Spring is Full of Surprises!

Join the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society and Discover a Few for Yourself.

The CDPHS 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.

Free — Take One

January 1930 Photo of a Clayton Moose Fraternity “Caper” Hopefully Explained.

by Wally Lee Parker

Late last year a flurry of emails were exchanged between several society associates regarding a previously contributed photograph showing what appeared to be a stage performance presented by members of the Loyal Order of Moose. It was natural to assume the image, preserved in Susan (Wind) Simpson’s collection of family memorabilia, was related to Clayton’s Moose Temple in some way. As Susan put it, “The (photograph) of the Moose guys is one of our family’s favorite mysteries.”

As to why such an oddity might end up among Susan’s family photos, her grandfather, Fred Wind, was instrumental in the construction of Clayton’s Moose Temple — that back in 1926. Her grandmother, Lena, was editor of the town’s newspaper, the Clayton Moose Bulletin, from at least January of 1929 until June of 1931. Lena may have been editor from the Bulletin’s founding in July of 1928. But having no copies from the paper’s first six months of operation, we can’t confirm whether Lena held the position of editor from the beginning, or to what degree she may have been involved with the paper’s founding.

The most significant identifying element within the photograph itself is a vertically draped banner showing what appeared to be a stage performance with the word “Legion” — pronunciation unknown. Below the emblem is the word “Trahesoom.” On each side of the draped banner hangs pennants bearing the number 165. Altogether this suggests the ban-
January 5th, 1930.

Members of Clayton Moose Lodge #855 performing a “Caper” on the stage of Spokane Moose Lodge #161.
The costumed gentleman to the right has been identified as Clayton resident and terracotta artist Cecil Sater.
Image courtesy of Susan (Wind) Simpson.

More on that later. One other thing can be discerned from the photo. Looking at the columns that frame what appears to be a stage, it’s likely the event didn’t take place in Clayton’s Moose Temple. And that left another puzzle.

Some time ago Susan Simpson alerted the society to the existence of archival copies of the Clayton Moose Bulletin, preserved on microfilm in the archives at Washington State University’s library. Society member Pete Coffin visited the Pullman campus for the specific purpose of transferring the spool’s images to digital format. Burning the same to DVDs, Pete sent a copy to Susan.

The images on the microfilm begin with the Bulletin’s 25th issue — that published on January 8th, 1929. The newspaper’s final issue, published on May 17th, 1932, finishes the reel. What’s missing are the first 24 issues and a scattering of issues, pages, and clipped columns in between. What is there is proving incredibly useful when conducting research into a community that’s otherwise not well represented in the historical record.

Inspired by the recent interest in the mystery photo, in early December Susan informed us that she had “… decided to look at the old Moose Bulletins to see if I could find anything.” And, “I actually found something … the photo itself, front and center, on the first page of the January 14, 1930 issue.”

Right there, crossing the center two of the paper’s six columns, and barely recognizable as little other than a blotchy black, outline is the photo. Below the photo a column header states, “Trahesoom Legion Elects Officers.” And below that the subheading says, “Clayton Moose Lodge Put on Stunts at Midwinter Frolic Acclaimed to Be Best Ever Staged.” The words that follow begin dissolving the mystery of the photo.

“Trahesoom Legion held its midwinter frolic on January 5 in Spokane. Election of officers took place at this meeting with the following results: Great North Moose, Bert Whitford of Spokane; Great East Moose, Larsen of Controller of the City of Seattle.”

The words that follow begin discussing the mystery of the photo.

“Clayton/Moose Bulletin, January 14, 1930. Members of Clayton Moose Lodge #855 performing a “Caper” on the stage of Spokane Moose Lodge #161. The costumed gentleman to the right has been identified as Clayton resident and terracotta artist Cecil Sater.”

Image courtesy of Susan (Wind) Simpson.
Drew members from Temples in their area. Each Legion was designated a unique number and chose a unique name. Regarding Trahe-soom Legion #165, the material quoted above states it included members from Temples in Spokane, Coeur d’Alene, Pullman, and Clayton. Other eastern Washington and northern Idaho lodges may also have been involved. Beyond that, little else is currently known.

The word Trahesoon piqued our curiosity. The mystery was solved by society member Ken Westby who noted it was the name of the national organization’s Illinois children’s home — Mooseheart — spelled backwards.

We know the “caper” photo was taken at Spokane’s Moose Temple. At that time the lodge was located at 921 West Sprague Avenue. The three-story structure was suitably embellished with terracotta (possibly Clayton’s) — including the motto “Man’s Greatest Good is Found in Service to His Fellowman” cornice crowning the building’s entire façade. The ground floor entry appears to the left of a street level storefront — suggesting the lodge occupied the upper two levels. Over said entrance was the familiar three-dimensional terracotta Moose head. Like a good portion of downtown Spokane’s classic structures, not a trace of this building has survived.

The archives of most historical societies are filled with photos — many lingering without identifying names, locations, or details of the events being displayed. Without a backstory, that leaves them little more than ghostly images floating untethered in the stream of time. Due to happenstance and research, the January 5, 1930 photo seen here was spared that fate. — end

Further Reading


Notes from the Office

Mike Reiter brought the subject up during the historical society’s October 13th, 2018 meeting. He pointed out that since Deer Park’s fire department had moved into a brand new fire station on the north side of Crawford Street, its old complex — on the other side of the street and south of the town’s city hall — had been left vacant. The minutes of that meeting have Mike casually suggesting that the standalone training structure at the west end of the old firehouse “is possibly available for Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society use.”

The minutes of the very next month’s meeting — that of November 10th — recorded that Mike Reiter had “checked out” the possibility of the C/DPHS to have sole use of the building. Mike and Bill (Sebright) will look at the building before the next meeting.” A recounting of that visit appeared in the December, 2018 Mortarboard’s (#128) Letters/Brickbats column.

“Just after noon on November 13th, 2018, several members (Mike Reiter, Bill Sebright, and Wally Parker) of the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society gathered in a small, vacant building just to the west of Deer Park’s former fire station — said fire station being to the immediate south of the current city hall. The reason for this gathering, it had been brought to our attention that this structure might be made available to our group as a temporary home.”

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The building’s main room is 23 by 27 feet, with kitchen style cabinets along the north wall. There’s also a lavatory — always a plus for us elderly — and a seven by nineteen-foot room that could serve as either an office or a storage room. Bare, plain, and adequate as a meeting hall, the main room could also act as a work area for the immense task of identifying and indexing the society’s collection of documents and artifacts.”

The article continued on, detailing the history of the society’s search for a physical presence in the community, as well as a few of the additional things needed if the group expects to fulfill its mission.

Deer Park’s City Council meeting are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month. Mike sat in on November’s second meeting, with the intention of asking the entire council about the surplus portable. The next day he sent this email, stating the reason he didn’t speak the night before, and suggesting a more formal approach to appearing before the council was indicated.

"The last night’s meeting was somewhat tense with ... major discussions. I decid-ed to wait until December 5th. I’ll get on the agenda.”

Mike further indicated he intended to put on a full presentation, using copies of the society’s publications and the recently created voice-over version of the society’s digitized Arcadia Orchards film as props.

On December 2nd Mike affirmed he had scheduled the presentation, noting alt-
Though several city officials had unofficially warmed to the idea of allowing the society use of the building, it was the entire “council who makes the determination.”

The minutes of the historical society’s December 8th meeting included this description of the city council’s December 5th meeting.

“With Mike Reiter as lead, the Society went before the Deer Park City Council to discuss the use of a recently vacated small building on city property as an office/workspace/museum for the C/DPHS.

“Thanks to Roberta Reiter, Betty Burdette, Penny Hutten, Bill Sebright, and Marilyn Reilly for their attendance and support. Tom Costigan was there, so I’m sure it will be in the Tribune. Richie Schut is on the council and publishes the DP Gazette, so it should be covered in the Gazette also.

“Mike made a great presentation. He listed the many good things the Society does and showed the Arcadia Orchards movie. He pointed out that the Chamber of Commerce and Senior Center have the use of city facilities without expense. Roger Krieger, City Services Director, also pointed out that these two organizations use city locations without expense. Council member Dee Cragun read a motion she had written out before the meeting stating that the City and C/DPHS will come to an agreement for the use of the building by the old fire station. It was passed unanimously. All council members — Joe Polowski, Don Stevens, Richie Schut, and Mary Babb, as well as Mayor Tim Verzal — were very supportive.

“Richie Schut would like to have more Society involvement in the Gazette. Jason Upchurch, Pastor of what was the Wild Rose Methodist Church and now the Redeemer Bible Church, gave the invocation and would like to share historical information with the Society. Jim Palmer Sr. offered the use of a large meeting room at the Real Estate Marketplace if the above building becomes too full of museum items to be used for meetings. Jim also offered to give us two office desks.

“We can be very happy with the overwhelming support shown to the C/DPHS Wednesday night.”

The description ended with a few housekeeping issues related to the possibility of having new digs, among them “Be looking for affordable tables, chairs, and display cases.” And, “Mike will look into replacing the fluorescent light fixtures with LED lights.”

With the council’s tentative approval, the next step was for the city to work up a formal document, one that looked very much like a standard real-estate lease agreement. After some thoughts were exchanged, official consideration of the document was placed on the next month’s itinerary.

In preparation, Bill Sebright did some research regarding any extra insurances and such it might be advisable the society carry. And then, at the January 12th, 2019 meeting, “It was moved by Pat Parker and seconded by Mike Reiter to accept the lease agreement for our new C/DPHS building. After discussion it was passed unanimously.”

Fifteen years, eleven months, thirteen days and one name-change after the historical society first became an officially incorporated
non-profit within the State of Washington, Bill Sebright, as president, signed a lease giving our group its first brick and mortar presence in the community.

In short order a small cadre of members painted the walls, shampooed the rug, and gathered chairs and tables. They finished by hanging photos and artwork throughout. The building now looks befitting a serious group doing serious work. This home can — due to changing circumstances — disappear just as quickly as it appeared. That’s always something we need to keep in mind.

Another thing to keep in mind is that when it comes to this — a herculean amount of work to be done. And now, thanks to the City of Deer Park, we at least have someplace to do it.

Help Wanted:
Building and Maintaining a Facebook Page for the Society.

The society is looking for one or more volunteers able to construct, administer, and edit a Facebook page for our group. Since this would not be a social or reunion page — rather one limited to items of historical interest — we wouldn’t expect it to carry a large amount of traffic. If you have any interest in exploring this request further, please contact the society.

The following article appeared in the June 8th, 1922 issue of the Deer Park Union. Besides a description of the loss of a youngster to the pond at Deer Park’s sawmill, it also notes the absence of a recently developed and widely promoted resuscitation device that some believed might have preserved his life.

“Walter Moores, 12 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moores who live in the east part of town, was drowned in the millpond Sunday evening at 5:30 o’clock. The little fellow, with his brother, had witnessed the ball game in the afternoon and went from the grounds to the pond, where the two were supposed to have been playing around the floating logs. It is presumed they tried walking on some of the logs, which turned with them, both boys being thrown into the water.

R. W. Hunt heard their cries and rushed to the rescue. He found Clarence clinging to one of the logs, but the other boy had disappeared.”

According to another article on the front page of the June 8th Union, the baseball game mentioned above was between Colville and the locals. It may have been played on a diamond at or near the future site of the town’s Tourist Park — later renamed Mix Park — that about fifteen hundred feet southeast of the sawmill’s Dragoon Creek dam.

The drowning article continued, “A hurried call to Dr. W. J. Kress brought him to the scene and by the time he arrived John Gum and ‘Bonny’ Alberthal had brought the apparently lifeless body to the surface. Dr. Kress tried every means known to revive the boy, but found no signs of life, the body being cold, and he was unable to get either water out of the lungs or air into them. Asked if a...
pulmotor would have been of assistance in restoring him, the doctor replied that he doubted it, though he expressed the belief that a pulmotor should be available in Deer Park, it being near so many lakes and resorts."

For a bit more regarding "pulmotor," see the photo and caption on the prior page.  "Mr. Moores, who is a day watchman at the sawmill, with Dr. Kress brought the lifeless body of his son to the Stone undertaking Parlor.  The father, even though at work at the mill, was unaware that his two boys were around the pond, they having come in another way than the main road.  The boy, in addition to his parents, is survived by three sisters, Grace, Gladys and Erma, and three brothers, Clarence, Harley and John.  One sister and one brother were older, the rest were younger than the unfortunate victim.

"Funeral services were held in the Methodist church Monday afternoon at 3 o’clock.  Rev. Dow Delong being in charge.  Interment was made in Woodland Cemetery."

It appears the correct spelling of the family’s last name is Moores, with Walter Marion Mooers having been born on September 27th, 1909.  His father, Frank Albert Mooers passed away December 10th, 1957, and his mother, Bessie Olive Mooers, on May 18th, 1970.  According to online sources, all are interred at Deer Park’s Woodland Cemetery.

... x-rays not a proven science ...

Currently not a lot is known about the Dr. W. J. Kress mentioned in the above article — said doctor having a practice in Deer Park as of 1922.  That said, I can due to a notice appearing in the State of Washington's segment of the August 1920 issue of Northwest Medicine magazine, date at least approximately 23 years before the doctor's arrival in our state — the January 1897 issue of the Medical Practice Act, passed at the last (Washington State) legislative session, provided for reciprocity (a recognition of the validity of licenses to practice medicine issued by other states) which the examining board has extended to many states.  At the July session of the board fifty licenses were issued to the following ... Among those listed was "W. J. Kress, Springdale.”

Tracing backward from that point moves us into the severely hypothetical.  But this is the only candidate we have at this time.  A monthly magazine published 23 years before the doctor’s arrival in our state — that being the January 1897 issue of the Medical Sentinel: A Monthly Journal of Medicine — states, “Dr. W. J. Kress, one of Butte’s most popular physicians, has gone to St. Louis, Missouri, on a matrimonial venture, and will return with his bride during the month of January.”

While there’s little doubt the Butte referenced above is Montana’s, we still can’t be absolutely sure this is the same Dr. Kress that later relocated from Belgrade, Montana, to Springdale.  However, if it is, I’m left wondering why the doctor had to go all the way to Missouri to gather himself a wife.

By way of a possible answer, a publication titled Fifty-Fourth Annual Announcement of the Missouri Medical College Session 1894—95 indicates that among those matriculating at that school in 1894 was W. J. Kress, of, and I quote, “Missouri.”

This potential link between Washington State’s Doctor Kress and the gentleman graduating from a Missouri medical college 26 years earlier, then possibly returning to Missouri from Montana several years after said graduation to collect the love of his life, is tenuous to say the least.  But, assuming the thread is real, it draws our local history to an article appearing in the November 28th, 1896 issue of the Anaconda Standard — a highly respected Montana newspaper.  The city of Anaconda is 20 miles west of Butte, and therefore 85 miles west of Belgrade — Belgrade being the point of Dr. Kress’s 1920 departure for the town of Springdale.

Has anyone followed to this point?  Under the headline pictured on the...
smothered even though their blood is so saturated with oxygen it displays vivid red. Which is to say, cyanide is not... of Paris over the bottom to keep the crystals in place. Common practice was to then allow several hours for the plaster to dry before closing the jar. The hydrogen cyanide gas rising from the crystals would quickly kill any insects sealed in the jar, and firmly snugging the... of blotter paper, occasionally replaced, could be used to prevent any accumulation of excess moisture inside the jar.

With this new toy. It became quite popular for middle and upper-class Americans to have skeletal photographs taken of... was doubtless aware of x-rays, he wouldn't have been an expert on such. Besides, as the plaintiff in the case, it's probable Mr. Bigelow's attorney would have objected to any testimony the doctor might have offered on the subject.

... the killing jar ... In last month's Mortarboard we published a piece about an 1882 entomological (bug collecting) expedition that included a trip through the Little Spokane... At the conclusion of the arguments Judge McHatton ruled that the photographs should also be admitted in evidence. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge McHatton ruled that the evidence of the argument was Judge McHatton ruled that the evidence... in operation and examined the fractured bone by means of the rays. X-ray photographs were made of the bone by the X-ray process. Bigelow was asked to explain the condition and appearance of the bone as he saw it, but an objection was made to the testimony by Attorney Kirk, who represented the plaintiff.

Before continuing, it might be informative to ponder exactly what is being laid out. Mr. Bigelow, apparently of his own volition, took his son to the "Edison Photograph Parlor" to use the parlor's x-ray equipment to image his son's fractured leg. Dr. Kress isn't mentioned as being a part of that decision. The admission from the father's refusal to pay for the treatment Dr. Kress provided since the father's interpretation of the x-ray images leads him to believe Dr. Kress's treatment wasn't necessary properly.

Aside from the father's medical qualifications, the article's first paragraph might lead one to wonder why an 1896 photography studio needed to take x-ray photographs because that must have been the situation if the gentleman first "examined the fractured bone by means of the rays," then "had" x-ray "photographs." The article continues, "The admissibility of the testimony was argued at great length by Mr. Kirk and E. H. Howell, the latter representing the defendant. Mr. Howell not only held that the witness should be permitted to describe what he saw under the X-ray, but that the photographs should also be admitted in evidence. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge McHatton ruled that the evidence as offered was not admissible, as the court declined to take judicial notice of the correctness or reliability of the X-ray photographing process or that the rays correctly represented the bones of the human body. The discovery of the science is too recent to warrant the court in recognizing it as reliable without it being substantiated by other testimony, and the court ruled that expert testimony on that point would be required before it would be received in evidence. The defense was not prepared to offer expert testimony on the X-ray proposition, so the whole testimony was ruled out. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount sued for with costs."

While the settlement may at face value have been based on a technicality, it's disconcerting just how valid that technicality was.

Just the year before — in late December, 1895 — a scientific paper that translates as "On a New Kind of Rays" was released by German scientist Wilhelm Röntgen. The "new kind of rays" were x-rays, the discovery of which later won the gentleman a Nobel prize in physics.

Among the entrepreneurs immediately drawn to the subject was Thomas Alva Edison. Five months after the release of Röntgen's paper, Edison had developed a rudimentary medical fluoroscope — as seen in use on the prior page — which allowed direct viewing of the otherwise invisible bits of radiation that managed to shoot through objects placed between the fluoroscope and an x-ray producing lamp. This might explain why, in late November of 1896, Mr. E. H. Howell went to the local "Edison Photograph Parlor" to view x-ray images of his son's broken leg — apparently with Edison's fluoroscope. After that he decided to have a permanent image created on one or more photosensitive glass plates.

But parlors carrying Edison's name weren't the only place one could go to play with this new toy. It became quite popular for middle and upper-class Americans to have skeletal photographs taken of various parts of their bodies, or spend a fair amount of time looking at such parts through Edison's fluoroscope. In response, a large number of similar venues opened around the world to cater to the fad.

The thing was, at that time few if any understood just how dangerous this newly discovered form of radiation was, though often disastrous experiments to discover the ray's medical use would shortly clarify both before it would be received in evidence. So even though Dr. Kress was doubtless aware of x-rays, he wouldn't have been an expert on such. Besides, as the plaintiff in the case, it's probably Mr. Bigelow's attorney would have objected to any testimony the doctor might have had to offer on the subject.

... the killing jar ...

In last month's Mortarboard we published a piece about an 1882 entomological (bug collecting) expedition that included a trip through the Little Spokane River's watershed. Among the insect specimens collected were Pine White butterflies; the caterpillar stage of which can, at times, be devastating to conifers — severely stunted trees or shrubs bearing needles or scale-like leaves. One piece of literature published by a member of the above noted expedition gave some details on how the insect specimens were collected.

In the March 1886 edition of the Canadian Entomologist monthly, R. H. Stretch, assistant to the 1882 expedition's leader, Professor Herman A. Hagen, wrote...

“... our collection appliances consisted of nets, envelopes, cyanide bottles and pill boxes...”

The Center for Disease Control defines potassium cyanide as a “white granular or crystalline solid” that is a “highly toxic chemical asphyxiant.” The term “chemical asphyxiant” is used since cyanide’s toxic mechanism is to block the ability of individual cells to uptake oxygen — leaving people smothered even though their blood is so saturated with oxygen it displays vivid red. Which is to say, cyanide is not nice stuff.

Cyanide killing bottles, either purchased or homemade, were widely used for dispatching insects at the time Professor Hagen and his team visited our area. A popular method of creating the bottles was to place a few splinters of crystal cyanide at the bottom of a tightly sealable jar and pour a thin layer of stiffly mixed plaster of Paris over the bottom to keep the crystals in place. Common practice was to then allow several hours for the plaster to dry before closing the jar. The hydrogen cyanide gas rising from the crystals would quickly kill any insects sealed in the jar, and firmly snugging the jar's lid or stopper when not actually transferring insects would keep the cyanide effective for some months.

A strip of blotter paper, occasionally replaced, could be used to prevent any accumulation of excess moisture inside the jar.

A Homemade Killing Jar. Illustration from the 1902 edition of "Instructions for Collecting and Mounting Insects," by C. Abbott Davis.
Cyanide was and is used in numerous manufacturing processes — arguably the most notable being in the reduction of heavy metals. In very small amounts it can also be found in various household products. More disquieting, it’s also found as a naturally occurring trace element in certain foods.

Historically, great pains were taken to remind everyone that regardless of its utility as a chemical, in its concentrated form it’s also deadly. At the time of 1882’s entomological expedition, cyanide in crystal form was easily purchased at the local drug store and apparently being the judgement of the retailer as to the character of the purchaser (the character of the retailer therefore being the only

real restriction).

Concentrated cyanide is very much a legally restricted purchase nowadays. As for how restricted, it’s been suggested — considering the level of scrutiny — that it might be unwise to “shop that question around.” After all, the proliferation of tamperproof packaging for retail consumables — something younger people more than likely don’t even recognize as unusual — is a direct result of Chicago’s 1982 rash of deaths after the capsules in randomly selected bottles of drugstore Tylenol had been laced with cyanide — a crime that has never been satisfactorily resolved.

— Wally Lee Parker —

First meeting held at 313 East ‘A’ Street, Deer Park. In attendance: Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Marilyn Reilly, Pat Parker, Penny Hutten, Wally Parker, Mark Wagner, Mike Reiter, Roberta Reiter, Don Ball, Roxanne Camp, Jesse Leiser, Tom Costigan, Betty Burdette, Chuck Lyons, Marie Morrill, and Rick Brodrick.

President Society Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported:

1) Gary Ross sent a $2000 Islander article on Leno Prestini by Jack Nisbet. We didn’t have a copy of this. 2) He received an email from Dennis Nicholas saying to let him know about pictures, and stencils. He is willing to help for pay. 3) We received a $1000 check from Ronald Decker on behalf of Lu- cille Decker/Williams. He wrote, “Great job on the Atlas 5 and we need more of Leno’s cool paintings.” 4) We received a $300 anonymous check, a $65 check from Bill Phipps, $130 from Jeff Lilly, and $65 from Gary Ross for tables, chairs, and supplies. Mike Reiter reported he received another $250 anonymous donation for the new website and the网页 hosting account ended the month at $6,776.83. There were deposits of $60.00. A check was written for $20.00 for Clayton Grange Rental and one for $126.20 to Wally Parker for print supplies. There was a transfer of $250.00 to Liberty Mutual Insurance. The web hosting account ended the month at $621.10 with a withdrawal of $11.84 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account is at $1,461.05. Society Vice President: No one has stepped forward to become Vice President. Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and twenty copies of the February Mortarboard (#130) have been printed for distribution. A PDF (Portable Document Format) file of the same has been forwarded to the Liberty Mutual Insurance. Giving month $50, how about the ability to print copies of the issue if requested by their patrons. The web version has been submitted for uploading. This 16-page issue features a piece by Pete Coffin titled “Frey: Terracotta Modeler.” The article includes an image of Leno Prestini’s oil painting, “Ghost Riders in the Sky.” Next comes “How to Support a Family of Four on Twenty-Four.” This volume binds Mortarboard issues #128 through #130. A complimentary copy of this volume has been mailed to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society for their archives. 3) With the Society’s settlement into a new home, it’s likely an ongoing chronicle of occurrences in and around the building will be archived in the Mortarboard. Anyone with news, observations, or opinions related to the new habitation are requested to forward such to the editor by email, telephone or post. 4) Several errors in the January issue of the Mortarboard. The most egregious is the absence of the standard “ers” list on the final page. That list should include Betty Deuber, Pete Coffin, Bill Sebright, Chuck Stewart, Lina Swain, and Ken Westby. Said errors are being corrected in the archival issue and will be reflected in reprints going forward.

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First meeting held at 313 East ‘A’ Street, Deer Park. In attendance: Pete Coffin, Judy Coffin, Marilyn Reilly, Pat Parker, Penny Hutten, Wally Parker, Mark Wagner, Mike Reiter, Roberta Reiter, Don Ball, Roxanne Camp, Jesse Leiser, Tom Costigan, Betty Burdette, Chuck Lyons, Marie Morrill, and Rick Brodrick.

President Society Bill Sebright called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM. He reported:

1) Gary Ross sent a $2000 Islander article on Leno Prestini by Jack Nisbet. We didn’t have a copy of this. 2) He received an email from Dennis Nicholas saying to let him know about pictures, and stencils. He is willing to help for pay. 3) We received a $1000 check from Ronald Decker on behalf of Lu- cille Decker/Williams. He wrote, “Great job on the Atlas 5 and we need more of Leno’s cool paintings.” 4) We received a $300 anonymous check, a $65 check from Bill Phipps, $130 from Jeff Lilly, and $65 from Gary Ross for tables, chairs, and supplies. Mike Reiter reported he received another $250 anonymous donation for the new website and the网页 hosting account ended the month at $6,776.83. There were deposits of $60.00. A check was written for $20.00 for Clayton Grange Rental and one for $126.20 to Wally Parker for print supplies. There was a transfer of $250.00 to Liberty Mutual Insurance. The web hosting account ended the month at $621.10 with a withdrawal of $11.84 for web hosting. The Brickyard Day account is at $1,461.05. Society Vice President: No one has stepped forward to become Vice President. Print editor Wally Parker reported: 1) One hundred and twenty copies of the February Mortarboard (#130) have been printed for distribution. A PDF (Portable Document Format) file of the same has been forwarded to the Liberty Mutual Insurance. Giving month $50, how about the ability to print copies of the issue if requested by their patrons. The web version has been submitted for uploading. This 16-page issue features a piece by Pete Coffin titled “Frey: Terracotta Modeler.” The article includes an image of Leno Prestini’s oil painting, “Ghost Riders in the Sky.” Next comes “How to Support a Family of Four on Twenty-Four.” This volume binds Mortarboard issues #128 through #130. A complimentary copy of this volume has been mailed to the Clayton/Deer Park Historical Society for their archives. 3) With the Society’s settlement into a new home, it’s likely an ongoing chronicle of occurrences in and around the building will be archived in the Mortarboard. Anyone with news, observations, or opinions related to the new habitation are requested to forward such to the editor by email, telephone or post. 4) Several errors in the January issue of the Mortarboard. The most egregious is the absence of the standard “ers” list on the final page. That list should include Betty Deuber, Pete Coffin, Bill Sebright, Chuck Stewart, Lina Swain, and Ken Westby. Said errors are being corrected in the archival issue and will be reflected in reprints going forward.

——— Wally Lee Parker ———
Our yearly dues are $20 dollars per family/household.

We are open to any and all that share an interest in the history of our region — said region, in both a geographic and historic sense, not limited to the communities in our group’s name.

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. 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 in 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 ———