

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



Illustration from the May 1st, 1921, edition of Motor West.

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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.

THE
**CLAYTON/DEER PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Mortarboard

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Deer Park & Poliomyelitis in the 1950s.

by
Ken Westby

Myelitis is an inflammation of the myelin, a material that provides an insulating sheath around certain nerve cells and is considered necessary for the human nervous system to function properly. A major element of the central nervous system consists of a bundle of nerve strands connecting the brain to most of the body and is known as the “spinal cord.” Inflammation of the myelin surrounding these central nerves interferes with nerve function resulting in temporary or permanent loss of motor control (paralysis) and/or sensory functions. Myelitis may result from various causes. Poliomyelitis, or “Polio” is the name given to the disease resulting from an infection associated with a human enterovirus called the poliovirus. Polioviruses enter via the mouth and gather in the intestinal tract, where they can multiply and infect the host. These viruses may also spread to other individuals via oral-fecal contact over a period of several weeks through inadequate sanitation in washing of hands and handling of food. The poliovirus does not survive well in air and is not generally regarded as an airborne virus.

There are different degrees of severity that can result from a poliovirus infection. The virus typically interacts with a host individual by either: (a) Not infecting the central nervous system, and causing only minor illness with mild symptoms. (b) Infecting the central nervous system, causing inflammation, which may result in paralysis or death.

Less than 1% of polio infections result in paralysis or death. Most polio infections cause mild symptoms. With either type of infection, symptoms sometimes re-appear many years after recovery from an initial acute attack of the poliomyelitis virus. “Post-polio Syndrome” is characterized by new weakening in muscles, even in muscles that seemingly were unaffected in the initial infection.

The extent of paralysis can vary widely. In serious cases, the muscles used for breathing can weaken, and the individual may require the assistance of breathing apparatus, such as the “iron lung.” Very often the extremities are involved and muscles will atrophy. Individuals with leg paralysis can sometimes be assisted in mobility with leg braces,



Franklin D. Roosevelt
1882 — 1945

President Roosevelt, a victim of adult onset polio, founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis on January 3rd, 1938.

The organization's common name, the March of Dimes, was coined by actor/comedian Eddie Cantor.

crutches, etc. Perhaps the best-known American affected in this way was former President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Not only was he the only president elected to a fourth term, he was also the first president to serve with a crippling disability. He was diagnosed with polio in 1921 at the age of thirty-nine. He was fiercely determined not to let his paralysis suggest an inability to govern. Few photos of FDR reveal the extreme pain and difficulty in walking and standing that he suffered throughout his presidency. He wanted the American

public to view him as a strong and capable leader.

Outbreaks of polio were largely unpublicized prior to the 20th century, but cases of paralysis began to increase throughout the first half of the century. In 1950, the U.S. experienced an outbreak of 58,000 polio cases, up from a typical number of 20,000 a year. Many families were touched in some way by this ravaging disease, against which there was no certain defense. In 1945, bulbar polio, a most extreme form, took the life of my cousin Lewis at the age of six.

There is no known cure for the disease, but a successful vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1952 became available in 1955, and its widespread use greatly reduced and nearly eliminated the occurrence of polio in the US and elsewhere. The "Salk Vaccine", as it is known, involves the injection of a dead strain of the poliovirus, enabling the body to develop antibodies for the disease without causing infection. In 1961, an oral vaccine developed by Albert Sabin became available. The Sabin vaccine works in a similar way but involves the administration of a live but weakened or "attenuated" form of the poliovirus. Both vaccines are on the World Health Organization's list of most essential medicines for a safe and effective health system.

The March of Dimes for many years raised funds to help in the development and distribution of a polio vaccine in a concerted effort to wipe out "Infantile Paralysis", another name for polio, because the disease most notably seemed to afflict the young. At Deer Park, parents rushed to immunize their children beginning in April 1955 as soon as the Salk vaccine was available. Through the March of Dimes, vaccinations were offered free for children in a certain age group. This did not happen soon enough to protect two brothers, Bob Roberts and Abe Roberts, who were diagnosed with polio shortly after school had opened in the fall of 1952. Both boys were hospitalized in Spokane. Typical treatment for polio included physical therapy to keep muscles active and halt further decline.

1934 photo courtesy of the F. D. R. Presidential Library.



Jonas Salk
1914 — 1995

As head of the Virus Research Lab, University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Salk and his team created the first polio vaccine in 1952. After clinical trials that including testing the injectable on himself and his family, the vaccine was released for general use on April 12th, 1955.

Fortunately for the Roberts boys, the infection was mild and treatment was effective. In the summer of 1954, four-year-old Larry Forsberg was stricken with polio.

Throughout 1955, the *Deer Park Tribune* reported several cases of polio in the area. Just a month before the Salk vaccine was available, the *Tribune* reported on March 4 that Dan Watkins was taken to Sacred Heart Hospital with suspected polio. The June 10 issue of the *Tribune* reported that Mrs. Gertrude Blomgren of Elk, WA, was at St. Luke's Hospital in Spokane, and was suffering extensive paralysis. By mid-August over \$1000 was brought forth in community fund-raising efforts to help the Blomgren family. By December she had improved somewhat and was receiving in-home care. The August 26 issue of the *Tribune* reported that Mary Lou Smith was experiencing symptoms of polio. The September 23 *Tribune* noted that Shirley Evenson, a schoolgirl from Chattaroy, was at St. Luke's Hospital under observation for mild polio symptoms. But one month later, Shirley had reportedly returned to school. These cases and others were followed in mid-October by what became Deer Park's best-known paralytic occurrence of polio, striking the attractive and popular high school freshman Carol Hutchins.

Carol was the youngest of three children born to David "Scoop" Hutchins and Esther Hutchins of Deer Park. She recalled many years later that her parents were among a handful of families in town who had opted out of the polio vaccinations that began in April. In mid-October Carol began to exhibit early symptoms of the disease and within a week she was rushed to Sacred Heart Hospital where she was placed in isolation and put into an "iron lung" machine to aid her breathing. Initially, her condition was reported as Critical. By the following week, however, she was upgraded to Satisfactory, and was given a few hours out of the iron lung each day in order to begin physical therapy and build strength in her stricken muscles. This was only the beginning of what proved to be a long period of

treatment and partial recovery.

By early February 1956, Carol had been moved to Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle, where she continued to receive specialized physical therapy. While there, her breathing capacity had increased from 30% at first to 80% of normal, but only minimal movement had been restored to her legs. Then in mid-September, nearly one year into the disease that had crippled her, Carol was at Spear's Hospital in Denver, Colorado, receiving additional specialized therapy that includ-

1988 photo courtesy of the Center for Disease Control.

ed whirlpool baths, spinal traction, and deep muscle massage.

Carol's mother remained by her side as much as possible throughout all of these hospitalizations, lending encouragement and moral support despite what must have often seemed like a hopeless cause. But Carol was a fighter, determined to overcome all odds and regain her life. From Denver, her mother wrote home to the family saying that Carol was able to stand without leg braces and with her back against the wall for as much as 40 minutes one day, that she could start to bend one knee, and that some strength seemed to be returning to her right arm.

Were it not for the paralysis, Carol would have been starting her sophomore year at Deer Park High. Her mother, herself a schoolteacher, initiated efforts while at Denver for Carol to obtain schooling with the help of a tutor; in fact, not just Carol, but all the children at Spear's Hospital.

The Hutchins family faced immense medical costs. But the community on several occasions conducted fund-raising efforts to help out. A "Carol Hutchins Polio Fund" was set up at the *Tribune* offices and families were asked to pledge a dollar per month. It was estimated that five hundred families contrib-

uting a dollar a month would cover most of Carol's medical expenses. One dollar in 1956 would be about \$10 today.

Carol wasn't able to walk at graduation with her beloved Class of '59, but she received her GED diploma later, and in 1973 graduated from EWU with a Bachelor's Degree in Education. She had completed her student teaching term at Deer Park High and later returned to college, working toward a Master's Degree in Counseling. She held a responsible job with the Department of Social and Health Services in Spokane, retiring in 2000 to her home in Deer Park. She was rightfully proud of the independence she had achieved, and, although confined to a wheelchair, was an inspiration to many. In July 1974, sponsored by several civic groups and businesses, Carol was this area's entry and a runner-up in the "Miss Wheelchair Washington" contest. She was an outspoken advocate for children to receive polio immunizations, and lobbied vigorously for improvements in accessibility for the physically handicapped.

Carol passed away January 10, 2006, at the age of 64. Learn more about Carol in the accompanying article by Sharron Schimke.

— end —

The Schimke Family's Memories of Our Friend, Carol Hutchins.

by
Sharron Schimke

The first time I saw Carol Hutchins was in the late 1960s. It was at a Deer Park High School wrestling match in the DPHS gymnasium. Her father, David Hutchins, known as "Scoop", was pushing Carol into the gym in her wheelchair. Carol was yelling en-

couragement to all the wrestling team (especially her nephew, Bob Hutchins).

I was told that Carol had been in an iron lung in Colorado and nearly died from polio, which resulted in her being a quadriplegic.

Seventh grade school photo courtesy of Ken Westby.



*Carol L. Hutchins
1941 — 2006*

Carol and I became good friends attending many sporting events through the years. She was very intelligent, caring and determined to get her GED and graduate from Eastern Washington University. She not only got her GED, but she graduated from EWU with honors.

She worked many years for Department of Health and Social Services, DSHS, counseling and encouraging her clients to rise above their challenges and disabilities. She helped them strive for a better life.

Carol's goal was to work with the legislature in Olympia to establish better handicap facilities, parking, bathrooms, stairs, etc. It was a battle, but she was instrumental in making these changes.

Another goal for Carol was contract-

ing Rex Schimke to build for her a handicap-accessible home. This goal was also met.

Carol may have been perceived as handicapped, but she refused to accept this label. She inspired all who knew her.

Our family became her family. Her challenges were many. Imagine having little control over all of your daily needs. Carol was very independent. I remember her mother, Esther Hutchins, devising a spoon she could hang onto to feed herself. She rolled layers of white tape around the handle so Carol could scoop her dinner up, genius!

Carol would haltingly walk around her dining room table for exercise wearing her full leg brace. She was determined to keep her muscles from atrophying until this became too much for her frail body.

Carol loved all sports. And she was a devoted Dodger and Mariners baseball fan. When Carol was in the hospital in Colorado, many Dodgers visited her. They also sent her Christmas cards every year. They inspired her not to give up.

Her caring personality showed through when she presented Rex Schimke with a scrapbook containing news photos and clippings from his long career as a wrestling coach.

Carol was a very upbeat person most of the time. Her friend Leslie Getchell once asked, "How do you stay so cheerful, when you have so many daily challenges?"

Carol answered, "I discovered a long time ago that people are not attracted to people who are not cheerful and happy; so, I made up my mind to be cheerful and happy so people would be attracted to my personality and want to become a part of my life!"

In her later years, Carol again was challenged with Post-Polio Syndrome, which handicapped her even more, and eventually led to her death.

Carol was truly an inspiration to everyone who knew and loved her. God bless you, Carol.

— end —

Photo Essay of Clayton's Brickyard Day August 5, 2017

*by
The C/DPHS Editorial Group.*



The Brickyard Day Parade.

*Units from the Clayton firehouse,
Fire District #1, Station #1,
lead the traditional parade west along Railroad Avenue.
This begins the 34th annual celebration of Clayton's 1894 founding.
Early that spring the Washington Brick Lime & Manufacturing Company
opened its brickmaking factory on the north side of the
Spokane Falls & Northern Railway's tracks,
and the community's long history began.*



Above.

*Ellen Lewis serving hamburgers,
Chef Chris Brock in the background.*

Left.

*Deer Park's
Tri-County Setter's Day
Community Float.
This year's theme, "Magic in the Air."*



*All photos on this and facing page
courtesy of
J. L. Brian.*

Honored Citizen Ella Jenkins and family.



Open Door Church float.



Clayton Community Fair float.



Ed Zimmerer's 1936 Ford.

Davin Brock's old International.



All photos this & facing page courtesy of J. L. Brien.

Picnic at the Clayton school's playground.



Making giant bubbles.



Waiting for dusk and the movie at the Grange Hall.



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d*

Letters, Email, Bouquets & Brickbats

— or —

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

... in search of past postmasters ...

In the summer of 2016, society member Mike Reiter emailed a photo — reproduced to the right — along with a note to the membership. The note read, “*This hung in the (Deer Park) post office for years. I came across it while changing out the post office’s water meter and snapped a photo of it.*”

The photo is of a framed poster listing past postmasters from the beginning of Deer Park’s history as a postal drop, until the spring of 1991. With a little research, it quickly became evident that there are some inaccuracies in the data.

A few hours after Mike’s photo was distributed, the following was received from Deer Park resident Gordon Grove. “*Just for the record, Jacob F. Grove is a mistake. Jacob T. Grove — the T is for Templeton — was my grandfather.*”

Also of note was the death date for Mark Durrell, indicated as “*deceased while postmaster.*” A search revealed his actual date of death as July 1st, 1950. This also brings up the issue of “*acting*” postmasters, or, as the postal service phrases it, “*Officers-In-Charge*” — meaning those that fill the gap between one postmaster’s leaving, and the date the postal service officially designates a new postmaster.

More than likely, there were a num-

POSTMASTER	DATES
WILFORD DOMERCHART	6-7-1890 to 6-13-1891
PETER J. KELLEY	6-13-1891 to 6-7-1893
IRENE F. CURTIS	6-7-1893 to 2-6-1904
JESSIE I. CURTIS	2-6-1904 to 6-10-1909
JACOB F. GROVE	6-28-1909 to 6-10-1913
ANDREW J. PETERS	6-10-1913 to 6-12-1918
EUGENE E. WOOD	6-12-1918 to 6-17-1920
IMOGENE BAMFORD	6-17-1920 to 5-3-1922
C. E. HIATT	5-3-1922 to 10-25-1926
MARK DURRELL	10-24-1926 to 9- -1950 (Deceased while Postmaster)
DEER PARK BECAME SECOND CLASS OFFICE 7-1-45	
CLAUDE KRICK (ACTING)	9- -1950 to 8-1-1953
HOWARD WOHRLE	9-1-1953 to 3-1-1984
DEER PARK BECAME FIRST CLASS OFFICE 10-1-82	
WENDELL SINN	7-1-1984 to 11-28-1990
LESTER W. NEWELL	3-18-1991 to

*Above: From the Wall of
Deer Park’s Post Office.*

Photo by Mike Reiter.

Postmasters By City:

An Ongoing Project of the United States Postal Service.

The following link will take you to a Postal Service page that requires only a town name and state name to pull up a list, if available, of past postmasters for that location.

<http://webpmt.usps.gov/pmt002.cfm>

ber of temporary designates acting as postmaster between official postings seen on the local office’s poster — meaning the date any given postmaster takes office is suspect.

To obtain the Post Office’s version of its history, there’s an official website that allows visitors to type in the name of a post office, and select the state in which that post office is located. Opening these pages presents the available collected data on past postmasters for that location. (A link to the website is provided on the facing page.)

Compiling these lists appears to be an ongoing project with the Post Office, and the fact that lists for a number of communities are incomplete or non-existent is noted by one of these two statements — either “*Research on this post office has not yet been completed,*” or, “*No post office by this name has been researched.*”

Some of the records are surprisingly complete. Loon Lake, from 1890, Clayton from 1894, Colville from 1858, and Elk from 1892. Some communities listed in the *United States Official Postal Guide* for 1909 — Camden, Buckeye, Scotia, Denison, Westbranch, Tumtum, and Milan, for example — are in the “*no post office by this name has been researched*” category. For others, the data is incomplete. For example, Chewelah dates from 1975, Newport from 1951, Chattaroy from 1950, and Greenacres from 1976.

The postal service’s website listing for Deer Park is one of those incomplete. Beginning with Howard J. Wohrle’s appointment as postmaster on July 28th, 1954, the list continues on until it notes the appointment of Keena A. Sines on November 28th, 2016. This makes Mike’s photograph all the more valuable since it gives us a basic outline, the apparent errors excepted, of the early years of Deer Park’s postal past not currently available on the post office’s website.

... Clayton’s terracotta works; a history ...

For the last four years, Clayton’s Brickyard Day committee has produced a tab-

loid size newspaper for local distribution beginning about a month before the celebration. This year C/DPHS president, Bill Sebright, asked me to write a piece for the paper on the theme of Clayton’s once world-class terracotta works. Following is that article.

“*It’s currently believed it was mid-to-late July 1889, when the tracks of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway first pushed across the upper left-hand Spokane County line into southeastern Stevens County. It’s known that in early August of that year the company’s locomotives could steam along the heavily forested right-of-way from Spokane to a railhead just north of Loon Lake — just seven miles northwest of that same county line. By mid-October those tracks had reached Colville, leaving seemingly endless economic possibilities in their wake.*”

“*Among those possibilities was a chance to exploit the extensive beds of clay found just after the rails crossed into Stevens County. In 1893 those clays, along with the freight hauling capacity of the new railroad, drew entrepreneurs Henry Brook and Joseph Spear, founders of Spokane’s Washington Brick, Lime, & Manufacturing Company, to the bend in the tracks that would soon become the little town of Clayton.*”

“*In the early months of 1894, smoke began rising from the stacks of Brook and Spear’s brand-new Clayton brick plant. To the people living in the area, that smoke suggested the beginning of better times. It meant wages flowing into the area. It meant an industrial foundation around which businesses and families could grow. And grow they did.*”

“*There’s little doubt Brook and Spear were especially interested in the extensive local deposits of white kaolin clay. Low in mineral impurities, this form of clay makes an excellent base for any number of kiln fired products — products such as firebrick, stoneware, and glazed architectural terracotta. And it appears that along with its common, face, and paving brick, Clayton’s brick factory was busy producing all three of these special-*

ties from the very beginning.

“In 1907 the company constructed a second factory at Clayton, this just to the east of the original brick plant. This new complex was dedicated to firing glazed terracotta in its multitude of forms — from bathroom and wall tiles, to fireplace hearths and mantels, to ceramic roof tiles and siding, to the intricately sculpted multipart architectural elements used to decorate the interiors and exteriors of buildings both large and small.

“By this time Washington Brick & Lime — with clay and lime mining and manufacturing operations scattered throughout the region — had become a major player among Pacific Northwest industries. And it would grow even larger in the next several decades.

“In 1915 the community spreading around Clayton’s brick and terracotta factories added a stately brick schoolhouse — now thoroughly refurbished and on Washington State’s historical registry. In 1926 Clayton’s classic terracotta embellished Moose Hall — now Clayton Grange #456 — was constructed. And the town continued to grow until the shock of the Great Depression suggested a reversal of the community’s destiny.

“But it wasn’t the lingering economic crash of the late 1920s alone that broke the town’s expectations. Despite the creative talent within the terracotta factory — the draftsmen, sculptors, modelers, and muffle-kiln stokers — architectural terracotta was losing its market. Changes in taste, coupled with rising manufacturing and construction cost, eventually drove the more ornate forms of architectural terracotta out of style. And in the spring of 1949, Washington Brick & Lime shut down Clayton’s terracotta factory and moved its remaining glazed tile operation to the company’s Dishman factory

“Clayton’s brick plant lingered on until 1957. That was the year the once powerful Washington Brick & Lime Company dissolved due to its merger with the much larger Gladding McBean Company, and all manufacturing at Clayton ceased.

“On the morning of March 10th, 1961,

as part of the general demolition of all the buildings still standing on the former Washington Brick & Lime property at Clayton, the old terracotta was set to the torch to clear the interior of its wooden framework and floors. After the fire had burned out, the brick walls still standing were toppled.

“In its time, Clayton produced a treasury of hand-worked architectural terracotta. These three-dimensional tapestries of vitrified clay still adorn buildings throughout the region. While an appreciation of the artistry inherent in such embellishments has developed in recent years, there’s also been a growing concern. Glazed architectural terracotta was originally promoted as the perfect building material; impervious to the ravages of weather, and likely to endure for many hundreds of years with little if any care. A century later and it is abundantly clear that this is simply not true. Most terracotta exposed to rain and the freeze/thaw cycle is showing at least some damage, and much has already crumbled away. Add to this tally the pieces that have succumbed to the wrecking ball — against which these artifacts are defenseless — and the future is looking bleak for much of what remains.

“If we could ask the men who sculpted these objects, if we could talk to the men who fired Clayton’s terracotta kilns to a cherry red heat, my suspicion is they would want us to save at least the very best of what remains of their long-ago workdays. That would seem a worthwhile request.”

Clayton’s 34th Brickyard Day is now history. Plans for next year’s celebration, including the selection of a theme for the attendant newspaper writeup, are already underway. Help is always welcome.

... in search of the Gwen ...

On September 2nd, two members of the C/DPHS, Mike Reiter and Rick Brodrick, using a powered air-pumping device, submerged beneath the surface of Loon Lake to

gather images and measurements of a sunken hull believed by many to be the remains of Evan Morgan’s legendary steam powered launch, the Gwen. Though still analyzing the results of that effort, our current expectation is that the initial report on the dive — what was learned during the dive, coupled with the results of an extensive search for vintage records and accounts of the historic craft — will, assuming all goes well, appear in the November *Mortarboard*.

Stories and assumptions regarding the lake’s popular underwater artifact abound. It’s most certain that not all can be true. The craft bearing the name Gwen began plying Loon

Lake’s waters in 1901. It seems to have disappeared from newspaper and like records before the end of World War I, leaving no clear accounting of its fate other than what nowadays appear as an assortment of rumors encapsulated within often told tales.

Our hope is to lay the little firm documentation so far found alongside these long-established yet conflicting tales of the origin and identity of Loon Lake’s drowned boat, and test each tale against what can be authenticated. Clarifying the past is the ultimate purpose of our historical society, after all.

———— Wally Lee Parker ————

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

Minutes of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society ———— September 9, 2017 ————

In attendance: Bill Sebright, Pat Parker, Wally Parker, Sue Rehms, Mike Reiter, Roxanne Camp, Marilyn Reilly, Betty Burdette, Mary Jo Reiter, Don Ball, Dick Purdy, Ella Jenkins, Marie Morrill, Chuck Lyons, and Rick Brodrick.

Society President Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported that: 1) That he met with Ron Endlich at the Clayton Drive-In. We talked about the history of the Clayton Brickyard and decorative tiles that were produced there. Ron collects decorative tiles.

Society Treasurer Mark Wagner reported the main checking account ended the month at \$6,181.29. There were deposits of \$1333.00. One check was written to Jody Lentz for \$20.18 for Brickyard Day, one for \$50.00 to Karen Martino for Brickyard Day, one for \$152.56 to Nila Palmer for Brickyard Day, one for \$600.00 for the band for Brick-

yard Day, one for \$278.70 to Discount Sign Warehouse, one for \$112.99 to Wally Parker for supplies, one for \$266.00 to Deer Park School District for school rental and one for \$23.78 to Deer Park Printing for signs. The web hosting account ended the month at \$683.96 with a withdrawal of \$10.95 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account is at \$1168.48.

Society Vice President Pete Coffin had no report and could not attend today’s meeting.

Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and ten copies of the September *Mortarboard* have been printed for distribution, and the online version has been submitted for posting. This 20-page issue begins with an article outlining Ken Westby’s effort to obtain a digital rendition of the Washington State Library’s collection of historic *Clayton News-Letter* newspapers, along with a discus-

sion of other local newspapers from the early 20th century, including the *Loon Lake Times*, *Deer Park Union*, and *Clayton Critic*. Also featured is an article investigating the identity of the *Deer Park Union's* founder and first editor. The Letters/Brickbats segment includes the reply to an inquiry regarding Clayton area clay pits, an early story regarding how Big Foot Valley was named, an inquiry into the sources for materials printed in my 2006 booklet about Deer Park's Atlas ICBM, and an inquiry regarding the potential value of a vintage stock certificate issued by the historic Williams Valley Telephone Company. 2): Our hope is to have an article in publication before the end of the year based in part on the measurements and photos brought to the surface during Mike Reiter and Rick Brodrick's recent dive to investigate the remains of a large boat resting beneath the waters of Loon Lake. Traditionally identified as the hull of Evan Morgan's steam powered launch Gwen, we hope to sort through the facts, rumors, and local legends and find some sort of consensus as to what should and should not be believed — which will doubtless prove more difficult than it sounds.

Webmaster Marie Morrill reported that she has uploaded the September *Mortarboard*.

Mike Reiter and Rick Brodrick talked about their dive to look at and measure the Gwen. Tom Costigan went with them and wrote an article in last week's Tribune. The article is attached. There was much discussion about the wreck and what boat it is. More will be in Wally's article in a couple of months. Mike and Rick got phone calls from a gentleman who disagreed with the article. However, we are happy to know that people are reading the article.

Mike also received a phone call asking where the maternity house was that is mentioned in the Carl and Betty Deuber mural. Betty Burdette knew that Ruth Martin, RN, ran a maternity house. Roxanne Camp said she was born in the one on Stevens.

Next meeting: Saturday, October 14, 2017, at 9 AM at the Clayton Drive-In.

Meeting adjourned at 9:57 AM.

The Society meeting minutes submitted by Bill Sebright, acting Secretary.

— end —

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 —

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 1,564 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 Thirty-Two."*

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