation section, signal corps. Besides his widow, Mr. Hough leaves a sister, Mrs. W. G. Hoffman, of Roslindale, R. I."

"The body will arrive in Kellogg Sunday and the funeral will be held Monday. The Industrial Union and Spanish-American War Veterans will have charge of the services."

There would be a natural tendency to

place Albert's death among the 43,000 soldiers that passed away as a direct result of the great influenza pandemic of 1918 — a particularly virulent influenza first reported as having arrived in the United States in March of 1918. However, when this particular strain killed, it was relatively quick — suffocation often occurring 24 hours or less from the onset of symptoms. The extended pneumonia described in Albert's case doesn't seem to fit that profile.

Contrary to influenza's historic pattern, the 1918 was particularly virulent among otherwise healthy young adults — those 20 to 40 years of age — making military installations ideal environs for its spread. Following that pattern, at least one of the young men listed among Deer Park's fallen is known to have succumbed to that illness.

The November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1918, issue of the *Union*, reports that "The funeral of Charles William Billings was observed on Friday, Nov. 2, at the cemetery near the Swedish Lutheran Church, five miles north of the city. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Wm. Worthington. Mr. Billings was a victim of the Spanish influenza, which was contracted while he was at the training school at Pullman. Death occurred Oct. 30. Charles Billings was born at Mills, Nebraska, June 27, 1897. He was 21 years old and was inducted into the service but a few weeks ago. He leaves a father, mother, and two sisters, all of them residents of the community north of town."

The above noted "cemetery near the Swedish Lutheran Church" is Clayton's Zion Hill.

The only details about Frank Sainton found to date are from a single paragraph that simply states, "Frank Sainton, who is also somewhere in France, has been decorated with the Military Cross, for bravery under heavy fire, and has been wounded three times." This is from the August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1917, edition of the *Deer Park Union*. And that makes Frank Sainton a bit of a puzzle.

The first American military units arrived in France in late June, 1917 — with

the sources so far rummaged through suggesting that the first combat engagements by American military personnel didn't occur until the autumn of that year, several months after Frank's reported encounter. With that in mind, it should also be noted that as soon as the Doughboys set foot in France there was intense pressure placed on the American commanders to embed both individuals and entire units into British and French combat commands as replacements. So even though it was the American military's official policy to resist early combat, irregularities likely occurred.

It's also interesting to note the term used to describe the decoration Frank Sainton received — "the Military Cross." This is the specific name of a medal awarded by Great Britain to junior and warrant officers of British and Commonwealth forces. The French had a similar device intended for soldiers of any rank — the Médaille Militaire. The American military allowed its personnel to accept and wear both these foreign decorations.

So, could Frank Sainton have been wounded while serving with British or French forces in August of 1917? Could he have been awarded "the Military Cross" for his actions against the enemy? We have no compelling evidence to suggest otherwise.

The data available for the two known European casualties pictured in the 3<sup>rd</sup> volume of *Soldiers of the Great War* is somewhat more extensive. For example, under the extended headline "Guy Enman Was Drawing Bead On Shielded Sniper When Killed: Sorrowing Deer Park Parents Get Letter of Praise for Boy From Sergeant," the following appeared in the February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1919 edition of the *Spokane Chronicle*.

"You had a boy to be proud of," wrote Sergeant Hague, Co. E, 361<sup>st</sup> Infantry, to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Enman, Deer Park, of their son Corporal Guy O. Enman, who lost his life in the service of his country, September 28. "During the months of training in camp he was popular and well liked by all who knew him and was praised by our captain."

"On the night of September 26 we

went over the top and were under shell fire. A corporal was asked to take his squad and go through the barrage to bring up supplies. Corporal Enman was the man to volunteer. When he came back he was complimented by the captain. The next morning we went over and were held up by machine gun nests and snipers. Corporal Enman, with his squad, was in the assaulting line and was picking off the enemy. A sniper so cleverly camouflaged that it was next to impossible to locate was picking off our men. Corporal Enman located him and was just taking aim, but was hit before he could shoot. We made short work of that sniper.

"We lost a lot of men, but none we missed more than Corporal Enman. He was buried at the edge of an orchard where he fell."

The above noted Sergeant Raymond J. Hague later received a silver star in recognition of "gallantry in action" during operations occurring between September 26<sup>th</sup> and October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918.

It should also be noted that Guy Enman's death — the date of which is incorrectly stated in the above article — actually occurred on September 27<sup>th</sup>. This date is confirmed by the inscription chiseled on the cross above his grave — that grave being located at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery near the community of Nomagne-sous-Montfaucon in northeastern France. Guy Enman's burial overseas is confirmed by the March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1941, obituary for his mother as it appeared in the *Spokane Chronicle*. The obituary stated that "Isabella Enman, 74, died at her home in Williams Valley Monday after a long illness." It went on to note that "she had resided" at the family homestead "since 1889." It also stated that Deer Park's American Legion Post #156 was named after the son she'd lost to the war. And that she had "made the trip to France to visit his grave."

The timeline for the 91<sup>st</sup> Division's 361<sup>st</sup> Infantry — Guy's unit — as presented in a 1919 volume titled "*The Story of the 91<sup>st</sup> Division*," indicate that Guy's death occurred on the second day of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive — also known as the *Battle of the Argonne Forest*. This operation began on September



**Corporal Guy O. Enman.  
Killed in Action.**

**Private Byron B. Roberts.  
Killed in Action.**



Photos from "Soldiers of the Great War, Volume 3."

26<sup>th</sup>, and continued until all the fighting ended on November 11<sup>th</sup>. On the day of Enman's death, his unit was engaged in the struggle to take the French village of Epinonville near the Belgian border. The text of the book states that the 361<sup>st</sup> Infantry was moving against opposition from both snipers and machine guns on its approach, intrusion into, and in its attempt to secure the fields and orchards beyond the French community.

The various Divisions of the American Expeditionary Force were divided into three primary groups according to what was likely to be the primary source of their personnel; the Regular Army (Divisions 1 through 20), the National Guard (Divisions 26 to 42), and the National Army (Divisions 76 to 93). These original distinctions — in which the National Army was to be comprised mostly of new conscripts and volunteers — blurred as events overtook planning. And by the summer of 1918 all U. S. land forces were simply referred to as components of the United States Army.

The 91<sup>st</sup> Division — originally part of the above noted National Army — was organized at Camp Lewis, Washington, in the late summer of 1917. It was known as the "*Wild West Division*," since it drew its men from Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The Division was deployed to Europe in July of 1918.

The authorized strength of the 91<sup>st</sup> National Army Division was 27,152 men. Besides the various infantry units — such as Guy Enman's 361<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment — there were two machine gun battalions in the 91<sup>st</sup> Division. One of these was the 348<sup>th</sup>. And one of the soldiers in that unit was the second Deer Park youth listed in the third volume of *Soldiers of the Great War* as having been killed in action.

A notice in the November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1918 edition of the *Deer Park Union* stated, "Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roberts received the sad news Tuesday morning that their son, Byron, had been killed in France, October 2<sup>nd</sup>."

And then, under the headline "*Deer*

*Park Soldier Killed*," and the dateline "*Deer Park, Wash., Nov. 9*," an article from the November 10<sup>th</sup> issue of the *Spokesman-Review* reported that, "*Private Byron Bassler Roberts, Company C, 348<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, A. P. O. 776, A. E. F., was born July 30, 1895, and drafted April 26, when he went to Camp Lewis. He sailed with the 91<sup>st</sup> Division from Camp Merritt. He was reported killed in action October 2, 1918. He is one of seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roberts, Route 2, Deer Park. Three of his brothers are in the service of their country: Joe A. Roberts, address unknown; Private George E. Roberts, Company D, 62nd Infantry, via N. Y. A. E. F., and Private Oscar C. Roberts, battery D, Camp Eustis, W. Va (Camp Eustis, VA).*"

An article in the November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1918 *Deer park Union* added that he also left, "... three sisters, Fanny, Kate, and Mrs. Mary Reiper," along with his "six brothers, Joe, Oscar, George, Lloyd, Lester, and Roy."

Private Roberts died on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the *Battle of the Argonne Forest*. The "*Story of the 91<sup>st</sup> Division*" records that Byron's unit, the 348<sup>th</sup> Machine Gun Battalion, was engaged in the effort to hold the ground around Epinonville when he was killed — that being the same bit of France that Guy Enman had died gaining just five days before.

And like Guy Enman, Byron Roberts remained in France. He can be found at the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery — plot H, row 31, grave 33.

As for learning more about these fallen soldiers — as well as the many others that came home battered but relatively intact — someone reading this may have a piece or two to add (meaning stories and photos would be appreciated). Also, a more thorough search of that era's surviving newspapers may provide overlooked clues. And then too, wartime documents are constantly being added to various online archives. Many of these are searchable, so future inquires may bring results even when past inquires have returned little.

— end —

# A Horse Shoe Lake Shingle Mill

by  
**Roxanne Camp & Peter Coffin**

Many sawmills dotted the Deer Park-Clayton area in the late 1800s and the early decades of the 1900s. These sawmills were fed by local forest — forest felled to clear land for farming. The locations of the Williams Valley and Wild Rose Prairie sawmills — those named in \*Herbert Mason's diary — are unclear. And very few pictures of those

sawmills can be found. Fortunately, the Leonard Todd family took pictures of their family mill — a shingle mill located near Horse Shoe Lake.

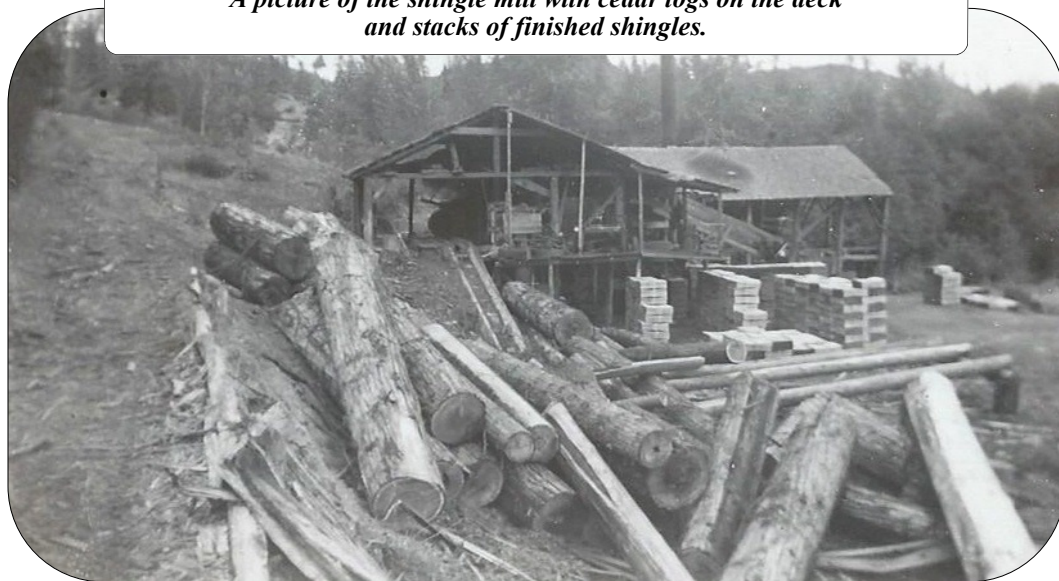
The Todd family purchased the mill from William Dippold in 1937, and produced

*Text continues on page 1041*

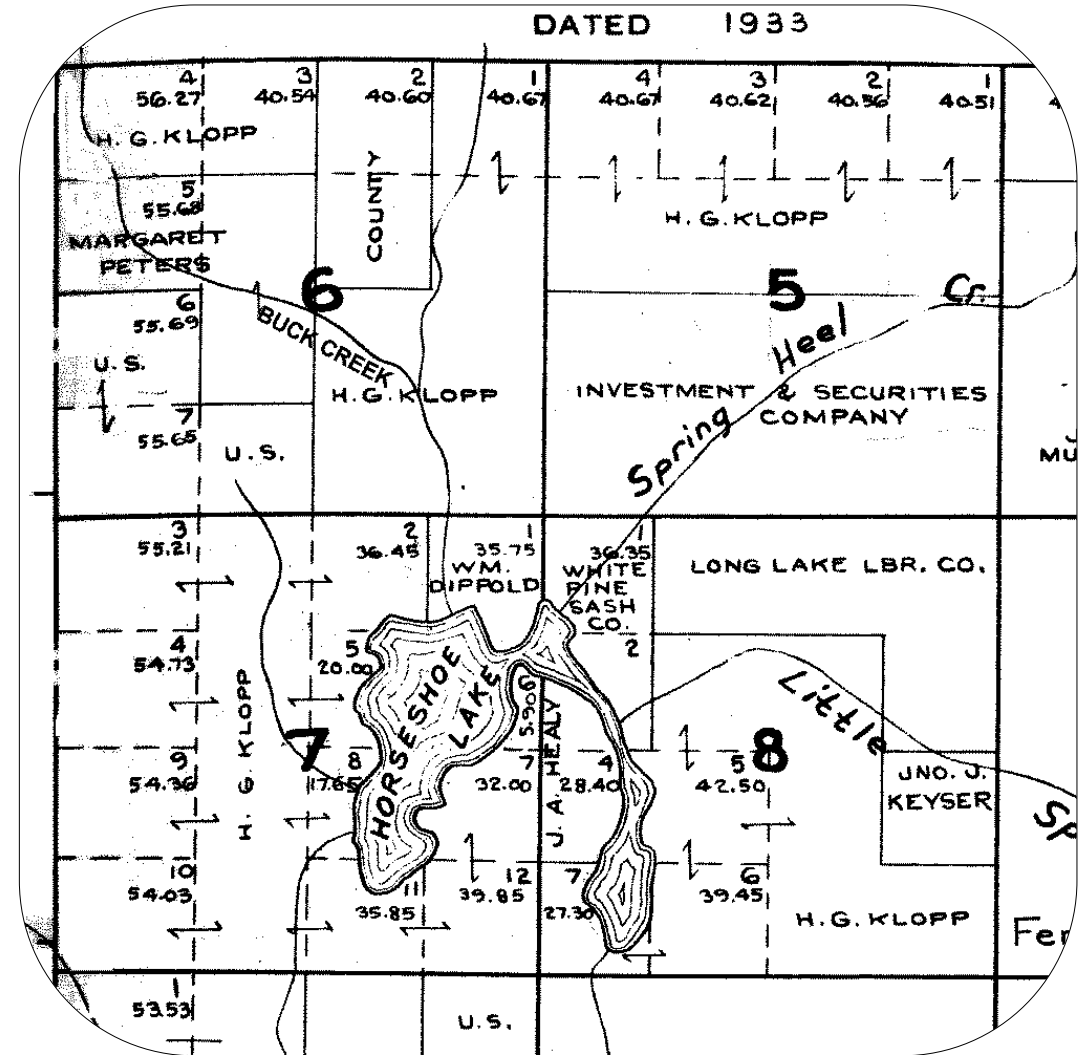
**\*Note.**

In a report made to the society and recorded on page 1015, issue #81, of the *Mortarboard*, Pete Coffin explained that Herbert Mason, while living on a farm just west of the Burroughs School, kept daily observations of weather, farm work, and community events in the Williams Valley and Deer Park area. Covering various years between 1906 to 1937, this set of journals compose the diary indicated above. Check issue #81 for more details.

A picture of the shingle mill with cedar logs on the deck and stacks of finished shingles.



Below:  
 The northwest corner of the 1933 Metsker Township 30 North-Range 33 East WM, Land Ownership map. The Todd family owned the "WM. DIPPOLD" 35.75 acre tract in the late 1930s.  
 The map shows the location of the Dippold tract that the Todd family purchased in 1937. Payment to Bill Dippold was in shingles. The source of the cedar logs was to the northwest, along the drainage of Buck Creek





**Above:**  
*Jennie Marie Todd behind a load of cedar logs with the shingle mill to the left. Mrs. Todd was the Mother of Leonard Todd and the Grandmother of Darla (Todd) Grieves who gave the pictures to the Society.*

**Below:**  
*Cyrus Todd (Father of Leonard Todd) on a pile of large cedar logs near the shingle mill.*



— *Text continued from page 1038* —

cedar shingles there until the next year. In the late 1930's the market for shingles collapsed — though at least one shipment was sent to Montana before that occurred.

Along with pictures of the mill, the Todd family graciously gave the Clayton-Deer Park Historical Society a large number of

1930s vintage photos of the Horse Shoe Lake area.

Mr. Todd recently celebrated his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday. Both he and his daughter, Darla Grieves, were interviewed — providing the information needed to explain this set of remarkable images.

— *end* —

## *Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats*

— *or* —

### *Bits of Chatter, Trivia & Notices All Strung Together*

*... knights of this and that ...*

While proofing last month's *Mortarboard*, society president Bill Sebright asked, "Do you know what the acronym *K.O.T.M.* stands for?" He'd seen it on page 1022 and was puzzled.

It's a puzzle that your editor solved when putting the story together. Unfortunately, after looking it up, your editor failed to follow through and add a footnote clarifying such for the readers.

*K.O.T.M.* stands for *Knights of the Maccabees* — a fraternal organization founded in the late 1870s for the specific purpose of creating an insurance pool for its membership — that insurance apparently paying a death benefit of some sort.

None of that is particularly strange. The late 1800s and early 1900s were brimming with fraternal organizations such as the Moose, Eagles, and Odd Fellows that offered some type of insurance benefit to their members. Exactly what — sickness, injury, life — varied widely from organization to organization.

As for why approximately a third of America's male population belonged to one or

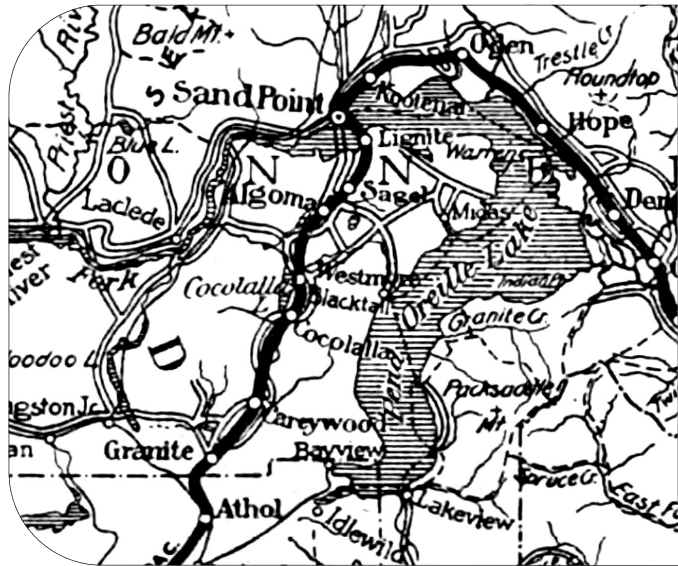
more such organizations, that was a time when the federal government provided nothing recognizable as a social safety net. Although private insurance plans were available, only the economically advantaged could afford them. When disaster struck, most middle and working class citizens were reduced to accepting charity, or doing without.

During the Great Depression, government agencies took over many of the safety net functions of these fraternal organizations. Private insurances became more available — often as a benefit of employment. And, as a result, the number of fraternal groups — as well as the total membership within those few organizations that survived without multiple mergers — went into sharp decline.

That said, henceforth your editor will try to be more diligent in annotating these acronyms when they appear in quoted materials.

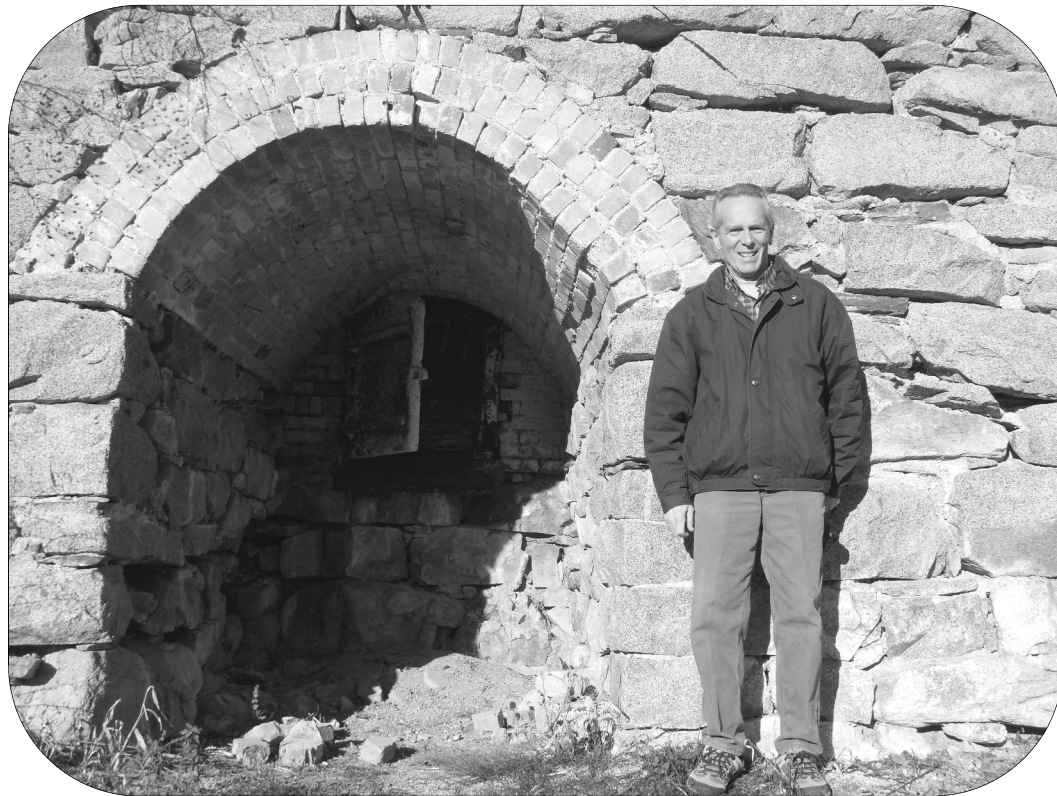
*... the Bayview kilns ...*

This last December society president, Bill Sebright, and his wife Anni, spent a day on Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille. Aboard one of the Bayview Marina's charter boats, the two had gone in pursuit of the lake's bald eagles



*Left: This segment of map is from an article titled “Fine Trout Waters in the Idaho Panhandle” — as published in the April, 1920 issue of “Outing Magazine.” The outdoor adventure magazine obtained the map from the Northern Pacific Railway, and the heavy black line indicates the route of that railway’s tracks around Idaho’s Lake Pend Oreille.*

*Below: Bill Sebright at Washington Brick & Lime’s Lake Pend Oreille lime kilns.*



*Photo by Anni Sebright.*



— gone in pursuit with binoculars and camera in hand.

As Bill explained, “*The eagles were in the trees along the shoreline. We also saw some mountain goats up on the hillsides. On the way back, I asked the captain about the cool looking structures along the shore just to the east of the marina — and the captain started talking about the kilns, the mines, and the miners.*”

Bill reported that once ashore it was only a short drive (or walk) along Lime Kiln Road to where these photos were taken.

The lime kilns are nestled along the northwest side of Scenic Bay (historically referred to as Squaw Bay). Scenic Bay is one of two fingerlike bays located at the southwestern extreme of the lake — the southernmost finger being Idlewild Bay (see the map on page

***Photos This Page:  
 The line of lime kilns on the north shore of Scenic Bay, Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho.***

*Photos by Bill Sebright.*



1042). The town of Bayview is located at the west end of Scenic Bay. The jut of land separating the two bays contains the most eastern portion of Farragut State Park — formerly the Farragut Naval Training Station.

The five lime kilns seen in the photos once formed the centerpiece of Washington Brick & Lime's Lake Pend Oreille lime manufacturing operation. However, Joseph Spear and Henry Brook's company wasn't the first on that site. According to the Bayview Historical Society, the first was the Spokane Lime Company. Spokane Lime set up one or more beehive kilns in 1887. Then, in 1900, Brook and Spear acquired the site. In 1904 the new owners replaced the original beehives with four of the square kilns seen here. The fifth kiln was added sometime after 1911.

As for the source of the limestone — the *United States Geological Survey's Bulletin 384* (published in 1909) notes that, "Limestones are exposed on the southern shores of Lake Pend Oreille near Lakeview, and on the north side of Squaw Bay." The report goes on to say, "The maximum thickness exposed in any one section is approximately 500 feet."

Lakeview, located on the southeastern shore, has its own limestone mining history. A small lime burning operation was started in that vicinity in 1886. But the real industry began with the arrival of another company that — like Washington Brick & Lime — was incorporated in Washington State.

*Washington Geological Survey Bulletin No. 4* (published in 1913) states, "The plant of the International Portland Cement Company (founded in 1910) is located at Irvin Station, Washington, nine miles east of Spokane. The materials used at this plant are limestone and shale, and are obtained from Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, about fifty miles from the plant — where the crushing plant is located."

The above noted Spokane cement plant was constructed in 1912, though actual production was reportedly delayed until the next year.

In 1911 the Spokane International

Railway laid a spur track from Athol, Idaho, to Bayview. It's likely that was in collusion with the International Portland Cement Company's decision to set up the mining operation at Lakeview. Prior to the spur line, everything produced on either side of the lake had to be floated about 23 miles north to the Northern Pacific Railroad's lakeside siding at the then bustling village of Hope.

Regarding the International Portland Cement Company's Lakeview operation, the *Bulletin* goes on to state, "The limestone is crushed by means of one No. 8 and two No. 6 Gyratory crushers and the shale is crushed by one No. 6 crusher. The crushed rock is then delivered into large storage bins having a capacity of about 8,000 tons. These bins are located right at the water's edge and are sufficiently high to discharge directly into cars on transfer barges, the transfer barges having a capacity of six fifty-ton cars each."

Photos found on the Bayview Historical Society's website clarify the Lakeview operation. Each of the above described barges carried two parallel sets of railroad tracks, with each set of track supporting three gondola style railroad cars. A photo of the loading area suggests the barges could be pushed flush to Lakeside's elevated storage bins, and an overhead conveyor boom used to fill each gondola in turn.

Bulletin No. 4 continued it's description by saying, "After the cars are loaded, the barges are towed across the lake, a distance of about six miles, to Bayview, at which point the cars are transferred to the railroad and taken to the plant at Irvin Station."

One of the Bayview Historical Society's photos shows the steam powered tugboat *Dora Powell* pushing a loaded Lakeview barge across the lake.

Once at Bayview, the barges were docked in alignment with onshore tracks and the gondola cars transferred to a spur of the Spokane International Railway for the trip to Spokane. And then — we assume — six empty gondola would be loaded on the barges so the filling process could be repeated.

As for Spear and Brook's Bayview operation, an early description was found in a report from the Idaho Inspector of Mines. Though the exact date of publication was not included with the material, it appears to have been written between 1905 and 1910. The report said, "On the opposite side of the lake from Lakeview a bold mountain uplift, shown in the accompanying plate (see photo below), seems to be composed entirely of blue and grey heavy bedded limestone, which is also true of the shore line of the lake for a distance of three or four miles, terminating at Bay View, where an extensive lime plant of the Washington Brick & Lime Company is located. This plant includes four large draw kilns, and its large output of lime is transported across the lake to the railroad at Hope at a cost of about 50 cents per ton by the company's own steamer."

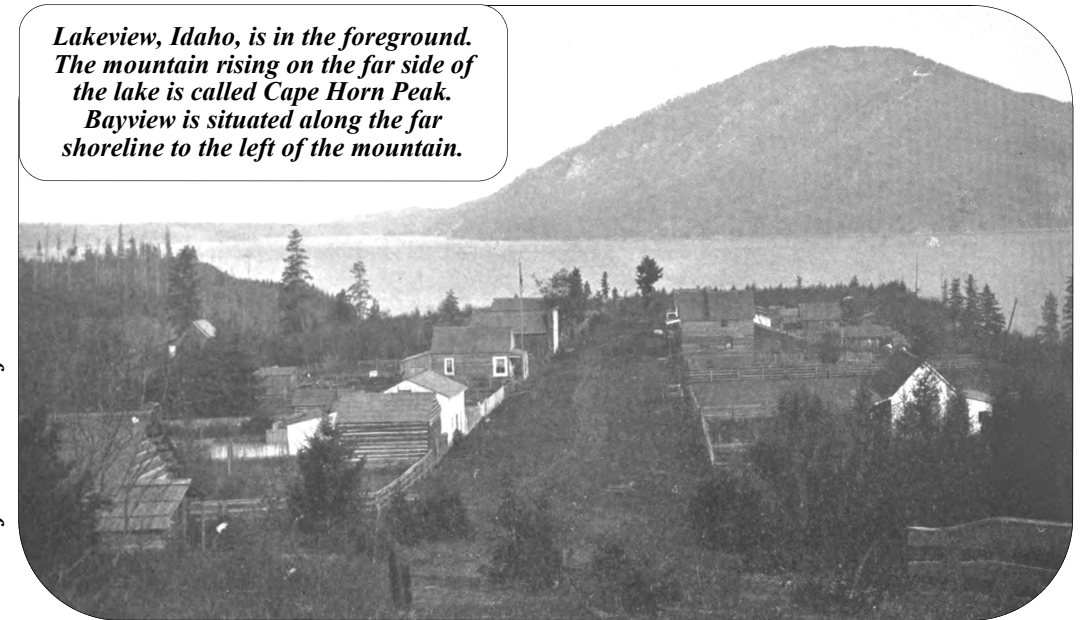
Regarding the manufacturing operation itself, the Bayview Historical Society states that the "limestone was quarried from the adjacent hillside." And that the quarried material was then reduced by a "crusher" to an appropriate size for burning.

The aforementioned appropriate size would have been chunks of limestone having a diameter of no more than six inches, but no less than three or so inches. That size restriction has to do with the intricacies of the burning process itself.

The lime kilns used at Bayview appear to be a variation on a style many thousands of years old. The stonework exteriors were likely just an economic consideration since it would have been necessary to bring brick in by boat, or overland from the railroad siding at Athol (prior to the railway's 1911 arrival) — though it's still possible that just sufficient brick was transported to line the kilns, as was apparently done to arch the accesses. An opportunity to look inside would likely clear that up. But the basic design would have been a simple vertical shaft — open at the top — and with a means of admitting air into the bottom to create a draft.

As the Bayview Historical Society describes the process of loading the kilns, "Chunks of the rock were placed into the top of the kiln, alternated with wood, which was then set ablaze."

**Lakeview, Idaho, is in the foreground. The mountain rising on the far side of the lake is called Cape Horn Peak. Bayview is situated along the far shoreline to the left of the mountain.**



A photo from "The Report of the Inspector of Mines for the State of Idaho" — about 1905.

To make loading these types of kilns easier, they were often built into the sides of the hills, allowing access from above.

The size of the stones dropped into the kilns was critical since they had to be small enough to be thoroughly heated by the allotted fuel, yet large enough to allow space for the combustion gases to move freely between and sufficiently heat all the stones. The objective was to heat the limestone to a “cherry red” glow for a few hours. Too much time and the exteriors of the stones would begin to vitrify — making them useless. Too little time and an insufficient amount of carbon dioxide would be driven out of the rock — that being what changes its chemical composition from calcium carbonate to calcium oxide.

Once the burn was complete, the stones were pulled through the doors at the bottom. The stones would then be sorted — discarding those exposed to either too little or too much heat. From that point the useable material would be pulverized, slacked, powdered, and packed into barrels for shipment. The output of the Bayview facility as of 1905 was reportedly 75 barrels a day.

It's reported that the Spokane International Railway spur track from Athol to Bayview was abandoned in 1936. Doubtless Lake Pend Oreille's lime industry had faltered

at some point before that.

... *no free beer at Bayview* ...

The quotes below were found in volume 23, number 2, of *The Coopers International Journal* — coopers being people that make wooden barrels. Beneath the above noted journal's front page banner — this particular issue having been published in February, 1913 — was the proud proclamation, “*Devoted to the interest of the Coopers International Union of North America.*”

In a segment titled “*From the Local Unions*” — and beginning with the disclaimer “*The editor is not responsible for statements made nor sentiments expressed under this head*” — the reporter for Spokane Local 69 wrote, “*Dave Flammer, one of our active members, has quit his job at making lime barrels for the Washington Brick & Lime Company at Bayview, Idaho, where he has been working for the last two months, and is again back at the brewery making beer barrels. He says the lime barrel job isn't so bad, but the brewery job with its free beer is good enough for him. What more didn't appeal to Dave was fifteen cents for a glass of beer, the price charged at Bayview.*”

———— *Wally Lee Parker* ————

## *Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ———— February 14, 2015 ————*

In attendance: Wey Simpson, Sue Rehms, Wally Parker, Pat Parker, Don Reiter, Mary Jo Reiter, Mike Reiter, Roberta Reiter, Betty Burdette, Mark Wagner, Bill Sebright, Lonnie Jenkins, Ella Jenkins, Karen Meyer, Bob Gibson, Donald Ball, Cliff Meyer, Marilyn Reilly, Grace Hubal, Roxanne Camp, Lorraine Nord, Marie Morrill, Lynn F. Wells, and Florene E. Moore.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported: 1) Received a phone call from Rick Nelson who wanted to know if we have a photo of the cone shaped building north of Dennison. It was located in the triangle between Dennison, North Road, and HWY 395. His Mom once lived in the cone shaped house. Rick said the round windows were actually Pyrex pie plates.

There was also a metal covered teepee located there. Rick is also related to Henry and Dave Brockman. 2) Stefanie Pettit from the *Spokesman Review* called. She is working on a story about the Clayton Terra Cotta Eagle for her “*Landmarks*” column. Bill sent her information and pictures of the Eagle. He met with her at the Clayton Drive-In and discussed the history of the Eagle. Her article appeared in the *North Voice* of the *Spokesman Review* Thursday, February 11<sup>th</sup>. She pointed out the deterioration of the Eagle and asked for ideas to maintain it. 3) Bill passed around a picture of Mrs. Nobel's Deer Park Elementary School's 4<sup>th</sup> grade class from 1972. Kim Carlson Lucas gave the picture to the Society. 4) Several months ago someone sent us a Prestini print called “*Doors of Life.*” Bill framed and matted it. It was on display at the meeting. 5) The last issue ever of the *Loon Lake Times* will be the March-April 2015 edition unless someone steps forward to become publisher.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported: The ending balance for the main checking account as of January 30<sup>th</sup> was \$6,708.82. A check was written to the Heritage Network for \$20 for dues, to Bill Sebright for \$20 to have our Society name on the Deer Park Rotary Winterfest sign, which is on the west side of the Napa store, to the Clayton Drive-In for Eagle maintenance for \$100, and for the Incorporation Filing fee for \$10, and to Liberty Mutual for \$250 for our yearly insurance. Deposits were a total of \$400. The web hosting account stands at \$1,000.62 with the usual monthly withdrawal of \$10.95. The memorial fund is at \$2,365. The Brickyard Day fund is at \$889.17.

Society Secretary Grace Hubal reported: 1) She sent out 3 thank you cards to members who gave generous donations. 2) She delivered ‘get well’ flowers and cards to Pat Parker. 3) We are still looking for a replacement Secretary — contact Grace or Bill if you are interested.

Society Vice President Pete Coffin reported by email: 1) Finished three *Mortarboard* articles; *The Silver Belle Mine*, *The*

*Railroad Comes to Deer Park*, and *The Arcadia Chicken Ranch*. I also finished two short stories; *Kicking a Stump* and *Don't Get Drunk and Go Home*. All have been submitted to Editor Parker. 2) Did some research on the pioneer settler Alois Reiter in conjunction with Mike Reiter. 3) Provided some material on Thomas McDougal, an early Williams Valley settler for whom a road was named. 4) Spent an afternoon at the Museum of Arts and Culture in their Research room reviewing the boxes of Arcadia Orchard Company material — a project I started about a month ago.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred copies of the February, 2015, *Mortarboard* have been printed and are in the process of being distributed. Fifteen copies of *Collected Newsletters* #21 have been printed and are ready for sale — said volume containing *Mortarboards* number 79 through 81. 2) As usual, Print Publications would be interested in hearing from anyone with photos or stories of historic significance to our area. As several of the stories in February's issue suggest, the geographic area we consider of historic significance may be larger than most suspect. 3) Wey Simpson brought a manuscript and pictures of his World War II experiences. This material, “*A Time Out to Serve,*” will be serialized in future *Mortarboards*.

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported that: 1) The January and February *Mortarboards* are uploaded to the site. 2) The group picture from January is on the website. 3) I tagged an 8<sup>th</sup> grade picture from 1922. 3) I also updated the officers and changed the year to 2015. 4) I even did a little editing of some typos. 5) I changed Wally's picture to say that he is the current editor making a terrific comeback.

Wednesday, February 11<sup>th</sup>, was the first planning meeting for this year's Brickyard Day. We have started getting advertising for the Brickyard Day flyer. We are still looking for ideas and volunteers for the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Clayton School and the 100 year reunion. We are looking for a Grand Marshall and maybe an honored couple. It sounds like



the quilt show will be at the Catholic Church in Deer Park this year. The next meeting will be March 14<sup>th</sup>, 6 PM, at the Real Estate Marketplace.

Eagle maintenance was discussed. We are still looking for someone to help us repair the Eagle. Marie Morrill mentioned that possibly Eastern Washington University's architectural department may have students who would be interested in doing a special project such as designing a cover for the eagle.

Mike Reiter brought up the subject of creating a book about the origins of all the local road and street names. Many have been discussed in our publications, but having them all in one place would be a good resource.

Betty mentioned that volunteers are needed for the Settlers Day fund raising dinner and auction at the Eagles on Saturday, March 7<sup>th</sup>. The dinner starts at 5 PM. The auction will start around 6:15 PM. If you have donations for the auction or have questions call Betty Burdette at 276-6709.

Lynn Wells mentioned the book *Trail of Gold* by Linda Hackbarth. It's about an 1860s diary recounting the freight route to the

gold fields in British Columbia. The trail started at the White Bluffs on Washington's Columbia River and ends at the community of Pen d'Oreille (the old spelling), which was on Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho. It sells for \$25. If you have any questions call Lynn at 467-2571.

Don and Mary Jo Reiter are lending the Society their 1952 and 1954 Deer Park Antler yearbooks for scanning. They're also lending us Deer Park High School Class of 1952, 1953, 1954 Memory Books — the last from their own 50<sup>th</sup> reunion — for scanning.

Karen Meyer reported that the Loon Lake Loon Association's gift shop is closing permanently at the end of the season. They will use that room as a mini-museum. She said they have more than enough artifacts to fill the room. The Loon Lake Historical Society needs more volunteers willing to help.

Next meeting: Saturday, March 14, 2015, at 9 AM at the Clayton Drive-In.

Meeting adjourned at 9:49 AM.

The meeting minutes submitted by Grace Hubal, Secretary.

———— end ————

*Volunteer proofreaders for this issue: Pete Coffin, Grace Hubal, Bill Sebright, Lina Swain, and Charles Stewart.*

### 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.

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———— C/DPHS ————