

Delake, Lincoln City's Playground



By Anne Hall

Delake, Lincoln City's Playground

Researched, written, and compiled by Anne Hall

Delake was truly a playground in its early years. According to Vivian Reed, who along with her husband Robin planned the Rod and Gun Club, it was: "A place where deep sea fishing, lake and mountain stream fishing are available, as well as wild duck and other small game; deer, cougar, elk, moose, etc. A combination found in few places on earth... The lake isn't used as a play lake like it used to be. There were a lot of fish then, and there were boats all over. We even used to horseback ride on the beach."



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Devils Lake

INTRODUCTION

Imagine the central Oregon Coast as it appeared ten thousand years ago. Rivers ran from coastal mountains down through tree-covered valleys to the sea. Rain, wind and surf battered the ocean shore molding the land and creating cliffs, headlands and the beaches we recognize today. Along this shoreline, a narrow coastal plain emerged between the mountains and the sea.

Imagine that place, verdant and rich in wildlife of every kind, on sunny summer days. Imagine salmon drying on racks along the river's edge while native peoples fished, hunted and gathered food. Now picture that same place when winter wind and rains had battered it for weeks on end, making it impossible to go outside. Both views describe a place that was home to native peoples for thousands of years; a place where indigenous people thrived and cultures flourished.

The first approach of Europeans to this area was by sea. During the eighteenth century Spain, Portugal, England and France competed for wealth and lands in the New World. They explored the Pacific Coast by sea, looking for natural resources and a Northwest Passage through the continent.

In 1849 Lieutenant Theodore Talbot explored the inland coastal area on horseback. Talbot describes

his route as continuing over miles of steep terrain, obstructed by fallen trees and thick brush until he reached the north fork of the Siletz River. There he found only a small remnant of the native people who had populated the area for centuries.

Due in large part to its inaccessibility, the area remained relatively untouched by westward expansion and modern development until almost the beginning of the twentieth century. When homesteaders began to find their way into the more hospitable corners of this windswept coast, they traveled by horse and wagon, by train and by boat. The ocean beaches were the only roads connecting coastal towns, while an old Indian trail connected the coast with the Willamette Valley and all points east.

A string of small towns and cities, each with its own unique beginning, grew up along the rivers and ocean. Each town had its own character that developed independently and was peopled by strong, determined individuals. Soon these towns began to spread out and overlap, until it was not clear where one town ended and the next began. By the mid 1960s, five of these beach towns combined to become Lincoln City. This document will explore the history, culture and development of one of these towns, Delake.



Early D River

ORIGINAL PEOPLE

Native Americans inhabited this area of the central Oregon coast for thousands of years prior to white settlement. What little archeological evidence remains today indicates the original people shared a mild climate and plentiful foods obtained through hunting deer and elk in the forested hills, fishing for salmon and eel in the many waters, and harvesting nut and berry crops. (Baun and Lewis 1991)

The indigenous people lived along the rivers and their estuaries in the warmer months, as well as around the lake. Long houses with large central fireplaces sheltered them during the winter. Capes of water repellent grass allowed them to work and hunt outside.

Groups should be characterized as bands rather than tribes, since their organization had more to do with family relationships than government or hierarchy. The native people of the Salmon River basin were a Salish speaking sub-branch of the northern Tillamook Indians. The people of the Siletz River were more related to the Yaquina Indians to the south. (Kasner 1976)

The way of life of these indigenous people changed radically at the beginning of the 1800s when exploration of the Pacific Northwest by Europeans looking for a northwest passage brought devastating disease to the area. Traders followed explorers, bringing new material goods, but causing unintentional death in return. By the late 1840s only a small remnant of the original people remained. (Kasner 1976)



Early Siletz Bay

NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE COAST RESERVATION

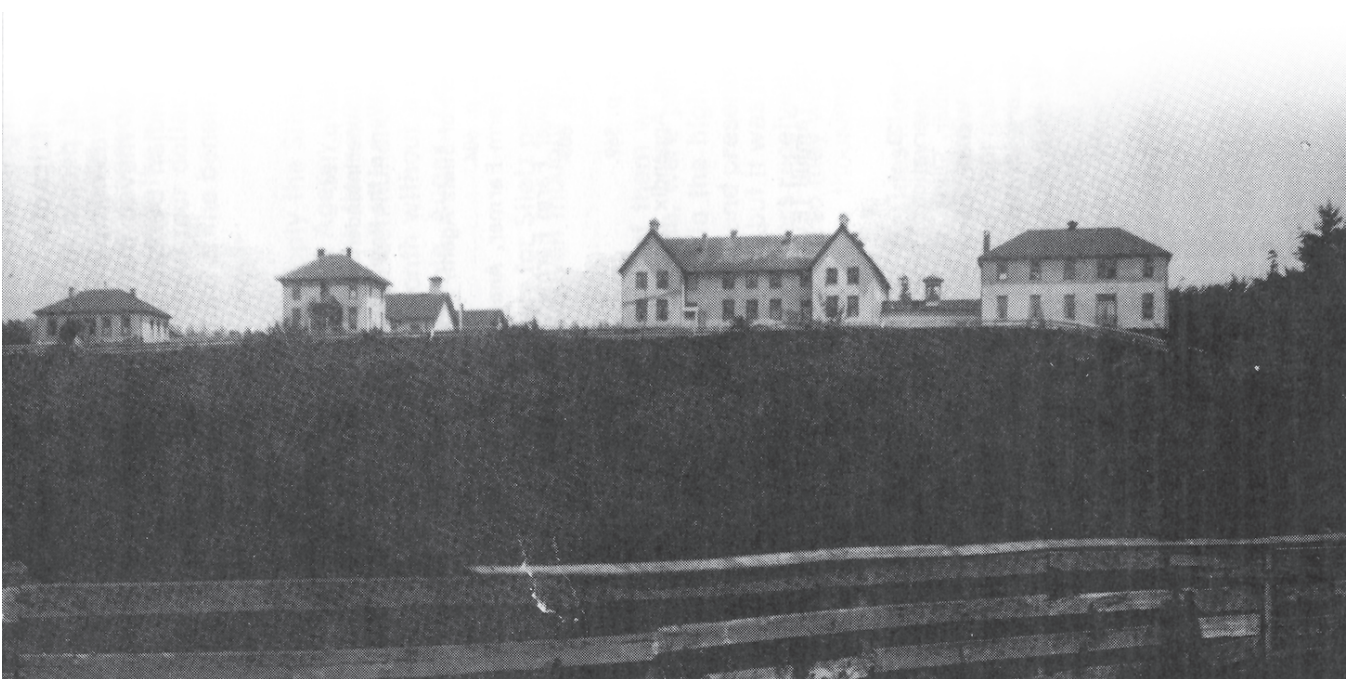
Late in 1855, just after a series of skirmishes between settlers and Native Americans in the Rogue River area, President Franklin Pierce signed an executive order establishing the Coast Reservation along the Central Oregon Coast. The order set in motion the relocation of Native Americans residing in Southern Oregon and Northern California, tragically changing the lives and customs of the indigenous people forever. (Kent 1977)

The first relocated Native Americans arrived in 1856 at the mouth of the Salmon River. They came in overcrowded ships, bringing with them only the few items they were allowed to carry. Living conditions aboard these ships were so bad that sickness and death were often the result of the trip. Upon arrival, poverty and disease diminished their population even more due to the lack of supplies,

including foodstuffs and promised homes. Later, government supplies were infrequent and insufficient. (Kent 1977)

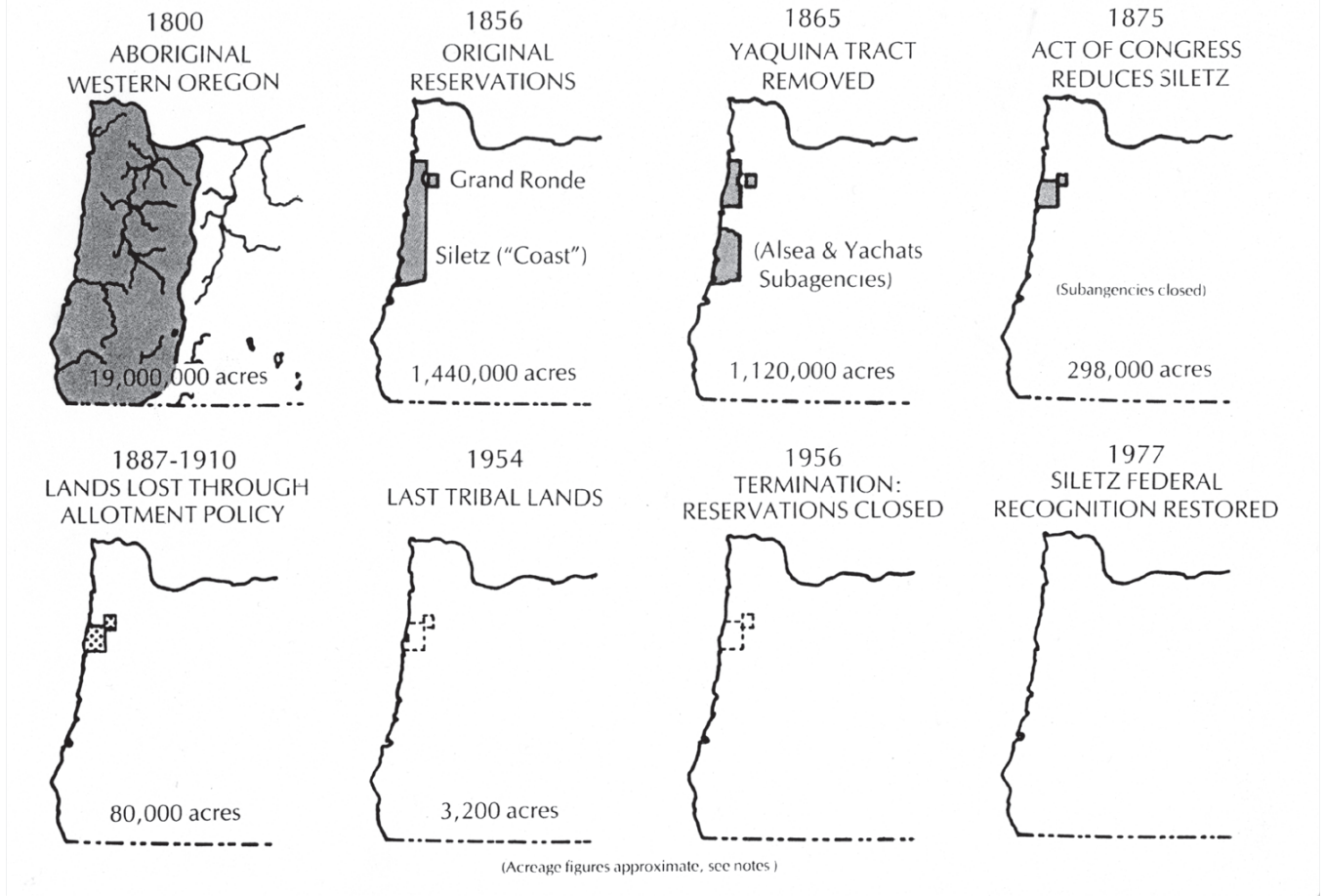
Despite these hardships, by the spring of 1857, three hundred acres of land were in cultivation on reservation lands. Log cabins for the Indians, an office, storehouses, a warehouse, a drug store, "issue house", cook house, blacksmith shop, school house and hospital were all in various stages of construction. (Kent 1977)

In 1887, the government passed a "General Allotment Act" known as the Dawes Act, which gave the president the authority to impose land ownership on Native Americans, an idea at odds with Indian culture and philosophy. The allotments consisted of individual land parcels



Indian School and Siletz Agency on Government Hill

Grand Ronde & Siletz Reservations



that the government held in trust for 25 years before giving clear title to the allotment holders. (Kasner 1976)

The Siletz Indians did not accept the General Allotment Act until 1894 when they were given 80 acres of former reservation land per tribal member, half of what a homesteader could claim. In total the allotted land amounted to 44,459 acres, a small portion of original reservation lands. (Kent 1977)

Some allotments were sold and some lost to taxes, while a small number of tribal members did claim and live on their land. It's amazing that these allotment holders got along so well with the homesteaders that came shortly after, in the late 1890s, but they did, and they became kind and helpful neighbors. Basket making, dancing, story telling, gaming and living as a friend of nature are the cultural heritage of these people. (Kasner 1976)

DELAKE HOMESTEADERS

When the reservation was dissolved and homesteaders began arriving in the area in the late 1800s, they came from Finland and the Scandinavian countries. Steamship companies promised free land to homesteaders. To someone born in Finland, a country where only the wealthy owned land, the opportunity to get free land seemed like a dream. The Oregon Coast, with its many rivers, lakes and trees, also promised a familiar way of life. The ads were successful in attracting many Finnish immigrants who settled around the lake and rivers, for the most part. One can only marvel at the hardships they endured to get to this place and the beauty they discovered when they arrived. (Salazar 1986)

The first problem they faced was how to get to their homesteads. There were no roads or railroads that could take them to homesteads, which many chose from maps without ever seeing them. Trains that began arriving in the south part of the county by the mid 1800s, never made it to the north coast. Wagon roads turned to mud in the winter months making travel to the area almost impossible, even by foot. (Nelson 1951)

The trip from Salem took five or six days with one stop in Willamina for the night, and another in Pitner, which was a noon stop for the mail wagon. The mud was so deep that the men had to put two mule teams on one wagon to reach the top of the hill. (Salazar 1986)

The Salmon River route through the Coast Range was an Indian trail at first, and later trappers used it. With the establishment of the Coast Reservation it began to be used by the army and employees of the agencies in the conduct of reservation affairs. Thus it became a "wagon trail," in the words of the



Traveling on the Salmon River Trail

pioneers, and was passable as such during the drier seasons of the year. Before the route was open to travel it was called the "Elk Trail."

John Boyer was one of the first settlers on the Salmon River. He made some improvements on the road and operated it as a toll road between 1908 and 1920. When a wagon came through Boyer, a dollar toll was collected for each team and wagon to pass through the tollgate and journey on. (Nelson 1951)

Although the route was treacherous and uncomfortable, many early pioneers remarked on the beauty of the trip. They passed through a land of red huckleberry and sword fern. White-trunked alders grew along the banks of the Salmon River where water rushed and tumbled over rocks to get to the sea. (Salazar 1986)

Once a pioneer arrived at his homestead, it took several weeks to clear a road to reach it. The next step was to set up tents, prepare a makeshift kitchen and get ready to clear the land. For a homestead to meet federal regulations, a pioneer had to live on the property for three years, build a home, plant an orchard and give evidence that he planned to make a life there. (Salazar 1986)



Early photo of Devils Lake

The earliest settlers and homesteaders began arriving in the Delake area around 1901. The area that would become Delake, ideally situated between Devils Lake and the Ocean, with the D River at its center was attractive to many homesteaders. Most built homes around the lake and the upper parts of the D River, while a few craved the ocean with its wind, dangers and fantastic view.

According to Mrs. W. F. Perry, life was rugged at Devils Lake in 1903 and for many years after: "Things have changed a lot now, when I walk into a super market, and see all the fine display of

groceries on the shelves, and stuff wrapped in cellophane, I can't help but think how we got our supplies once a year on the boat, and everything came in sacks (gunny sacks) even coffee and sugar came in big sacks. There were no canned goods then, but all fruits were dried, and shipped in bulk. And the transportation, now we glide over our paved roads, then we had to walk through the mud, a horse was a luxury and many was the time I walked out to Willamina in one day and sometimes as far as Sheridan".

"But one thing that we had then and don't have now, was the game and fish (and I miss it). People won't believe me, when I tell them that I have seen the lake black with ducks in the fall, and the smell from the dead Salmon in the rivers, which had come up to spawn the year before, so strong that one couldn't stand the stench. But it's not incredible, when you stop to think that those ducks had been coming in unmolested for centuries, and the salmon had been running in those same rivers for thousands of years." (Oral history of W. F. Parry as told to her daughter, Mrs. Earl Williams)



Salmon River Road Circa 1900

ALVIN THORPE

Alvin Thorpe came to the Delake area in 1901 to homestead a large property from East Devils Lake Road north to just about where the telephone company is today. In the mid-twenties he built and ran a sawmill on the property where he also built his cabin. His brother, Charles R. Thorpe, came to the area about 1925, to help Harry finish building his sawmill and also to help get the mill operating. (Salazar 1986)

Alvin platted his original homestead land in 1924, calling it "Camp Roosevelt". He derived the name from the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway just being built through the town. Later he developed the area between Sixth Street and Second Street. (Nelson 1951)

HARRY THORPE

Along with his brother Alvin, Harry Thorpe was considered one of the founders of Delake. Harry first took up his homestead in 1901. The homestead ran south along the beach to Nelscott. In the 1920s and 1930s he platted his land and sold lots, calling the development "Roosevelt by the Sea". The tract was west of the highway from Sixth to Tenth Street, and was bounded by Coast Highway, Canyon Drive and Ninth Street. Harry Thorpe lived in Delake from 1901 to 1934. (Coast Guard 7-28-39)

MR. AND MRS. HENRY HOSTETLER

Among the earliest settlers in Delake were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hostetler. The Hostetlers bought Indian allotment land on both sides of the lake outlet as early as 1910. With the completion of the Roosevelt highway as far as Delake, the Hostetlers moved there permanently in 1924. They built a first home at the southwest corner of the present



Alvin Thorpe on the right



Thorpe homestead cabin with grandma Thorpe, Alvin and Harry's mother, on the right.

Delake Grammar School property. Later they built a new home on the ocean ridge across the highway from their first house, where the Odysseus Hotel is today. They sold the first house and it was moved to a new location in back of the Art Center building on 6th Street and Coast Highway. (Nelson 1951)

Mr. Hostetler made a campground among trees close to the ocean on some of his homestead property near the D River. Many early visitors to the area, some of whom became residents, enjoyed the campground. Merilynn Merritt Webb, who has lived in the Lincoln City area for more than fifty years recalls her first visits to the area: "Our destination was a camping spot owned by Henry Hostetler, who charged 50 cents a night. It was nestled between a



First cars on Coast Highway in Delake

hill of shore pine and salal and a high sand dune near what is now the D River, but at that time was just called "the outlet" of Devils Lake. With many under-the-breath, oath-like mutterings, Daddy would get the tent erected. Mother would build the fire and prepare a meal... Later, with eyes and noses running from the unaccustomed salt air and campfire smoke, my sister and I would struggle over what seemed an enormous sand dune covered with kinnikinnick and sand verbena, a leathery, yellow flowered vine, on to the expanse of sandy beach. With our little sand pails and shovels we could play for hours. That salty, fishy, kelpy, wood-smoke-filled air is an indelible memory." (Salazar 2002)

Before the graveled Roosevelt highway was laid, section-by-section, early automobiles found it all but impossible to negotiate the muddy roads during the rainy season, which, of course, was most of the year. Mr. Hostetler recognized the area needed good roads for development, so when engineers of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Forest Service, and the State Highway Commission made a reconnaissance for a forest road in 1925, Mr. Hostetler became one of the original members of the District Highway Commission along with Mr. Boyer, who operated the toll road on the Salmon River Road, and Mr. M.B. Wilson of Grand Ronde. Their first conference of citizens to discuss plans for a new highway was held in Taft on January 1926. It was attended by 200 persons at a time when there scarcely 200 people living in the area. Years later, Henry Hostetler and G.C. Ruff drove the first car on Salmon River Cutoff (HWY 18) in May of 1928. (Salazar 1986)

Much of the rapid progress of the Delake town site is attributed to Henry Hostetler and his wife Clara. Through their hard work in promoting available tracts of land, Delake began a steady growth. (Salazar 1986)

When the business people of Delake objected to losing their post office in 1927, Henry Hostetler succeeded in getting it moved back to Delake. (Nelson 1951)

In 1934 Mr. H.A. Hostetler was selected as one of five commissioners of the Taft, Delake and Nelscott Water District.

In April 1937, Hostetler made plans to build the Devils Lake Rod and Gun Club and Beach Casino on his 200-acre site south of Devils Lake. Unfortunately, those plans were never realized and he eventually sold the property to Robin Reed, who pursued the plan. (Salazar 1986)



Pilot Henry Hostetler lands the first plane on Delake beach

Mr. Hostetler and his wife gave generously to the community. They offered the state a parcel of land near the D River to be used for a community park several times, but the offer was not accepted until 1954, when Hostetler offered the land on the north and south side of the D River and east of the bridge, to the City of Delake. They accepted, naming it Hostetler Park.

The Hostetlers also donated the original land for the Delake School, and later donated an additional five acres for improvements and an athletic field. (Salazar 1986)

Both Mr. And Mrs. Hostetler were well loved by the community, and were often referred to as “grandpa and grandma Hostetler”. Mrs. Hostetler died and later Mr. Hostetler married again. Lynn Baird Yoffee remembers going to their house on south 3rd Street when she was a very young child.

“They had a dog named Trixie that I used to play with. Mrs. Hostetler’s house was filled with very delicate candy dishes and all sorts of beautiful things... all sorts of tatting work that she probably made. All sorts of things that little kids weren’t supposed to touch. My brother and I would go over periodically for tea and cookies. We would walk down their back yard and feed the swans, which were sometimes going along the channel.” (Salazar 2002) Mr. Hostetler died February 6, 1955.

ARTHUR C. DEUEL

Arthur C. Deuel built the first store in Delake in 1924 where the D Sands Motel is today. On January 24, 1924, Delake’s first post office with Mr. Deuel as postmaster was established in the same building. Mr. Deuel’s home was constructed just southwest of the store. Mr. Deuel was Delake’s first business owner and was very active in community affairs. (Nelson 1951)

NELS NELSON

Nels (1870-1918) and Serafina Kultahiti Nelson (1865-1938) came to Delake in 1905 from Finland. According to Elmer Nelson:

"My father and John Johnson came here in 1903, cut the trees, and built our log house on Delake Heights and his on East Devils Lake Road.

"You know, the old pioneers built their homes away from the lake! You never seen a house closer than a hundred feet from the lake. So there wasn't much pollution." (Salazar 2002)

"Our log house was all-in-one downstairs- bedroom, kitchen, and front room. Upstairs was divided into two bedrooms. My parents got 160 acres and they thought they had the world by the neck! We worked and worked to make a farm out of it... those big trees! Our homestead was in pretty wild

country - there was nothing but timber, and an Indian shack over about where the Elks Hall is, and Jakie Johnson down in Taft.

"They built a road from our place down to the beach. It just about follows South Fourteenth Street, now, except down at the end, it turns into Canyon Drive. We got our mail on the beach there. Anybody who went down would bring all the mail. If we went down, we'd bring it as far as our place and others would get it there." (Salazar, 2002)

Matt Kangas had this to say about the Nelson family: "The Nels Nelson family lived toward the ocean from our place, and after going through Reiman's place and Resch's place, we would go through Nelson's place, and we'd usually stop there going both ways and visit. They always had coffee for us - a very welcome thing after walking all that way. Oh, we drank coffee as children, but it didn't stunt my growth! The Nelson place was just behind



Mr. Duel's store and first Delake Post Office



Homestead house built away from the water's edge

the Mobil station in Delake - Garrison's. Just south of the Grange Hall. That road is the original road that used to be a wagon road there and went right down to Canyon Drive. Down below, where the old Canyon Drive Apartments were, was a huge jawbone, everybody got some of the fat-blubber off that whale and made oil for the shoes. It was great stuff for the shoes - for all that mud." (Salazar 1986)

"You know, there are a lot of people who think the lake doesn't freeze- doesn't get cold enough - but it does! In our lifetime, it's done it three or four times. I think in 1930 it froze. It was cold in January and February in 1918 when my dad died.

Then it froze before that too, because I remember we weren't very big when it froze and it would have some soft spots. Daytime it'd thaw out and the ducks would get in the open water; then in the nighttime it'd freeze over, and they couldn't get out. So a couple of us kids- we didn't dare to walk out there - we'd take a boat and pull it along the ice, and go out there and catch ducks! We ate fish and ducks. Very few deer were in this country and you know, no game laws. You could fish anytime you wanted, or could hunt ducks anytime you wanted." (Salazar 1986)

Mr. Nelson was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Cloverdale and the Veterans of World War One. He died at the age of 84 in Portland on December 9, 1975. (Salazar 1986)

HENRY KOSKI

Henry Koski and his wife Marie moved to North Lincoln in 1903 and homesteaded in the area that is now Delake. At that time the area was very wild and overgrown with brush and there were only five or six houses on the lake. Henry and Marie Koski's homestead house was erected in 1904 or 1905. The Koski's were well known and well liked in the early Delake community and contributed greatly to its development. (Salazar 1986)

The Koski Children



Homestead on Devils Lake



Victor Hill homestead on Devils Lake

VICTOR HILL

Victor Hill was a native of Finland, born December 10, 1874. He came to this country at the age of 21. In 1899 he married Miss Imanda Huorvinen and in 1906 he migrated to Oregon.

Mr. Hill may have been the first white man to walk the ground just north east of where the Regatta Grounds are today. Mr. Hill liked it so well; he took up a homestead in the hilly area on the east side of Devils Lake. The land was tangled with trees, vines, and bushes but with stubborn perseverance, and his strong arms wielding an axe, he cleared the land and built a sturdy log cabin overlooking the lake.

Victor later replaced his original, small cabin with a two-story clapboard house and a barn, milk house, and woodshed. Until the late 1950s, two large apple trees remained near the lake's edge that he had planted. (Salazar 1986)

FRANK S. MURRAY

Frank Murray came to homestead the Delake area in 1907. He took up a homestead east of Devils Lake and in 1912 he married Anna Rescke. They lived on the Salmon River for a short time, and then moved behind the lake where they lived until 1939.

Frank was on the election board as well as the school board from 1912 to 1954. He was also statistical recorder, road supervisor, constable and Deputy Sheriff for a number of terms as well as serving on the first cemetery board. He loved to play ball and was said to be "very good at the bat." It was said of him "he truly lived to serve going far beyond the call of duty to help his fellow men." (NewsGuard 12-15-1955)



Holton Logging Operation

JOHN LOUIS HOLTON

John Louis Holton was born March 28, 1888 at Kalama, Washington and came to the Delake area in 1906, making his home on Devils Lake. His mother, Marie, and her husband, Matt Koski brought their family to this wild and sparsely settled country and took up a homestead of 115 acres on the southeast side of Devils Lake where the State Park is now located. There they built a homestead cabin and for a time lived off the abundant fish and game the lake provided.

John Louis Holton married Hilda Erickson May 29, 1911. The couple started a spruce-logging operation shortly after, located about fifteen miles up the Siletz River. The logs went down the river to Millport, and then were taken to the mill in Toledo to produce spruce lumber for airplanes. Louis ran the logging operation and Hilda cooked for the camp until 1922. The budding logging industry employed many early pioneers. (Salazar 1986)



Louis and Hilda Holton

By 1923, the couple was able to purchase half of the Erickson's farm. At that time the land was covered with trees and brush. A lot of hard work went into clearing the land and developing it into a grassy pasture for forty cows, but the Holtons succeeded. The cows provided milk for a cheese factory and a dairy route that included delivery of glass-bottled milk. Mr. Holton remained a dairy farmer until his retirement in 1965. He died at the age of 82 in Lincoln City. (Salazar 1986)

DELAKE DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORY BY DECADE



The homestead years in Delake

1920s

Arthur C. Deuel, Delake's first postmaster, said that he and Judge Frank K. Mann named the town of Delake on December 1, 1923. They chose it because it was the way many of the earliest Finnish homesteaders pronounced the general term used in referring to land around the lake. When asked where they were going, they would answer, "I'm going to de lake".

However, there are some who believe Mr. Deuel's account is not accurate and maintain that the letters d and e constitute a French word meaning of, from or by; and that therefore, the meaning of the name is "by the lake". (Nelson 1951) The first building in Delake was A.C. Deuel's store and post office located just about where the D River Wayside restrooms are now. At that time, approximately 1907, there was only one other building in the whole area, Mrs. White's home in Oceanlake on N. 15th Street near the oceanfront. (Salazar 1986) She later built White's Cottages, where fishermen and tourists boarded. Alvin

Thorpe and his mother built a home near Hwy 101 at S. 2nd soon after, but for a time, theirs was the only other house in the Delake area.

On May 5, 1926, the Delake town site consisting of ten blocks was approved by the County Court. Originally the owner was shown as Everette G. Baker and friends, then later, Delake Investment. However, it is Henry Hostetler who is given credit for founding the town when he got the County Court to approve the Hostetler's First Addition to Delake in November 1926. (Nelson 1951)

At that time, there were no paved roads. People traveled on horseback in summertime and on foot in winter. Everyone had horse teams which they drove down the beach to the store at Taft. They hauled their provisions, hundred pound sacks of flour and sugar, and coffee beans in big tin buckets; but most of their food came from their garden patches, their cows, and the streams and woods. (Salazar 1986)

Howard Holton remembers seeing horse teams



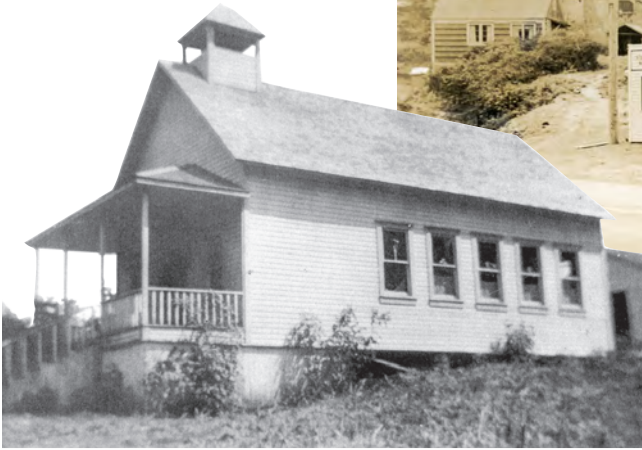
*Above: Early view of Devils Lake
Left: Road building crew*

putting in the highway in 1926. It was called the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway, and it ended at south Third, where the bowling alley is today. From there the old county road was passable only in the summer months by wagon or car. Along the highway in the twenties, only a few, scattered buildings sat in the narrow clearing through the forest of timber, brush, wild shrubs and plants that covered the land. (Salazar 1986)

Local people also helped out when they could, by clearing the roads to their homes, they provided access to others, as is the case with the building of East Devils Lake Road according to this account by Nielo Hill, "Walt Wolfersperger was running cat for the county, and he's the one that built East Devils Lake Road. The old road up by Nelson's, by the old school and come out by where Howard Holton lives, and right down over the hill, and then dropped down below, down to the bottom, and then there was a bridge, I don't know, somebody said it was 500 feet long. It wound down around, it was kind

of crooked, you know. That bridge was a long bridge. It was maybe six-foot high. Kind of a trestle. Then it dropped down to a plank road. Holtons had a plank road going to their house. The road or sled road used to go back to the Saari place." (Salazar 2002)

The completion of the roads, not only in town but also from the Willamette Valley and all points east brought many more people to the area. Until then, children attended school in small, one-room schoolhouses. The most well known was the Daisy Dell School in Delake, located where the Tanger Stores are today. According to one account: "The schoolhouse was furnished very simple. There were benches. The first seats were made so three or four could sit together, but then in the later years, students sat individually in regular school desks. The small ones had their little seats in front, and the bigger seats were in the back. The school buildings had a great big heating stove, a bench with a bucket of water, a dipper, and soap and washbasin. If I'm not mistaken, everybody brought their own towels to dry their hands with." (Salazar 1986)



*Above: Beach Resort News
Left: Daisy Dell School*

Construction of the Delake School was begun in 1927 on the same site as the present building, now occupied by the Lincoln City Cultural Center. Henry Hostetler, who understood a larger school was necessary to accommodate a rapidly growing population, donated the land. The building was “completed” in 1929, but by September 1930 it still had only two finished rooms. It had no restrooms, just two wooden “privies” out back. The two schoolrooms housed four grades each. (Salazar 1986)

In 1927 the first electrical service in the area became available. The Mountain States Power Company installed a small 80kw diesel generating plant and furnished service to 120 customers. (Salazar 1986)

The area’s first newspaper, the Beach Resort News also opened for business in 1927. Their one and only ad in January 1928 was for the Delake Mercantile. The Delake Mercantile was located on SE 3rd Street and Coast Highway. (Anders 1990)

By February of 1928 plans were underway for construction of a Delake Chamber of Commerce building. The cost of the new stucco building was \$5,000, a great deal of money for the time. The building was known as the Delake Community House and it became the headquarters of the Delake Commercial Club. The Delake Chamber of Commerce held its meetings there and residents gathered for celebrations and meetings of all kinds. (Salazar 1986)

The Seven Gables Cottages were built around 1928 by Harry Mercier. Originally known as the Seven Gables and Old Indian Trail Cottages, they were sold in 1936 to a Captain Phillip Cramer and renamed the L’even Gables Cottages. This name did not stick however, presumably because additional cottages were never added, and the name seems to have evolved over time. In 1946 the cottages were listed in the phone directory as the Seven Gables Deluxe Apartments, and in 1951 as the Seven Gables Motel. In 1969, the cottages were converted to retail shops. Today, the distinctive Seven Gables retail shops look very much the same as they did in the early years, except that the garages on the south side have been removed. (Salazar 1986)



Seven Gables Cottages

The Lincoln Coast News with Robert E. Collins as Editor was published in Delake in August of 1929, competing with the Beach Resort News for a brief time as one of two area newspapers. (Anders 1990)

1930s

In March 1930, Lewis Toms purchased the Roosevelt Water System. It was followed by another utility, the Cloverdale Telephone Company. The telephone company built a new office in Delake in 1930 at the site of the present Embarq Telephone office building, located at SE Corner of N 10th & Highway 101. (Anders 1990)

According to Ray Murray: "Early on the farmers all had their magneto lines. They'd all have their lines strung from the ranch. In fact, we had a line that went over the hill to Schooner Creek. Everybody was tied to the same line. When the phone rang they knew it. Actually everybody listened. We called it the rubberneck line." (Salazar 2002)

Emily K. Baard of Portland and John Werner of the Werner Realty Company purchased a large tract of seventy-two acres in 1930 from the Nelscott Land Company. The land involved was previously known as the Koski place, situated between the north border of Nelscott and the south boundary of Roosevelt by the Sea, and between the ocean and the Nelscott property on the east. The tract included a half-mile beachfront that was a part of the original Koski homestead. (Beach Resort News, March 28, 1930)



Mr. & Mrs. Sprague owners of the Seven Gables



Koski homestead on the east side of Devils Lake

An ad for the Taft Meat Market indicates how rustic and wild the area still was in August 1930. The ad announced that several bears had been killed near Taft and Delake, and the market was promoting bear meat at a bargain price.

(Beach Resort News, August 26, 1930)

The Delake Cheese factory was in operation in 1931. It was one of several small dairy businesses that flourished in Lincoln County during the 1920s and 1930s. (Anders 1990)

In July of 1931, work on the second unit of the Delake School was begun, improving the building considerably and adding classrooms. Children came from all of the surrounding towns to attend the school, even as far as Rose Lodge and Boyer.

(Salazar 2002)

In August 1931 the Delake Hotel opened where the D River Wayside is now located. One thousand people are said to have attended the opening reception. Visitors reported great fireplaces in the lobby and the lounging room that illuminated the beautiful rich furnishings of the hotel. The guests were happily surprised to learn such a splendid



Delake Hotel

building with its strictly modern and elegantly furnished interior had been erected at Delake. Words of highest commendation were often expressed by leading men to Mr. Hostetler for having established such a fine hotel on North Lincoln's beaches. Mr. and Mrs. Marston operated the hotel after its completion. (Beach Resort News, August 21, 1931)

One of the worst storms ever to hit the area came in November of 1931. While there was not much infrastructure to damage, this storm and ones like it called upon all the resources of local residents. At that time, the resources they had were courage and support of each other. (Anders 1990)

In January 1932, Daniel Barnes, a truck line operator, built a truck terminal and garage in Delake, bringing some much needed transportation commerce to the area. The Lincoln County Utilities Company also formed in 1932. In April, initial plans included building a water system at Lick Rock Creek. (Anders 1990)

One of the area's most distinctive businesses, the Lighthouse Service Station, opened in June 1932. The station, which sold Mobile gas, looked like a small lighthouse looking out over the ocean. It was located on the east side of the highway across from where the D River Wayside is today. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Broch ran the operation. (Beach Resort News, June 10, 1932)

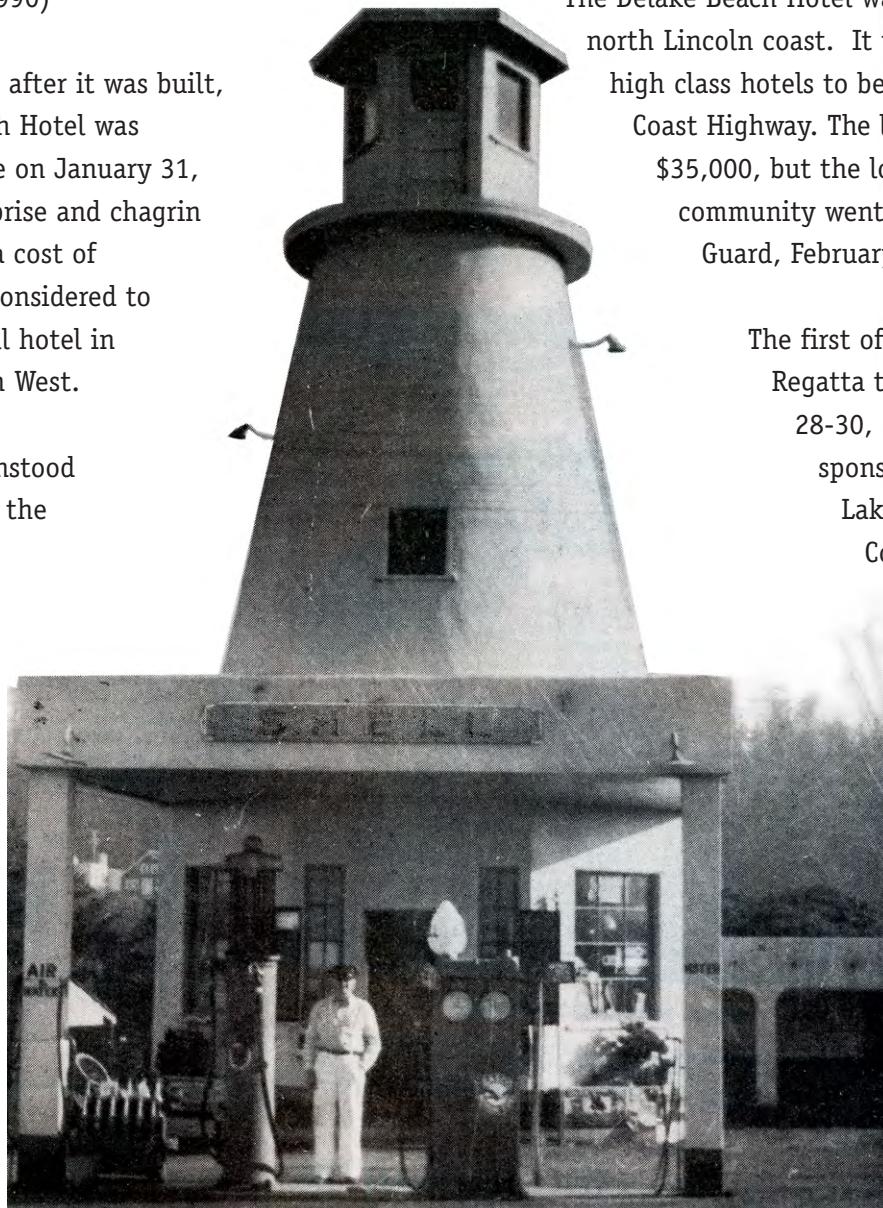
George M. Bobst was appointed Constable for Taft, Delake, Nelscott and Oceanlake in July 1932. By September that same year the last section of the highway, from Delake to Kernville was oiled. (Anders 1990)

Less than a year after it was built, the Delake Beach Hotel was destroyed by fire on January 31, 1933 to the surprise and chagrin of all. Built at a cost of \$30,000 it was considered to be the best small hotel in the Pacific North West. The hotel had successfully withstood the pounding of the high surf for a

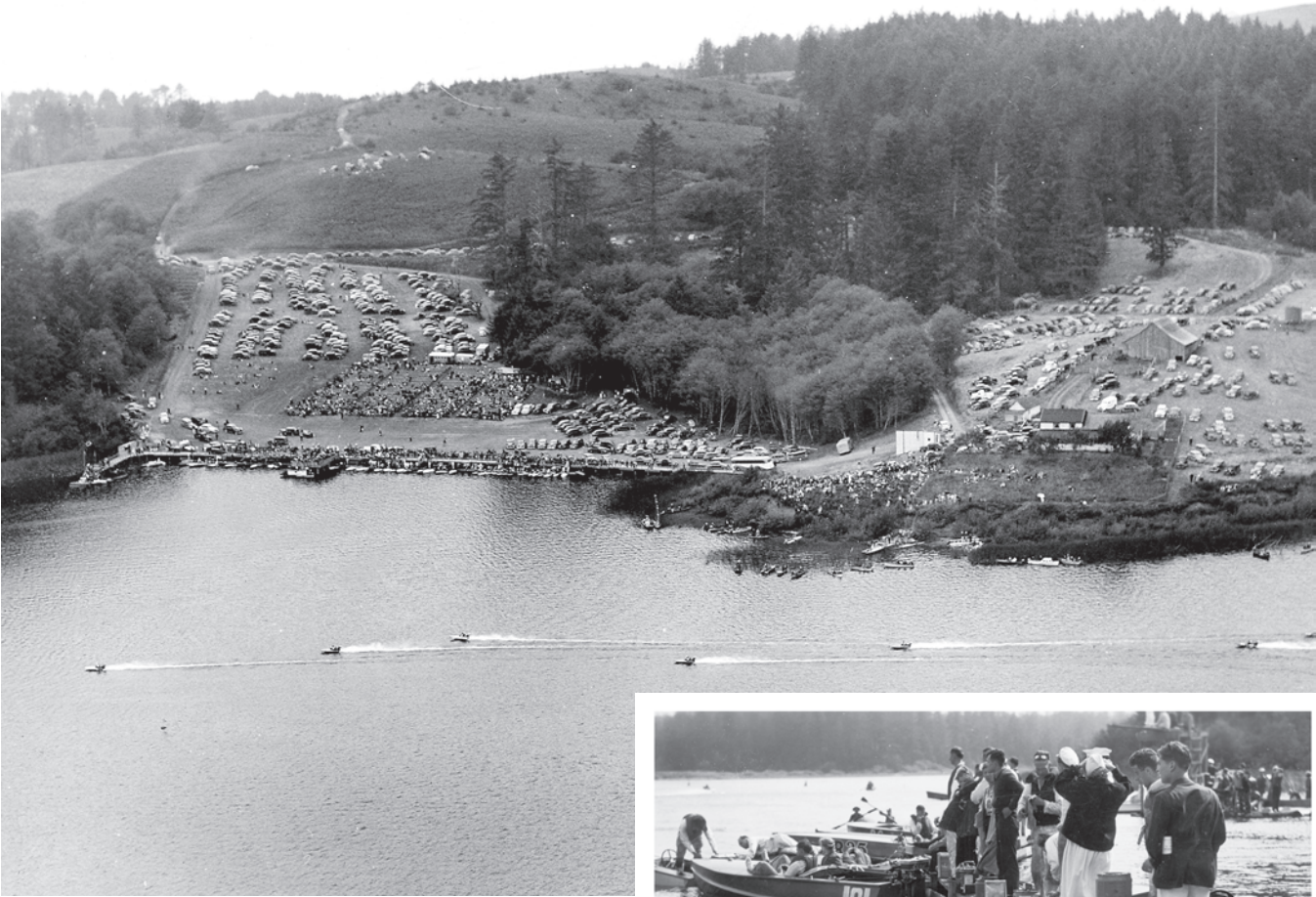
week due to high tides and winds, only to burn down later. Fire was discovered in the wall behind the fireplace in the lobby, and in a very short time, the beautiful Delake Beach Hotel was no more. The Oceanlake fire department responded to the alarm, but the fire, fanned by a strong west wind and inadequate water supply, soon spread to the entire structure. Chief Jack Fennell directed his crew to salvaging what furnishings they could and men from all the nearby towns assisted them. Considerable personal belongings were saved due to the concerted effort.

The Delake Beach Hotel was the pride of the north Lincoln coast. It was one of the first high class hotels to be built on the Oregon Coast Highway. The loss was estimated at \$35,000, but the loss to the whole community went beyond price. (Coast Guard, February 2, 1933)

The first official Devils Lake Regatta took place on July 28-30, 1933. The event was sponsored by the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce, but was



Lighthouse Service Station



*Above: Regatta site in 1934
Right: Speed boats at the Regatta*



conceived, developed and promoted by Edgar Lindley Merritt, one of the early movers and shakers in the Oceanlake area. Merritt's idea was to encourage tourists to visit the area by highlighting one of its natural attractions, Devils Lake. Mr. Merritt thought the lake was the ideal venue for swimming and boating competitions, and he was right. Boating teams and swimmers came from all over the state to compete. (Salazar 2002)

Devils Lake is ideal for speed racing because it is at sea level, which makes the boats exceptionally fast. For decades the lake held many of the world speedboat racing records. In addition to boat races, activities included log rolling competitions and an illuminated boat parade. Foot races, picnics, parties, wienie roasts, band concerts, a golf tournament,

carnivals and dancing were also included for spectators along the lake. (Salazar 2002)

Parking and seating for the first Regatta was on the hillside property that borders the lake on NE 6th Drive. Attendance at the first Regatta was estimated at 15,000 people with 5,000 cars. In fact, the first Regatta was so successful that for the following year, 1934, a larger piece of property had



Delake beach during storm

to be found to accommodate spectators and their automobiles. Devils Lake Regatta Grounds was selected on West Devils Lake Road, now known as Regatta Park. During the 1934 Regatta, hundreds of cars parked on the hill overlooking the lake. The property had a view of the ocean as well as the lake. Trees and houses block any view of the ocean now and a children's playground, built by the community has replaced the parking area. (Salazar 2002)

An annual Regatta was held at Devils Lake for eight consecutive years, from 1933 to 1940. The event was discontinued in 1941 due to war restrictions. In 1947 it was tried again, but without the success it had in the 1930s.

The paving of the highway from Kernville to Neskowin, some 23 miles was completed in September of 1933. (Anders 1990) At just about that time, the area experienced a growth spurt, despite the Great Depression. Although many residents had to seek work near Salem picking hops in the summertime, many people found they could live cheaply and simply at the coast.

Storms continued to batter the coast in the early 1930s. In November of 1931, the area had experienced the worst storm anyone could remember. Yet in December of 1933, a severe storm hit the coast that made that one look small in comparison. Electric power was lost for almost a week and many buildings were damaged. (Anders 1990)

Plans were undertaken to incorporate the town of Delake in March 1934. The communities brought about this action as a step toward progress and to "affect various improvements for the common good." The plan included a large territory within the boundaries of the new city, including a mile frontage of ocean and beach and a mile of the lake shoreline. (Beach Resort News, March 16, 1934)

Although petitions circulated in Camp Roosevelt, Roosevelt By the Sea and Delake for the incorporation of these three communities into one city were almost unanimously signed, the proposal to incorporate lost by two votes. While this proposal seemed to have widespread community support, the vote to incorporate needed to pass by a two-thirds majority. When all the votes had been tabulated it was found that a total of 69 votes had been cast in favor of the incorporation and 35 against the proposal. (Beach Resort News, June 22, 1934)

In May 1934, residents of Delake began clearing and building at the mouth of the lake with plans for a natural swimming pool and picnic grounds. The planned recreation grounds were to be equipped with swings, teeter totters and slides for children.

Natural pools of various depths to accommodate children of all sizes were constructed and diving boards for more experienced swimmers were included.

A picnic ground, adjacent to the playground, and a new dock were also added on the south side of the outlet and steps constructed at the south end of the bridge to the grounds and walks. Mrs. G.E. Baker, an excellent swimmer, was appointed recreational superintendent. All facilities were free to the general public. (Beach Resort News May 25, 1934)

In September 1934 the Tri-County Telephone Company opened offices in Delake at the corner of 10th and Coast Highway, the traditional telephone company building since it was constructed in 1930. The communities of Delake, Nelscott and Taft were originally served by small, privately owned water systems. In order to obtain sufficient supply of good quality water, they formed the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Water District in 1934, which was approved by a vote of 124-29. (Anders 1990)

The following businesses advertised in newspapers during the period of 1931-34: Delake Beach Motel, A.B. Estock Physicians and Surgeons, Frank Hallock and Son Contractor, Hallock Apartments, Lintner and Sullivan Land Survey, Guyton Dairy, Plummer Brothers Shoe Repair, B.M. Hurst Building Materials, Kinder-Murphy Lumber, Fred's Fixit Shop, and Paul Hurst Truck Service. (Anders 1990)

In September of 1935, Mrs. Erma Delanoy established the North Lincoln Hospital. The hospital had two wards, containing two and three beds respectively, as well as two private rooms. The first hospital was in Frank Hallock's house in Delake, now that building houses the Pacific View Mortuary.

The mushroom growth that Delake, Taft and Nelscott experienced in the 1930s brought an urgent demand for a more adequate water supply. In October 1935, the towns of Taft-Nelscott-Delake Water District obtained a federal loan of \$41,815 to build a gravity flow water system. The source of the water was initially to be the North Fork of Schooner Creek. However, the new wood stave supply line, constructed in 1936, brought water from Erickson Creek, located 5 miles east on Schooner Creek Road. A reservoir was constructed in Taft, on the hill east of Taft High School. Distribution lines were constructed to link the existing community systems, which completed the water system in August of 1936. (City of Lincoln City Public Works Newsletter, "Water System History" by Kurt Olson)

One of Delake's most unusual and innovative businesses opened its doors in June of 1936 when the Siberian Shop started serving customers that novel but delicious confection known as Siberian ice cream. Soft serve ice cream was unknown at the time. It was an invention of Mr. Si Berry, who had opened a similar business in Portland. According to his daughter:

"In 1932, February, he opened his first store on 10th and Washington Streets in Portland. It was an eleven-stool, fast food, sandwich shop. Eventually, people got the idea they would like one, and he branched out... They were owned individually, but we franchised them. And I say that Dad was the originator of franchising... He designed the name. The name is from his OWN- Si Berry with two r's, and many people confuse it, thinking it's misspelled, but it's because of the two r's.

He designed the dishes. He designed everything that had to do with the stores and the product everybody enjoyed and seemed to be very successful... We had a black and white checker



Left: Siberrian Cafe

Below: K. L. Benefiel serving soft ice cream at the Siberrian Cafe



pattern on all the dishes, the cups, the saucers, and the Siberrian logo. The little black footed ice cream dishes were manufactured especially for Dad."

Mr. and Mrs. K.L. Benefiel were the owners of the shop in Delake. The Siberrian Cafe served lunches, sandwiches, hot and cold drinks and other confections. (Beach resort news June 29, 1936 Page 3) One resident remembers it fondly: "Where the bowling alley is used to be the Roosevelt Garage. Later on, in the middle thirties, The Siberrian Shop was built in that area. That was about the only recreational place where everybody, after a ball

game, used to go for a piece of pie and ice cream. It had a big counter with stools up to it." (Salazar 2002)

In May of 1936 Everett Chandler constructed an addition to the service station he had built some time around 1930 at the corner of South 12th Street and Coast Highway, where Oil Can Henry's is today. The 15x20 addition housed their grocery store, while in a rear room Mr. Chandler installed his photo developing and printing equipment. Mr. Chandler must have been an accomplished amateur



Chandler's Service Station

photographer, since he took many photograph postcards of this area in the 1930s and 1940s that we still see today. (Beach Resort News May 11, 1936)

In 1937 the residents of Delake decided it was time to install a lifeline on the beach. Several drownings pointed to the need for this equipment. Through the efforts of Attorney Carter and Mr. and Mrs. E.N. Tibbetts a lifeline was procured for the use of those endeavoring to affect a rescue from the surf. Captain George Kistemaker of the Yaquina Coast Guard station donated the line to the community. A suitable box to house the lifeline and a life vest was built by Fred Wagner with the McCreedy Lumber Company of Oceanlake providing the materials. (Beach Resort News July 9, 1937)

Mr. Hostetler stated that the Marion Finance and Credit Corporation purchased a total of 187 acres, for the creation of what was termed "the most complete and modern vacation development in the entire Pacific Northwest." While Mr. Hostetler did not reveal the consideration received, it is said that the transaction involved upwards of forty thousand dollars.



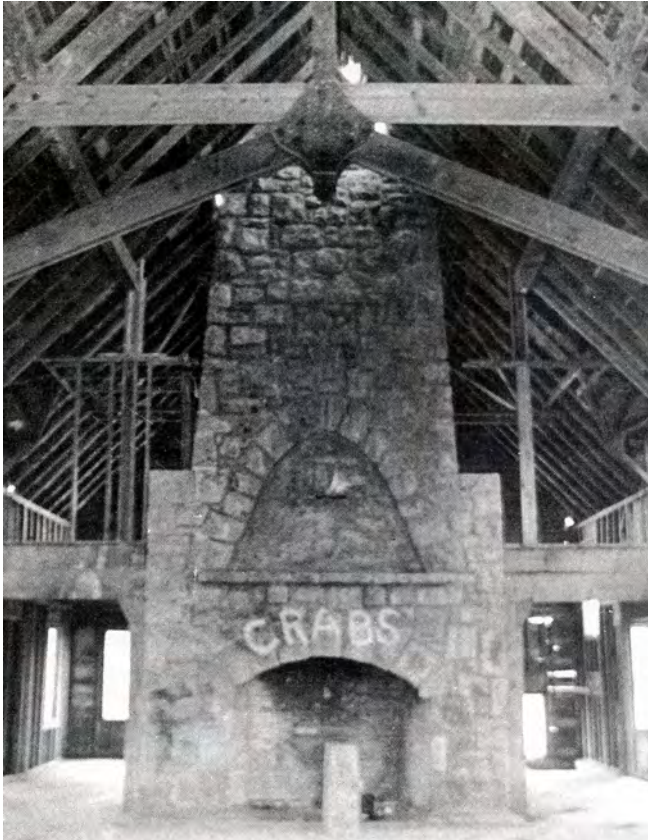
The property was situated at the southwestern end and on both sides of Devils Lake, one very valuable strip lying between the Oregon Coast Highway and the beach at the outlet of the lake.

A surveying crew established property lines and did work preliminary to the work of platting. Some two thousand lots were planned for the property. Development work called for the construction of a beautiful clubhouse on the point of land that juts out into the lake. The building sites directly in back of the clubhouse were to be used exclusively by members of the club. There were over 100 memberships in the club in 1937, including a number of Oregon's most influential citizens. (Beach Resort News, November 19, 1937)

Eventually Hostetler and his associates were unable to meet the financial demands that such a project required. However, Robin and Vivian Reed, avidly interested in hunting and fishing, took on the project known as the Devils Lake Rod and Gun Club in 1936. In 1937 they began pouring the foundation for the hunting and fishing lodge.



Rod and Gun Club on Devils Lake



Defaced fireplace in the unfinished Rod and Gun Club

Memberships cost \$250.00 at that time. This allowed members to use the resort as well as to own a lot where they could build their own cabin, house or retreat.

Only the best grade of lumber went into the lodge building. Enormous fireplaces, wiring, roof, doors and windows were in place by 1940. Reed's plans were to incorporate his Eagle Point subdivision and begin another subdivision to be called the Eaglet Addition, and then to incorporate these subdivisions as a town.

Hostetler's big dream, being completed by the Reeds, looked about to be realized when World War II stopped the project by taking away workers and materials for the war effort. The years that followed saw the lodge vandalized, looted, abandoned and never finished. Eventually the remaining top grade lumber in this enormous lodge was dismantled and sold for salvage. (Salazar 2002)

Mrs. Alice Merritt, in talking about Delake in the early years, summed it up in this way: "Henry Hostetler, who lived in a white stucco house on the ridge above D River, was one of the first ones to start that building across the lake—the Rod and Gun Club. The whole community and people on the outside were involved with that, but he was never able to give deeds to it, so he finally lost it. Robin and Vivian Reed bought it and worked hard to make it develop, but the Depression and the war put a stop to it. What they had intended was to parcel that land out. It was similar to what they'd call a condominium now, or a time share sort of a thing, because people were to buy these small lots, and that would give them the privilege of utilizing this Rod and Gun Club. Certain lots had lake access. That's where Eagle Point addition is. It was just a lovely idea before its time. It was after we moved here in 1930 on a permanent basis." (Salazar 2002)

Some time in 1937 the Canyon Drive Apartments were constructed. These ocean front apartments were luxurious for the times, and included every modern convenience as well as beautiful fireplaces. Built at the end of Canyon Drive, one of the area's oldest roads, the apartments were located next to one of the only places to access the beach directly. The Canyon Drive Apartments remained a Delake landmark until late in the 1990s, when new residences replaced them.

One of Delake's longest lasting businesses, Delake Bowl, opened its doors on Saturday afternoon, April 30, 1938 at 1 o'clock. Owners Mike and Ethel Parsyck invited area residents, who had long anticipated its completion, to join them in initiating the new alleys.

The new building, measuring 50 by 90 feet included four alleys reported to be "the very best obtainable." Room for an additional three alleys, to be installed later, made it possible to host major Pacific coast bowling league championship tournaments, as six alleys were the minimum required for tournaments.



Canyon Drive Apartements interior





Delake Bowling Alley location circa 1938, next to the Signal Service Station

The new bowling alley represented a substantial investment of \$18,000, an indication of the unbounded faith that Mr. and Mrs. Parsyck had in the future of Delake. (Beach Resort News, April 29, 1938)

In 1938 Mr. Bateman purchased a building lot, bounded by Thorpe Avenue and the Coast Highway, from Frank Hallock. The property, which included a residence, was purchased for the purpose of building a mortuary chapel with a seating capacity for 150 people. Mr. Bateman had the distinction of being Lincoln County's pioneer mortician, and at the time had been in business in the county for 22 years. Mr. Bateman, well known for his fair dealings, was heartily welcomed to north Lincoln County, along with his investment of several thousand dollars. (Beach Resort News July 29, 1938)

One of the first business developments in Delake began taking shape in January 1939. The new block of buildings were built between the Delake



Bateman Mortuary, now Pacific view, under construction

Community House on 6th street and Coast Highway and the Tri-County telephone exchange on 10th and Coast Highway.

In May 1939 the Taft-Delake-Nelscott Water District extended its lines north by adding a new, 200-foot waterline. The new line extended north from Chandler's Service Station, which was located on Coast Highway and SW 12th Street. A year later, in June of 1940, a larger water main was laid from the south end of the D River Bridge to the north end of town.



Delake in the 1940s

In the fall of 1939, the Tri-County Telephone Company in north Lincoln County installed a new dial telephone system. The completely automatic system was housed in Delake. Under the new operation, patrons enjoyed 24-hour automatic service at no extra cost. The decision of the company to give the area a phone system as up-to-date as any in the county was thought to be a mark of distinction. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 14, 1939)

The Kangas brothers, who already owned a successful dairy business in Cutler City, purchased the Terry Dairy in Delake in December of 1939. The following businesses were also advertised in the year preceding the new decade: Tri-County Telephone, Rand Truck Line, F. & V. Hallock contractor, Thomas Wright Bookkeeping, Roy's Radio Shop, J.H. Hershman Piano Tuning, Newton's Market, Mann's Hardware, Terry's Dairy, Siberrian Ice Cream Parlor, Bateman Funeral Home, Fred Clinton Music Lessons, and E.L. Hauk electric contractor. (Anders 1990)

1940s

The 1940s began with hope for a growing community being fueled by new development. In February 1940 the Rand Truck line erected a new freight terminal in Delake, north of Chandler Service Station. In March, Harold Mitchell leased the McKecknie Garage, followed in July by G.A. Berry who purchased the Newton Market, and in September Lane Morley purchased the Point of View Tavern. (Anders 1990)

1940 also saw the completion of the East Devils Lake Road. In May E. G. Calkins announced that the road all around Devils Lake had been completed, opening up a large tract of lake front property for development. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 24, 1940)

Despite this progress, it was the development of land for a community park that drew the most interest in the community. In September of 1940 the Delake Chamber of Commerce urged the state to



Looking north over Delake

purchase the land near lake outlet for a park. According to Chamber of Commerce President Arnold H. Earnshaw, the State Superintendent of Parks Sam Boardman was in favor of the state purchasing the viewpoint on the beachfront at the mouth of the lake, but maintained the price was too high.

At that time Robin Reed owned the property, but at one time the property could have been procured by the state from Mr. and Mrs. H.A. Hostetler at a very low figure. Mr. Hostetler had urged the state to preserve the area for the public as a state park, offering to donate his share of the land. This offer had been repeatedly turned down, finally resulting in the sale of the property to Mr. Reed.

Mr. Boardman, the state representative, said that construction of a sea wall at an estimated cost of ten or twelve thousand dollars would be undertaken when the state acquired the property. A fill would be made, an adequate aqueduct for the outlet of the



Coast Highway in Delake circa 1945 with Point of View Tavern on the left

beautified, providing a fine public park as well as access to the beach and parking space for automobiles.

The idea was welcomed by residents who observed that every weekend the area was jammed with tourists, who spent from a few minutes to hours viewing the ocean from this vantage point. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, September 19, 1940)

Another devastating fire hit Delake in February of 1941, very near the location of the fire that destroyed the Delake Hotel. An early morning fire of undetermined origin broke out in the northeast

room on the second floor of the Point of View Tavern, completely destroying the upper floor. If it were not for the valiant efforts of the Oceanlake and Taft volunteer fire departments, the fire would have razed the structure to the ground.

Fanned by a light breeze from the northeast, the flames enveloped the entire upper story. Shortly after the alarm sounded the Oceanlake fire truck manned by a willing group of volunteers arrived and pumped water from the lake outlet (D River) directly onto the fire. A few minutes later the Taft fire truck and firemen arrived to assist, taking their water from a hydrant at the corner. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 6, 1941)

Sometime in 1940, the Delake Chamber of Commerce decided that the river that flowed from Devils Lake to the sea should have a proper name. Prior to that time it was known as Devils Lake Creek. Devils Creek, Delake Creek, Lake Creek or simply the outlet or mouth of the lake.

A contest to name the river was suggested by Delake Chamber of Commerce president, Arnold H. Earnshaw, at a meeting held in June 1940. This

turned out to be a nation wide contest and some replies came from as far as Australia. Mrs. Johanna Beard of Albany submitted the winning name "D", the shortest name for the shortest river. The river measured 440 feet at low tide and 2 feet at high tide. Although some have disputed that claim, the U.S. Geographic Board of Names has officially recognized the name. The river had been the focus of Delake tourism in the 1930s, and that continued in the 1940s. (Nelson 1951)

Heavy storms continued to batter the area. Delake with its highway bridge over the D River often bore the brunt of these storms. In October 1941, the Central Oregon Coast was hammered by waves that rolled over sea walls and completely washed out the 185 foot D River Bridge, and causing thousands of dollars of damage along the Oregon coastline.

Highway crews worked night and day to construct a temporary bridge, built of wood and resting on pilings about fifty feet east of the old span. A new, sturdier bridge of timber was later built at the same site.





*Above: Debris from 1941 storm
Right: D River Bridge washed out in 1941 storm*



The D River disappeared completely when the extraordinarily high surf deposited a huge barrier of sand in the channel that leads to Devils Lake. The river gradually reappeared as the level of the lake rose, flowing over the sands and re-cutting its former channel. The storm left the streets littered with debris, but there was no lasting damage from the storm. (The Sunday Oregonian, October 19, 1941)

This storm mirrored the global storm to come. When war was declared in 1941, north Lincoln County located on the Pacific edge, responded quickly, patrolling the beaches, plane spotting and working locally for the war effort. Soldiers from nearly every state in the Union soon replaced coastal beach patrols. The first year of the war the Army Signal Corps quartered at the former Nelscott Auto Park. The Coast Guard replaced these troops the following year and stayed in the area for the duration of the war. (Salazar 1986)

With the influx of soldiers at the beginning of World War II, the population soared in north Lincoln County. But while many service men and women came to the area, others left to serve in the war. Gas rationing and other wartime restrictions meant an end to tourism promotions for a time. Local residents focused on matters close to home while working to support their country and maintaining a vigil for those who served. (Salazar 1986)

On April 5, 1942 the Delake Community House became the home of the newly established Lincoln County Art Center and Gallery by the Sea at NE 6th & Coast Highway. Maude Wanker and Ruth Grover, two nationally known local artists, began the idea for an art center with the goal of “promoting art appreciation in all its various forms.” Ms. Wanker acquired the former Delake Community House, which she remodeled with help from “energetic citizens in sympathy with the project” and donations from local businesses. Wanker remarked that, “it was not long until the North Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, the Oceanlake Progressive Civic Club and the North Lincoln Lions club all became sold on the project and gave their backing. Contributions began to come in from well-wishers throughout the county, and these funds were carefully stretched to provide the most necessary materials.”



Delake Community House

With the help of other local artists, Maude Wanker and Ruth Grover made the Center one of the most important art galleries on the Pacific Coast. The motto of the Lincoln County Art Center was, "To perpetuate peace, faith and good fellowship" throughout the community.

The Lincoln County Art Center later became the Lincoln City Artists' Studio Association. Ms. Grover and Ms. Wanker gave art lessons to children and other aspiring artists at the Center as well as presenting art shows by prominent artists and students. In January 1943 a library was added to the Art Center. Today, the building still stands, just behind the art gallery at 620 NE Highway 101. (News-Times, Tuesday, February 10, 1998)

The winter of 1943 was particularly harsh. In January a cold wave hit the area with temperatures of 12 above in Delake and 6 above in Taft. Up to 15 inches of snow fell and stayed on the ground for

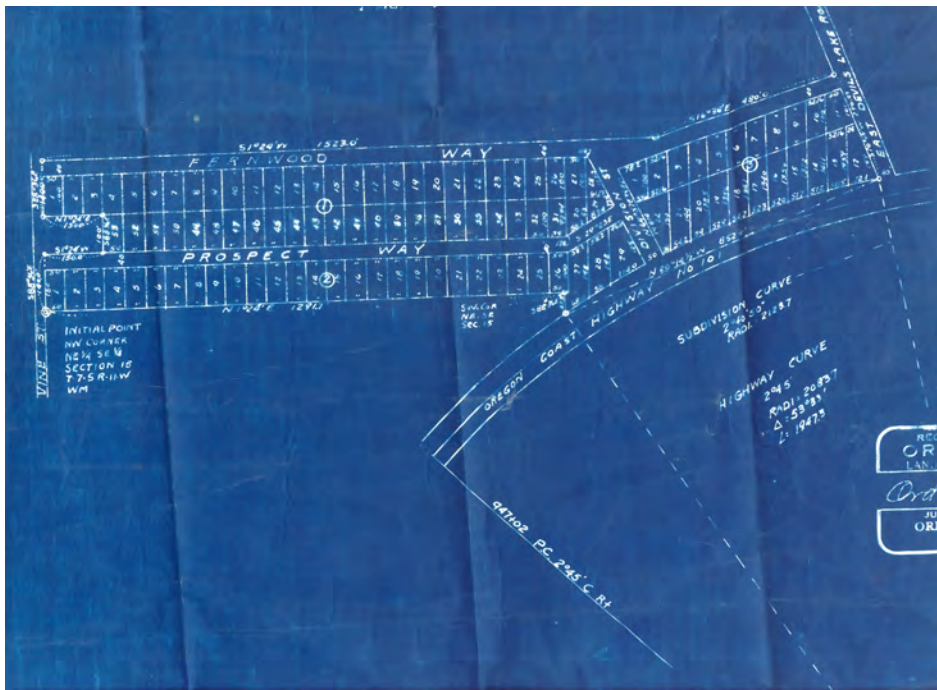


Maude Wanker, far left, at the Art Center



Lincoln County Art Center in Delake





Lakewood Subdivision

several weeks. While this weather was hard to deal with for some, others took advantage of the rare occurrence and made it a holiday, sledding down the center of the streets, building snowmen and blasting neighbors with snowballs. (Salazar 1986)

By 1943 the war in Europe and the Pacific brought changes to the everyday way of life enjoyed by many area residents. Annual events like the Redhead Roundup and the Devils Lake Regatta were discontinued. People stayed at home rather than going to the beach for a weekend or vacation stay, and local people stayed fairly close to home. Blackout restrictions meant there was little in the way of nightlife available anywhere close by.

However the war did not stop Delake from development during the first half of the 1940s. The Cobb building, which was located just north of Delake Bowl, became the new home of the NewsGuard in May 1944. The Delake Antique Shop owned by Fred S. Houck replaced the NewsGuard in

its old location just east of the Mortuary. Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Trimble joined the NewsGuard in October 1945, opening an electric store in the south half of the Cobb building. (Anders 1990)

By July 1944, just as World War II was drawing to a close, new curbs were installed along Coast Highway in Delake, as well as Oceanlake, Nelscott and Taft. Local residents took this as a hopeful sign that the area was looking forward to a promising future with so many service men returning home.

Returning soldiers would need homes, consequently, in May of 1945 the Kangas brothers, George and Edward, bought a 30-acre tract in Delake from Harry Thorpe with an eye to development. The property was situated east of the highway and between Lake Drive (NE 6th) and East Devils Lake Drive. The tract had some frontage on all three of the roads, and a portion had a view of both the ocean and lake.

“We intend leaving some of the standing timber as parks.” George Kangas told a News-Guard reporter at the time. “If we logged it off we might spoil some of the best building sites. By developing carefully, watching the contour of the land as it is uncovered, we are less likely to make mistakes. Nature was a long time shaping that tract of ground, and she did a pretty good job of it.”



Myrtlewood Products Plant

A street had to be cut through from Lake Drive to East (Devils) Lake Road, the tract platted and arrangements made for public utility service. Finally the tract of 30 acres was subdivided and made into the Lakewood town site. Although the town never realized an independent status from Delake, the tract itself sold well. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 3, 1945)

Heralded as one of the first large-scale industrial developments in North Lincoln County, the Myrtlewood Products Plant was completed in August 1945 at a cost of over \$15,000 for the building alone. With machinery installed and with a working reserve of the costly myrtle wood, the total investment in the project was estimated at \$35,000.

The site for the factory was an eight-acre tract lying east of the Coast highway between DeLake and Nelscott, just south of the Kangas Brothers Lakewood tract. Once the plant was fully operational it employed ten men. (North Lincoln NewsGuard August 9, 1945)



Delake School students with principal Bill Mann

When the new school year started in 1945, the Delake Elementary School building was not ready. The school had been somewhat neglected during the war years, and there was no heat whatsoever in the building at that time. An announcement was made that all of the schools in the county would open on September 10th except the Delake School, which would not open until a new heating plant had been installed. Work on the building included construction of a 45'x57' addition to the school, costing \$34,942. (North Lincoln NewsGuard August 30, 1945)

In 1945 Elmer Bice started a horseback riding business in Delake where the Sea Gypsy and Cozy Cove Motel are today. The business included stables, a barn and the Bice family home. Visitors to the area loved to ride the horses along the beautiful Pacific shore, led by one of the Bice family members. In 1958 a strong ocean surge destroyed the Bice office, stables and barn. The family never rebuilt the business on the original site. Instead, they teamed with Surftides Motel to offer horseback riding on the beach as one of the motel's many special features. Elmer Bice and his family led riders of all ages on the beach from 1945 until 1963.



Horsing around at Surftides

In September of 1946, Harry Hostetler gave the school an additional five acres of land adjacent to the original tract of land he had donated for the Delake School. The intent of his donation was to expand the existing school grounds and provide playground facilities. The five-acre tract was located directly behind the school building and extended eastward toward the lake. The inclusion of this land guaranteed the school adequate ground for expansion in later years, as well as solving the problem of additional playground space. The new addition, completed only a few months before, was already scarcely adequate. (North Lincoln NewsGuard June 13, 1946)



Bice horseback riding group

The fall of 1946 brought a new industry to the already long list of commercial enterprises that had been established in the area. George Calkins, who formerly built boats at Three Rox, constructed a building on the south side of the D-River for the manufacture of various types of small boats, calling his new business *Calkins Boat Works*. Using assembly line production methods, Calkins had from 10 to 15 hulls in the process of construction at all times. Special emphasis on the building of inboard and outboard runabouts, small cabin cruisers and plywood skiffs made the business successful. Calkins himself constructed the building, measuring 30x80 feet. The business employed between four and five experienced craftsmen.

Included in the business was a Shell marine service station at the boathouse, which served all Devils Lake craft, and water bike rentals. By the following

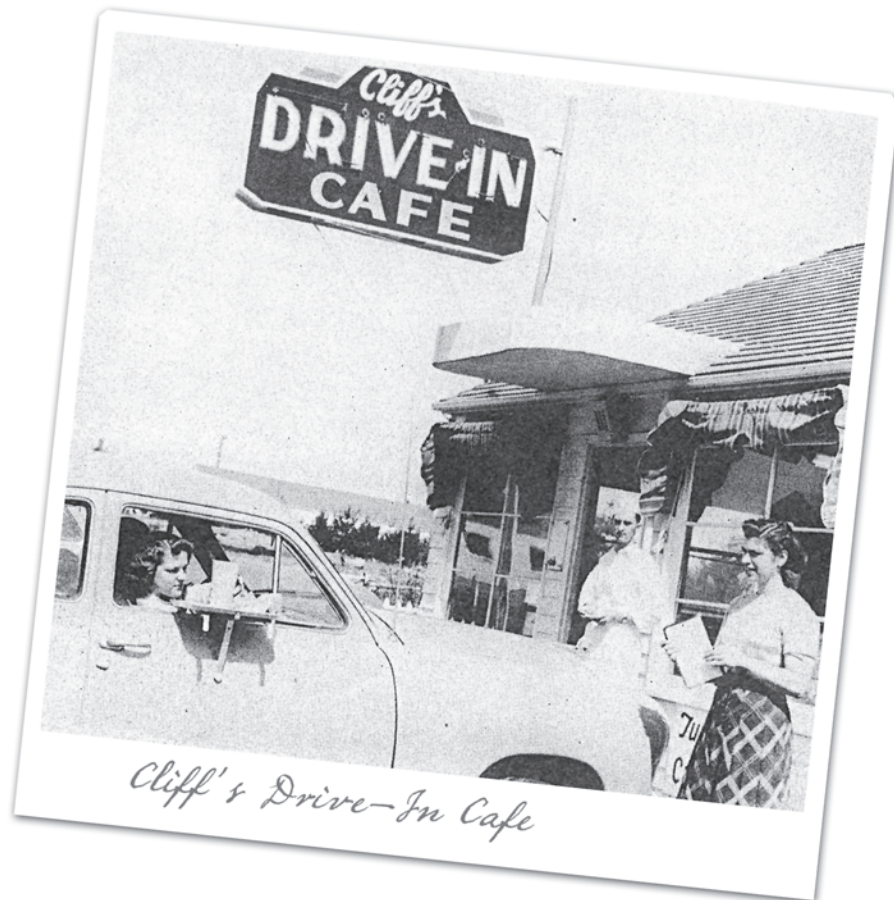
year Calkins had added canoes and sailboat rentals. (North Lincoln NewsGuard September 26, 1946)

Also in September of 1946, the Delake Heights housing tract was opened. This was a 35-acre tract in South Delake. Some of the lots had both an ocean and a lake view. The 100 foot by 100 foot lots were accessible by gravel roads. The tract was part of the original Nels Nelson homestead, which he homesteaded in 1900. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, September 26, 1946)

Early in 1947, when Oceanlake considered the installation of a new sanitation system, A. A. Mayne, consulting engineer of the U. Ernest Nelson Company of Portland, voiced approval of a plan whereby Delake might enter into contract with Oceanlake for disposal of its sewage. This, he stated, would be much cheaper for Delake than if Delake were to build its own plant. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 29, 1947)



Calkins Boat Works

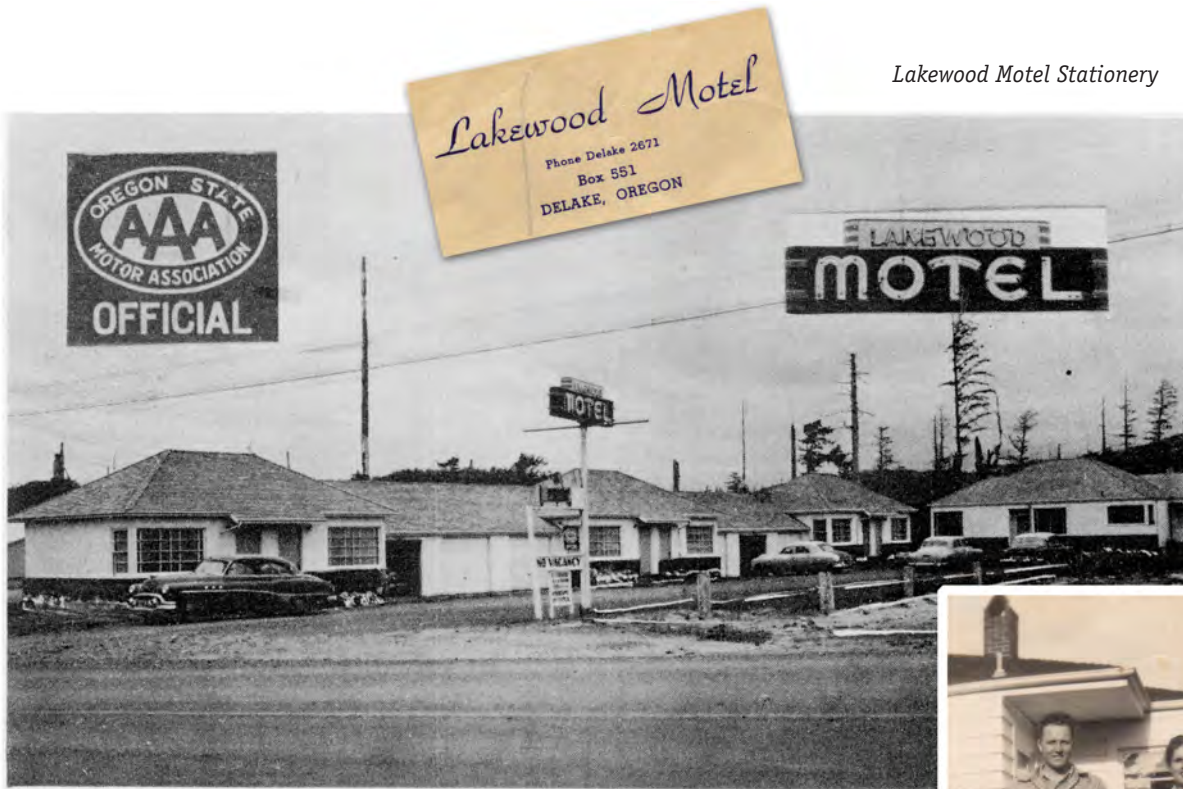


Mr. Mayne went on to say that a sewage disposal plant located on the D-River would be “ideally situated” to serve the two towns of Delake and Oceanlake and that most of Delake could be served by gravity flow, with the exception of the Canyon Drive area.

Several weeks later, the Delake Chamber of Commerce took a public opinion poll to investigate the possibility of establishing a sanitary district for the Delake area and presented the results at a public meeting. Discussion was prompted by the state’s request for Oceanlake to make a report on progress made in providing adequate sewage disposal for its incorporated area. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 26, 1947)

Discussion from the floor hinged around whether or not Delake should form a sanitary district, lay out a pipe system and then contract to use the facilities of the Oceanlake disposal plant, or should build its own plant, possibly in cooperation with Nelscott and Taft. Apparently no final decision was reached since no further action was reported until 1949. (North Lincoln NewsGuard March 4, 1947)

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Fagaly reopened *Cliff's Drive-In* on Friday, March 28th 1947 after the building had been enlarged and improved to accommodate more customers. When the restaurant first opened in the spring of 1946, it became one of the area’s most popular eating spots during the summer months. To obtain “car service” a car pulled in and parked with its lights left on. Cliff’s served light fare including sandwiches, cold drinks, coffee, and ice cream. *Cliff's Drive-In* was located where the Hilltop Restaurant is today. (North Lincoln NewsGuard 27, 1947)



LAKEWOOD MOTEL "AAA" - Ph. 2671 - DELAKE. OREGON

In April 1947 George and Edward Kangas opened the Lakewood Motel, on part of their 30-acre tract in south Delake. The motel had a 104-foot frontage on the Coast Highway and was considered one of the finest motels in the area, receiving an honored spot as Motor Court Magazine's Court of the Month.

The outside walls were constructed of 10 inch tongue and groove siding, painted white with rug-faced brick up to the windows and on the front walls of the porches. Each of the 6 units contained a large living room, bed alcove and bathroom, originally paneled in natural birch and floored with hemlock. Features of the ultra-modern apartments included custom built beds and occasional furniture, over-stuffed divans and club chairs, fluorescent lighting and showers enclosed in glass block compartments. Garages next to each unit were equipped with easy-lift doors.

George, Janice and Christiine Kangas in front of their residence at the Lakewood Motel



Mr. and Mrs. George Kangas operated the new motel and lived in a residential unit next to the main structure with their children. The motel still stands today, although no longer a showcase building in Delake, it is called the Dolphin Motel. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 10, 1947)

Paul J. Groth and his son Bruce opened their sheet metal shop on Saturday, May 3, 1947. The shop was located south of the Myrtlewood factory in south Delake. Paul Groth had been in the sheet metal business in Dundee, Oregon for the previous 30 years. He moved to the coast in March and began work on the structure of the shop and apartment where the family would live. (North Lincoln NewsGuard 24, 1947)



Admirals from the Devils Lake Yacht Club escorting Regatta court

In August of 1947, after a summer with many beach and ocean related accidents, a warning sign and tide flags were installed at Oceanlake and Delake. This was ten years after a lifeline was installed at the D River Wayside. Residents of Delake felt responsible for visitors to north county beaches, who didn't understand the danger of ocean waves, even on a sunny summer day. (Anders 1990)

The Devils Lake Yacht Club (DLYC) was organized in 1947 for the purpose of serving general interests of boat owners, to stimulate a greater interest in boating in the area, and to promote safety for all types of boating on Devils Lake. The originating group consisted of seven men, including George Calkins.

According to Margaret Kerr the Yacht Club became the Union 50 Club in 1965, after fire destroyed the Logs in 1974. The Union 50 Club later purchased the clubhouse and property on Devils Lake. The clubhouse had one large room, 32x60 for multiple

uses including dances and dinners, and a large kitchen. An addition to the north side of the building was later added which included a raised stage plus a storeroom. (NewsGuard "A Century on the Beach" Volume V111 August 2000)

The Delake Post Office moved once again in 1947, to the corner of Coast Highway and SE 3rd Street. By December of that year, the following Delake businesses advertised in the newspaper: Bateman Funeral, Mountain States Power, Ryans Delake Club, Groth Sheet Metal, Lighthouse Service, Tourist Café, Belt Appliance Center, Delake Sand and Gravel, Coast Chevrolet Company, Hites Service, and Tri-County Telephone.

In 1948 new businesses included: the Hamburger Haven in Delake, opened in March by Mrs. Burl and Nellie Meals; and the Coast Nursery at the top of Canyon Drive hill in Delake, opened by Wendell Kuhlman and Pete Ludwig.



Original TND Board with Bob Ballard far right

One business that opened in March of 1948 had a tragically short life. The Colonial Theater 18, located on Highway 101 in South Delake, and owned by Charles Sleaney of Portland. The theater was designed to be a show place, boasting the newest RCA sound equipment, air conditioning and all new seats. The main floor of the theater had a seating capacity of 350 and included a soundproof crying room for the use of mothers with infants. Unfortunately, the building that housed the theater burned down a little more than a year after the opening in December 1949. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 18, 1948).



Fire destroys Colonial Theater

Delake beaches continued to be hazardous for residents and tourists alike. In April, within 48 hours after the tragic drowning of Eugene Welch, Delake businessmen and homeowners took up a contribution for the purchase of a modern inhalator for use in the district. In just a few days a total of \$250.00 had been collected in Delake alone.

Bob Ballard, fire chief for the Taft-Nelscott-Delake fire district, aroused local support of the inhalator campaign when he stated that the fire department had funds on hand that could be used to help buy an inhalator. In response to Ballard's plea for funds, one contribution was received from as far away as Iredale's Café at Lincoln Beach. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 8, 1949)



Delake circa 1949

In April 1949 the Delake Chamber of Commerce again polled Delake and Nelscott residents to determine whether they thought the current sewage disposal system was adequate or whether a new sanitation system was wanted.

A 20 percent return was received in answer to queries sent to 250 box holders listed by the Delake Post Office, while nearly 30 percent of the 130 Nelscott box-holders answered. In both communities the majority opinion expressed was that the sewage disposal system should be obtained through formation of a district composed of Delake, Nelscott and such areas to the south as desired to participate.

Replies from Delake indicated that forty-six respondents desired an adequate sewage disposal system and only three opposed it. Thirty Delake box holders stated they preferred forming a sanitary district composed of "Delake and such areas to the south as desire to come in". Only seven favored incorporating Delake as a city. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 8- 1949)

However, by October, residents seemed to have had a change of heart. On Oct 13, 1949 residents of Delake voted to become the third incorporated city in North Lincoln County. The final but unofficial tally was 109 votes in favor and 77 against, a 32-vote margin sanctioning incorporation.

The special election, which saw some spirited campaigning conducted shortly before balloting day, drew an extremely large percentage of the eligible voters to the polls. Of the approximately 200 persons eligible to vote on the incorporation measure, 186 cast their ballots.

The Delake incorporation vote assured the division of the Taft-Nelscott-Delake water district, with Nelscott remaining as the district, while Delake and Taft take over that portion within their boundaries. Neither city has the source of supply within its confines. (NewsGuard October 13, 1949)

ATTENTION VOTERS

The Sponsors of Delake Incorporation have not come forward with any plan of what to do after incorporation. Have they any five year plan, ten year plan, or any plan after incorporation?

What plans have been made for a city recorder, city patrolman, street lights, playgrounds, sidewalks, water system, sewage disposal system, fire departments, city hall or quarters, street improvements, seawalls, free public boat landing, public dock, public rest rooms. What portions of the city are first to get water, sidewalks, street lights,

sewage. **HOW** is the money to be raised for these projects, by taxation or bonding. Will it be severe enough to take many retired people's homes. Will it overtax average wage earners or people of average income **WHO** benefits first.

Will the city government be subject to political manipulation. Don't forget, we are incorporated and automatically are subject to many of the above items.

About 221 voters will decide this issue. That is all there are to vote. It is important that you vote. Vote as you think best, but **VOTE!**

Sponsored by **ROBIN REED.**

Robin Reed's campaign

In December 1949 the Delake City Council was formed. Paul Groth, John H. Renner and Charles M. Trimble were elected to the Council, with Leslie V. Wolf acting as mayor.

All seemed to be proceeding well until March 30, 1950, when a petition for disincorporation of the city of Delake was placed before the city council. Presented by Robin Reed, the petition stated in part that "the undersigned electors of the city of Delake do hereby petition and demand that the common council... submit to the electors of said corporation... the question of whether or not said corporation shall be disincorporated."

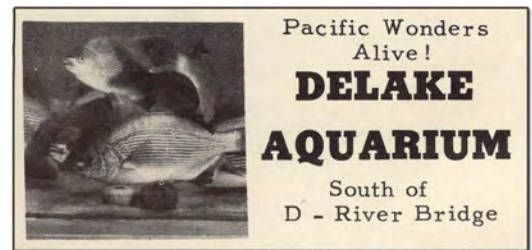
The council took no action on the petition. It was referred to the next meeting, on April 11. Reed asked the council to place the petition on the ballot at the next general election, since the city incorporated in a special election.

In presenting the petition, Reed charged that the recent incorporation was not by a representative vote, that it was manipulated, and the petition to incorporate was filed and an election held before those opposing the action could register to vote. He stated that many false rumors as to the benefits of incorporation were circulated and that the incorporation was premature and unnecessary.

Persons attending the council meeting denied all charges made by Reed. The City Attorney, a Mr. Wood, was asked the question of whether a city in debt could disincorporate. He said he interpreted the law to mean a city could not disincorporate if it had outstanding debts. This seemed to indicate that if the city could show any indebtedness the petition could not be put up for a vote. (NewsGuard March 30, 1950)

A court ordered special election was held on June 26, 1950, culminating several months of heated debate over the status of the eight-month-old city. Voters upheld incorporation of Delake with a vote of 153 to 111. Advocates of maintaining city status fought their successful battle on the basis that incorporation would bring the area greater progress with no appreciable increase in costs. They pointed out that the community could not attain many public services available through city government with any other status. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, June 29, 1950)

About this time, circa 1949, the Delake Aquarium was built where the D River Wayside is today. Aquariums of this kind dotted the coast during the 1930s, 40s and 50s. Exhibits included seals and sea lions, otters, and octopi as well as many other varieties of fish and tide pool life. Apparently the Aquarium did not stay in business long. It was only advertised in the phone directories for two years, 1949 and 1950. However, the Aquarium building, with its colorful marine life murals and distinctive design, remained in its original location for many years.



Delake Aquarium ad





Swimming at D River

1950s

The 1950 US Census showed a big population gain in Lincoln County. A total of 21,180 persons were living in the county at that time, representing a 46% increase from 1940. The population of Oceanlake was 686, Delake 635, and Taft 447.

Kathryn Kangas gives this recollection of growing up in Delake during the 1950s: "At the D-River and the lake was a swimming hole where kids went everyday to swim and take lessons or rent water bikes and watch boat races. Delake Grade School was in its good days. The Post Office was where the Kite shop is now. Down the street was the bowling alley.

"On Devil's Lake Road where the Police station and Post Office are now was a huge roadside Dump that was interesting for kids to go through and see what people were throwing away. Of course where the Outlet stores are, was the Drive in Theater where we used to sit on the hill and watch movies free with someone sneaking under the gate to turn on a few

speakers loud so we could hear. There was a grocery store just across the street that sold everything for a quick meal. I went there to get some slices of bologna or a pound of flounder or halibut for dinner. Down the way was the myrtlewood factory where we went to look at all the neat things that could be made, especially initial pins.

"There was a movie theater directly across the street from the motel and I could go to the Saturday afternoon show for 10 cents with a coupon from the NewsGuard Paper. Next to that was a huge appliance store where mom and dad bought our washer, dryer and dishwasher. Down the street was Franco's Service Station.

"On the street behind the motel there was a church, which is now a health foods store. North of the store was a huge warehouse with few things in it. One summer day a tornado crossed the side of our Motel and landed on that warehouse lifting it up in



Aerial view of Delake looking north in the 50s

the air and completely destroying just that one building. I think I was about 10 years old. (Katherine was born on August 12, 1939)

“In the early 1950's kids went everywhere walking or on bikes so we explored the forests, rivers streets etc. There was a big field for years next to the motel where kids gathered every evening to play baseball.” (Email to the author February 11, 2009)

In January the Delake City Council approved a tentative agreement with the Taft-Nelscott-Delake rural fire protection district for division of the district as required by law following incorporation. However, no actual division of assets was attempted or anticipated.

In essence the agreement provided for a seven-year contract between the district and the city without any actual dismemberment of the district. The city

agreed to contribute its share of the operating costs of the district, based upon its proportionate share of the assessed valuation within the district. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 5, 1950)

Also in January, the Delake City Council proposed an occupational tax levy. Some forty interested persons attended. The session saw many people on their feet with questions concerning the proposal and several rather sharp verbal exchanges were made. Councilmen answered questions from the floor before the City Attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance. The proposed tax schedule varied for some types of business, but in general was said to be \$10 per year. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 19, 1950)

At a meeting the following week the Delake City Council passed the occupational tax ordinance. As passed, the ordinance was in the main similar to proposals discussed at prior council sessions, with the exception of a provision excepting businesses incidental to the main operation from a separate tax. In other words, a food store that handled a small selection of drugs would not be subject to a separate license for the latter enterprise. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 16, 1950)

July of 1950 saw the opening of a new movie theater, the *Swan Drive-In*. Virgil Wells, owner and operator, said that final construction and installations of the 400 car theater had been rushed, so that the opening would be in time to help entertain the throngs of visitors expected for the revived Regatta celebration. The first showing at the outdoor theater was Friday, July 14, 1950. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 13, 1950)

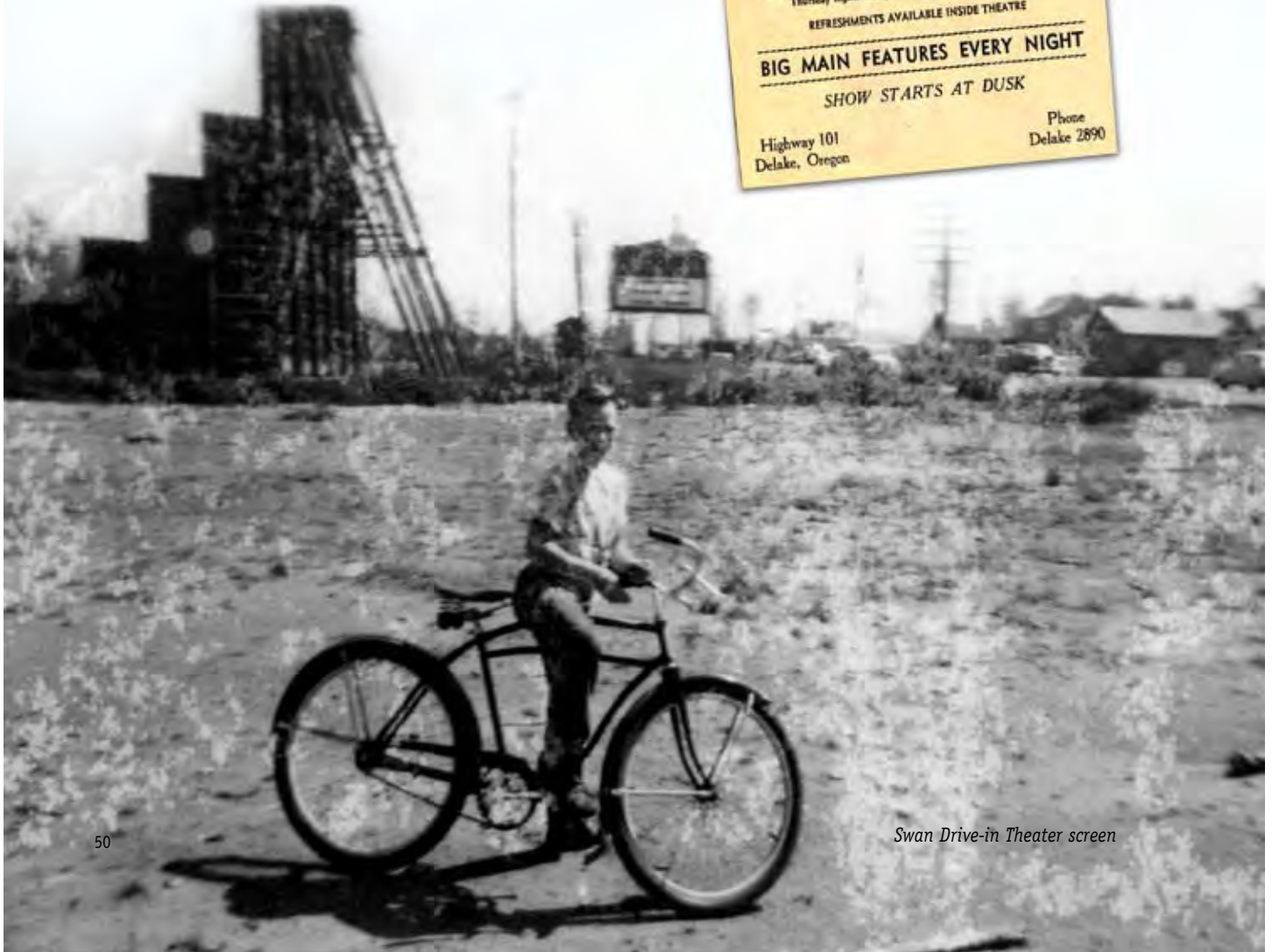
“The drive-in, located where the Tanger Outlet is today, had a 60-foot screen and featured the latest projection equipment. One night a week the Drive-In had a special price of 50 cents a car. Families

and teens took great advantage of this economical offer. You think a lot of kids could jam into a phone booth... just imagine how many piled into one car. The weather was not always cooperative—when the fog rolled in or the rains came down, the windshield wipers had to be used as well as the heater in the winter.” (NewsGuard “A Century on the Beach” Vol. VI June 2000 by Margaret Kerr)

An estimated 20,000 people, unparalleled in Delake’s history, jammed its streets in March of 1950 to view an unidentified “sea monster”. The sea monster was said to weigh from 1500 to 2000 pounds, but the mass of marine animal was worth more than its weight in gold in terms of publicity for the town. Every major news outlet in the nation reported news of the strange creature and visitors flocked to Delake to see it for themselves.

Irate citizens of Delake discounted all reports that the monster was nothing but whale blubber. They pointed out that even the experts gave no definite conclusions as to what it might be and that speculation as to the monster’s identity ranged from sea lion to jelly fish.

The tubby, toothless mass first made an appearance one day when it was washed in by the 8-foot 6-inch tide. It floated out to sea again the following week and beached in Oceanlake. From there it was loaded on a truck, with the aid of a wrecker from Nelscott, and returned to the Delake beach near the Aquarium.





Sea monster

First reports said the monster had legs ranging from 18 feet in length to three feet. A tape measure proved it to be egg-shaped, with one appendage measuring 16 feet. Other appendages were from three to six feet. The “head” and “body” measured 14 feet in circumference, with an incision that was reputed to be its mouth being 10 to 12 inches.

There was hardly any doubt that the “thing” had feathers. Both feathers and the quills from feathers were plucked from the beast. Some said these genuine feathers could have come from sea gulls and other sea birds, either eaten by the animal or picked up as it rolled and tossed on the beach.

Four months after washing up in Delake, the monster remained unidentified. Some marine biologists hazarded a guess that it might be whale blubber, but Delake residents remained unconvinced. They felt that the scientists were, as one of them said, “out on a limb” and using whale blubber to cover up. One resident said you couldn’t grow feathers on a whale. Another, W.A. Osborne of Rose Lodge, said, “these feathers were not stuck on the structure but embedded in its skin.” “If the

thing was decaying whale blubber, why didn’t it fall apart when it was picked up by the wrecker?” asked Mrs. Andy Allum.

Many months later, the unidentified remains of the creature were still being discussed. Suggestions about what the “thing” might be came from many points in the country. Surmises and postulations included whale ambergris, a spongy deposit which forms in the whale’s stomach and is occasionally regurgitated, a giant squid of the south seas, and even a prehistoric, seafaring beast of huge proportions, which swam the earth’s seas millenniums ago. The president of the Dickinson, Texas Chamber of Commerce sent a cable postcard depicting a cowboy riding a wildly bucking jackrabbit and expressed concern that Delake was next in line for the “Tall Tale Championship of the World.” The sea monster apparently disintegrated on the beach or was buried in the sand there, as there was no further mention of the creature in local newspapers. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 13, 1950)

Delake businesses continued opening and changing hands in the early 1950s. In February Kenny Morgan purchased the Highway Market; in May the Delake



Coast Highway in Delake 1950s

Shingle Company opened at a location four blocks East of the Swan Drive-In on East Devils Lake Road; in April Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hughes purchased the Breakers Tavern and the NewsGuard moved to a new location in Delake between Kenny's Market and the Western Auto Store; in May Mr. and Mrs. Arnea Pompel bought the Camellia Court Motel; in September Phillip C. Rinehart opened a real estate office in central Delake; and in October Gilbert Kangiser opened a welding shop. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, 11-51)

There was some discussion late in the year by the Oceanlake Chamber of Commerce regarding consolidation with the Delake Chamber of Commerce. It was decided that the organizations be maintained separately, but work cooperatively and hold some joint meetings. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, November 1, 1951)

The year 1951 closed with quite a punch, when in December a terrible storm hit the area. The barometer read 28.55, the lowest ever recorded on the Oregon coast. (Anders 1990)



The Gravel Gerties, Oceanlake's womens bowling team

In February, Delake Bowl got ready to host its first All-Coast Handicap Bowling Tournament. The tournament would take place from March 9 through May 27, 1951, but the town needed time to plan and prepare. After all, this was easily one of the greatest promotion and tourist events ever to be undertaken in the area. The fact that the tournament would attract approximately 5000 people to the North Lincoln region, bringing thousands of dollars to local businesses was reason enough to celebrate.

The tournament was made possible through the efforts of only one man, Mr. Toye Lindblad, owner of Delake Bowl. Mr. Lindblad garnered wide publicity throughout the western United States in numerous bowling publications, making the city of Delake known across the country.

The tournament was held for twelve successive weekends and was a huge success. Bowlers, many of them with their families and some with a gallery of admirers, stayed in the area for one, two or three days each, patronizing motels, restaurants, grocery stores, taverns, gas stations and every type of business. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 8, 1951)

Also in February of 1951, the mayors of Taft, Delake and Oceanlake agreed upon a "mutual aid pact ordinance" for the purpose of establishing a three-city coordinated program in the event of an emergency. C.A. Westran was hired as the North Lincoln Civil Defense Director, but the police departments of the three cities still operated under three chiefs. Delake was also slated to hire eight reserve policemen. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 8, 1951)

Cooperation and harmony were also reached when city officials from Delake and Taft and representatives of the Water District met to solve numerous problems confronting the Taft-Nelscott-Delake water board. Much of the credit for the mutual and harmonious approach to the water problems was assigned to Frank S. Sever, noted Portland attorney, by John R. Annala, president of the board.

At the time, neither Taft nor Delake as incorporated cities had their own water supply systems. They depended entirely on the water district, functioning and controlled at Nelscott, for water supplies. When Taft and Delake incorporated in 1949, city officials assumed the obligation of supplying water to their respective residents, but they chose to remain in the water district to which they belonged before they became municipalities. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 8, 1951)

The next week the Delake City Council voted to take over the streets in the W.L. Graham tract in south Delake. Graham dedicated streets in the new tract to the city in January. City councilmen did not accept them in the city's jurisdiction until this meeting, when they stipulated that Delake would not be responsible for the water pipes on the deeded streets.

They also unanimously went on record in opposition to the highway parking bill introduced in the state senate at Salem. Delake councilmen took action similar to neighboring coastal cities in opposing Senate bill No. 181, which would prohibit parking on any state highway or its right-of-way. The bill would stifle business in many coastal communities through which state highways run, one councilman declared. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 15, 1951)

By the spring of 1952, Delake residents looked forward to a new highway that was constructed later in the year. Sixty-four feet of pavement, with curbs on both sides covered the four-lane highway from the Delake Bridge to Camellia Court. The highway was designed to be the same width as Oceanlake's main street, but without the traffic separator in the center, according to F.D. Eason of the state highway engineering staff. The remainder of the 80-foot wide right-of-way was used for sidewalks, parking strips, utility poles and the like. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 27, 1952)

Dynamiting of a culvert in Eagle Point by Robin Reed awakened Delake area residents on April 7th 1952. A "misunderstanding" and a 60% dynamite charge got Delake residents out of bed and woke many in other communities at 6 o'clock in the morning, Robin Reed told the Delake City Council.

The early morning blast was set off to destroy an old culvert on the extension of the street that leads to Eagle Point, and Reed's property. Mr. Reed's intent was to effectively close the "private" road for a period to comply with legal means to prevent the road from becoming a public thoroughfare by continued use. Dynamite was the cheapest way to remove the old, too-small culvert and make way for the installation of a new, larger capacity culvert, Reed said.



Vivian and Robin Reed

Reed expressed his amazement at the amount of noise the blast caused and the extent of the affected area. Councilmen and others present who were familiar with the characteristics of various kinds of powder were not surprised. The powder that was used was ordinarily used only in underground blasting of solid rock. Reed's offer to aid the city in opening Division Street, a block south, to serve the point area as a public road, was not received with any show of enthusiasm by the council. Turning on and off of water mains in the area also came in for discussion, with the users insisting that on one recent occasion the water in Robin Reed's system was off from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, with Reed insisting that he turned the water back on, on that occasion at 7:30 a.m. He blamed any longer period of shut-off as the work of someone maliciously trying to make trouble for him.

Reed went on to further blame his trouble over the water on the on-going controversy between himself and the T-N-D Water District. His disagreement stemmed from the difference between what he considered a fair price at which the district could buy the system; which served

about 28 families in the Eagle Point area. The District had offered \$250, while Reed asked \$900 for the pipelines and equipment. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 10, 1952)

The donation of a building lot by Phil Rinehart at 1st (SW 4th) and Main (SW Ebb) in Delake was accepted by Delake City Council for a new city hall building and fire station in 1952. The council affirmed its previous stand as favoring the Rinehart Realty Company's donated lot at First and Main streets as a site for a city hall and fire station in the face of arguments of those favoring the purchase of the \$1500 Thayer tract.

Councilmen Groth and Kingsbury, who favored the Thayer property, offered to pay \$100 each toward the price. It was pointed out that if each of the 126 persons who had signed a petition favoring the purchase of the Thayer tract would each donate \$10, the result would be early acquisition of the tract for presentation to the city for use as a park and civic center.

Objections to the "deal" with Rinehart's were based on the imposition by Rinehart of restrictions on the use of the lot. When it was found that the "restrictions" were a provision for "construction or start" of building within a reasonable time with the word "reasonable" to be interpreted by the council, the previous acceptance of the lot was confirmed. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 24, 1952)

The need for sewers and the cost of system continued to be a big issue for Delake government in 1952. In June petitions protesting the Delake City Council action in attempting to establish a "water user fee" to finance a long-range sewer plan for the city were presented at the July 1st meeting. The only alternative, according to official sources, was to invoke police powers to force clean up of septic tank overflows running into open gutters, storm sewers, and onto the beach.

According to a Mr. Maxwell, the local representative of the State Sanitary Authority, the rapid settlement of the Delake area caused an increase in ground pollution to the extent that it became a serious health issue. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, June 26, 1952)



In July 1952, Circuit Judge Fred McHenry heard the case brought by Reeds, Inc., against the cities of Delake and Taft to remove certain lands owned by the plaintiff from the city's jurisdiction. It was the contention of Reeds, Inc., that the land in question would not benefit from city services. The cities defense hinged on a claim that the property received the city services of water, power, telephone, garbage and other benefits.

The city of Delake also argued that since the city was in the water district and the district has issued bonds, the area was covered and could not be withdrawn while the bonds were unpaid; and that to permit the withdrawal would leave the city with a jagged and irregular boundary. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 24, 1952)

Later in the year, Delake's sanitation system, or lack there of, was brought back into question when the state sanitary authority issued a report on pollution in Devils Lake. The report concluded, "... the channel is known to be receiving sewage from Delake and is heavily polluted. This is in marked contrast to the north end of the lake where many of the samples indicated the water was pure enough to drink..." The report further stated that the sampling showed Devils Lake to be in very good sanitary condition with the exception of the channel, known to be receiving sewage from Delake residents, that comes from the south and empties east of the Calkins Boat Works into a swimming area. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 31, 1952)



In January 1953, The Delake Community Club was formed by combining the Delake Women's Civic Club and the Delake Chamber of Commerce. The new Delake Community Club approved new by-laws with only minor changes. Under the terms of the new rules, membership in what was the Delake Women's Civic Club was open to men as well as women, with voting on at least major projects and expenditures limited to Delake residents.

Programs, projects, and the entire scope of the club was widened. It was also agreed to include many social activities and projects formerly considered too great for the limited group. Standing committees included a social committee, project committee, a publicity committee, a hospitality committee, a legislation committee and others. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 8, 1953)



Delake Community Club

After a very heated Delake City Council meeting in February 1954, Mayor L.V. Wolf and Councilmen Frank Mead and Mike Laurence resigned their office. Issues surrounding taxes, sanitation and the long-term goals of the city appeared to be the cause, although no cause was stated in the press. The resignation of Arnold Earnshaw as Delake City Recorder had been accepted earlier in the meeting.

The two remaining members of the council, A. D. Reed and Mr. Earl Williams filled the vacancies after consulting with the City Attorney. The three new members, Clifford Fagaly, Aarne Pompel and Kenneth Steele, were appointed to the Delake City Council at a special meeting on February 8th, 1954. This appointment was later contested in the county court when the resigning members called for a special election to fill their seats. The appointments were upheld by the judge, who scolded the litigants for wasting too much of the courts time with their disagreements. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 3, 1954)

In 1954 residents were asked to vote on a restructuring of the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District. To explain the circumstances that made the election necessary, we must start back in 1937 when the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District was organized. The district began with no fire fighting equipment at all until 1940 when the No. 1 fire truck was purchased. In 1941 the fire hall at Taft was built using a small amount of fire district funds, lots of volunteers to do the construction work, and the goodwill and help of the entire area.

Late in 1946 a second 500-gallon pumper was added, as was the fire alarm system. These additions were made possible by a bond issue voted on by the people of Taft, Nelscott and Delake. This bond was not completely paid off by 1954, although all three cities remained responsible for the payment of the bond. In 1952, a third fire truck was added with a high-pressure pump designed to fight inside fires with a minimum of water damage.

Over a period of years the TND built an organization capable and equipped to handle the fire problems of the community. In the meantime however, the cities of Taft and Delake had individually incorporated. This presented a problem because at that time the law indicated that the proper procedure under that circumstance was to divide the assets of the district proportionately between the cities of Taft, Delake, Nelscott and Cutler City. This division would have meant completely dismantling the Fire District, leaving all the cities without fire protection. Consultation with the Fire Marshall's office and the Insurance Rating Bureau brought to light an alternative, which was to divide the assets on paper only, and to have the cities of Taft and Delake contract with the District for fire protection. The cities adopted this plan, in which each property owner paid the same tax rate for his fire protection.

Over the next few years a state bill passed making it possible for a city to vote to go back in to the fire district. Elections were held in Taft and Delake and it was decided to rejoin the fire district, since under

the contract operation the incorporated cities were not allowed to have representation on the fireboard. The election in July 1954, to restore the original fire district, was passed by a vote of 68 to 1. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 1954)

In August, over two miles of Delake streets received oil surface treatment as part of the 1954 street program. The program included 1.65 miles of "2 lift" oiling and .47 miles of single lift treatment. Cost of the work was estimated at less than \$3,500. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, August 5, 1954)

In November of 1954 an offer from Henry Hostetler to donate a parcel of land on the north and south side of the D-River outlet east of the bridge was accepted by the Delake City Council. Enough land was donated to make possible a



TND Fire Department's first fire truck after restoration



TND fighting a fire in Delake



Parking in Delake

Swimmers on the east side of the D River Bridge



picnic ground and ball field or to build a treatment plant for sewage disposal. In recognition of the public spirit shown by this offer, the Council voted unanimously to call the area Hostetler Park. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, November 18, 1954)

Also in November, two projects to develop Devils Lake as a recreation area were added to the Fish Improvement Project of the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce. The intent was to give a shot in the arm to development of the area and to encourage tourism.

Delake Mayor Karl Williams simultaneously announced plans to develop the 12-acre area across from the river from the island, which Henry Hostetler had deeded to the city for a park. The first project included development of the area near the highway as a parking lot to supplement parking available near the seawall. Another project called for the sand regularly washed into D River to be dredged and pumped to the lake edge of the property to establish a wading beach such as has been made on a small scale at Sand Point on East Devils Lake road. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, November 18, 1954)

In January 1955 Mr. and Mrs. P.C. Rinehart of Rinehart Real Estate in Delake announced the purchase from Henry Hostetler of the nine acre "island" behind Calkins Boat Works. The couple hoped to develop the land "as an amusement park including an indoor swimming natatorium and other sports". Apparently their plans never materialized, as the proposed amusement park was never built.

The city was still trying to sort out its sewer problems in 1954. In April a proposal for a sewer installation in Delake was considered. The proposal called for a bond issue of \$100,000 to build a "complete treatment" disposal plant costing \$75,000, two trunk sewers to serve the sections in dire need of sewers costing \$6,000 and a pumping station for \$15,000. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, in April 7, 1955)

In February 1956 plans were underway for construction of the "world's largest Oceanarium." Henry Freedman announced that he had leased land from Robin Reed behind the seawall at the mouth of D River. He revealed a plan to build two buildings, one with a 4,000 square foot area for an aquarium and a 6,000 square foot building for an exhibit of



Strolling along the beach near the Canyon Drive apartments

whales and whaling gear. Also included was a large outdoor tank to accommodate seals and sea lions.

The size and cost of the proposed facility may have been its undoing. Estimated cost for completion of the project was a half-million dollars. Freedman reported that \$25,000 had been spent the first year in obtaining whale exhibits. The giant blue whale alone would require a building 40 feet by 100 feet and 20 feet high, with a similar attached structure for the other whales and whaling exhibits. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 23, 1956)

By June, Mr. Freedman had adjusted and scaled down his plan, at least for a while. His revised plan was to open the Oceanarium in temporary quarters in the old Delake Aquarium building. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, July 5, 1956)

The Oregon Coast Ad Club was in full swing in April 1956. A campaign to advertise the area as the *Twenty Miracle Miles* brought a lot of attention. A request was made to the city councils of Oceanlake, Delake and Taft to increase the business tax by \$15.00. The money would be

given to the Oregon Coast Ad Club for advertising the area. The request was rejected by all of the city councils. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 1956)

In 1956, the name of the Tri-County Telephone Co. was changed to the Lincoln-Tillamook Telephone Co. The name change coincided with plans to completely rebuild the telephone system. The changes were made necessary by the rapid growth of the area and consequent accelerated demand for service. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 11, 1962)

In January 1958, Kenneth Steele of Delake was elected chairman of the Police Commission of three cities, Taft, Oceanlake and Delake. Ben Bienert of Oceanlake and Russ Balley of Taft were also elected to the commission. A single police department was proposed for the three towns, giving rise, once again, to the idea that the three cities combine into one.

20 Miracle Miles

IT'S EASY TO BUY CHOICE LOTS ON THE "20 MIRACLE MILES!"

Just Minutes to Those Broad Beaches and the Gay Resort Life . . .

WABUSHA LOTS

Only \$15 a month

Every Acre includes title, insurance and private beaching park share.

\$100 Down **Total \$500**

Only 48 lots—large lots, lake fronts, views of Wabusha Lake Investment prices in the Wabusha's greatest investment playground. These \$100 (\$200 down), Lake Front \$2500 (\$500 down).

WABUSHA LOTS



Telephone Company building

The first mention of a Groth Gates partnership occurs in 1958 when Cliff Gates joined the Groth Sheet Metal Shop. Mr. Gates had twenty years experience in mechanical and sheet metal work when he came to the business. He took the place of Paul Groth who had retired. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 20, 1958)

The Calkins Boat Works at Delake was sold to John A. Whitney of McMinnville in May of 1959. George Calkins founded the business at its location on the D River following World War II. Whitney made no plans to change the line of boats or policies, he said, except for expansion of the business and the marketing of the "Calkins-Craft" line at sales outlets outside the area. Calkins Boat Works employed five boat builders regularly and was rated as the area's largest industrial manufacturing enterprise at that time. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 14, 1959)

On October 18, 1958, Lincoln County gained a new telephone system when the telephone company completed necessary changes to the system. The new system affected subscribers directly since it meant that each subscriber would have his own ring. The old phone system had several types of party lines and each time a phone call came in for anyone, everyone on the line's phone would ring. The switchover meant that each subscriber heard only the ring for his own phone, regardless of



Mr. & Mrs. Berglund, owners of Lincoln-Tillamook Telephone Company

whether he was on a private, two-party, four-party, or ten-party line. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, October 9, 1958)

Also in October 1958, the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District began work on a new fire station in Delake. The new station was meant to cut equipment running time to Delake fires by several minutes and thereby lower insurance rates. The new fire station included a 10-inch water main pipe laid from Taft to Delake. The new station, completed and dedicated in January 1959, was located at the corner of First and Main streets, which is the corner of SW 4th Street and SW Ebb today. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, October 9, 1958)

In November 1958 there were 163 Delake members in "good standing" within the Oregon Coast Ad Club, including: Calkins Craft Boats, Canyon Drive Apts., Coast Chevrolet, Garrison's Mobile Service,



Firemen outside the T-N-D Fire Station in Delake

Groth Sheet Metal, North Lincoln Funeral Home, Camellia Court, Cliff's Drive-In, Delake Bowl, Devils Lake Anchorage, Dollar Loan and Discount, Dorsey Real estate, Glenn's Drive-in, North Lincoln NewsGuard, Premier Market, Rinehart's Real Estate, and Suburban Gas Heat.

Hostetler Park was formally conveyed to the State Parks Department in September 1959. State officials met with the Delake City Council in a special session and agreed to transfer the property for use as an overnight campground (North Lincoln NewsGuard, September 5, 1959)

In January 1959 the old Point of View Tavern building on the west side of the D River was torn down. This building had been a Delake landmark since the 1930s. But while the old town fell away, a new one emerged. Fred Jensen opened "Wonderland" in April 1959 on the east side of the D River, where a small outdoor shopping mall is today. The recreation area included kiddie rides, concessions, games, a picnic area, and dancing. It was open weekdays from 4 p.m. to midnight and on weekends, noon to midnight. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, April 16, 1959)





1960s

Cliff's Drive-In, a popular Delake eatery since 1947 was reopened at a new location in January

1960 with a new owner, Cliff Fagaly. The new restaurant building was located where the Hilltop restaurant is today. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 1960)

The new fire station in Delake was put to the test in February 1960 when a "three alarm" fire brought T-N-D firemen and equipment to Wolf's Myrtlewood Factory. Although the blaze was fought for over 2 hours, the building was completely destroyed causing over \$65,000 in damages.

The blaze was discovered in an overhead gift box storage area at about 2:30 p.m. by owner Les Wolf and his son, Art. Before he could turn in the alarm and organize a fight, Wolf said, the fire had

spread rapidly through the upper part of the building. He blamed defective wiring or spontaneous combustion for causing the fire, and also stated that he would not rebuild the factory. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 7, 1960)

The Devils Lake Island is mentioned several times over the decades preceding incorporation as Lincoln City, although it is unknown today. Plans to build lots and recreation areas are mentioned but never materialize, but no information as to why has come to light. According to Merilyn Merritt Webb, the island was mostly swamp land, as she learned by jumping from a row boat onto what she thought was land and sinking up to her waist. In the early 1960s, the owner of the island, Marvin C. Lewis, planned to dredge out a lagoon in the center, using the dirt to build up the lots around the perimeter and give every lot a lake front access. Since the 35 waterfront lots never materialized, it is assumed that this attempt to rebuild the island was as unsuccessful as those that came before. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 10, 1960)



The "island" on Devils Lake

The Swan Drive-In movie screen gave a final performance in January 1961. Huge windstorms made the screen waver and eventually topple completely, bringing it to a dramatic finish. The only thing missing was an audience, since the drive-in had been unused for several years prior. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, January 12, 1961)

In February 1961 the Delake City Council set aside \$1,000 for development of a park at the foot of Canyon Drive. Mayor Fagaly and Councilwoman Marie Marshall announced they would re-activate the city planning commission and, with their aid, spend the \$1,000 budgeted for parks on development of the city and county land at the foot of Canyon Drive. The park plan included improvement of the beach access there. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 9, 1961)

Police protection in the cities of Delake, Taft and Oceanlake took center stage in May 1961 when the Oceanlake City Council met to discuss the shared needs of the cities. Mutual understanding of each other's needs and attitudes toward police protection was increased at the tri-city meeting. Under the standing agreement, Oceanlake provided police service for Taft and Delake. With only one council member not attending, frank discussion of ability to pay, concessions sought, and general type of action wanted, cleared the air for continuation of the agreement to share police protection. Mayor Kimball pointed to Taft's need for "every penny" to keep millage low in the face of that city's sewer construction program as the reason for an "absolute top" of \$250 per month.

Mayor Cliff Fagaly of Delake expressed his council's belief that the arrangement had been in the best interests of all three cities and hoped for its continuance. He said there was a possibility that Delake might be able to increase its payment above



Police Chief Al Barzee

the \$225 per month offered Oceanlake in order to keep the tri-city agreement in force. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 18, 1961)

At the council's meeting the following week, a letter from former Police Chief Al Barzee was presented stating his readiness to conform to new policies set by the council and city charter. Mayor Bienert, who urged consideration of Al Barzee for re-appointment, pointed out that besides a petition with 306 signatures and many letters written by residents in favor of the reinstatement of Barzee, all of the councilmen of Taft and Delake and two of the Oceanlake councilmen favored Barzee. The motion to rehire Barzee was carried. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 25, 1961)

Problems related to streets and parking were next in line for discussion by Delake's City Council. Sale of the city's highway front property near D River for a modern super-service station and business building



The Anchorage

was authorized on October 4, 1961. T. L Thompson purchased 250 ft. of the city's highway frontage for \$20 a front foot with a clause that the remainder of the stretch, approximately 120 feet, be purchased if and when the city could deliver clear title.

At that time, all of the businesses on the D River favored a 3-mile an hour boat speed limit to a point east of the mouth of the channel around the island. A motion was passed to request the state land board to move to establish the limit. Also, a complaint of cars parking over the 5-minute limit at the post office brought a promise that police would be asked to watch the spot and issue tickets to violators. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, October 12, 1961)

At least 10 miles of Delake's 12 miles of streets were graded, oiled and graveled in 1961 resulting in a big reduction in maintenance costs. Complete cost of the streets improvement project averaged about 12 cents per running foot, according to Mayor Fagaly. The cost of gravel used

in street oiling and a few other street areas was \$ 1,200, while the oil cost was \$1,419. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, October 12, 1961)

In 1962 another very special Delake business was established when Bert and Mary Koning opened the Anchorage, a drive-in restaurant for boats in an A-Frame building adjacent to the D River. One sign on the roof read "Drift In", while the smaller sign at street level said "Mary's Hut".

The Konings loved teenagers and furnished the restaurant with casual tables, benches and a jukebox filled with popular music. Mary cooked "space burgers" for the kids, made with a special meat mixture stuffed inside grilled bread or corn tortillas shaped like a space ship.

Their "fleet" of rental boats included three water-ski boats, twelve boats, with or without motors, three non-convertible rowboats and four canoes. Gas for the motors, tackle and bait were all available with the rental of the boats. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 11, 1967)

The Anchorage was the kind of business that typified the area's impression of Delake as its playground; since the combination of direct access to the lake, river and ocean provided so many recreation and leisure opportunities. Unfortunately, its location on the D River proved to be its undoing. In March of 1964 an earthquake off the coast of Alaska caused a tsunami to hit the Pacific coast, killing four people in Newport, Oregon alone. The huge wave brought logs through the narrow channel of the D River, clogging the river's mouth and destroying the little beach that swimmers and boaters so much enjoyed. The Anchorage closed soon after, and was eventually put on a barge and taken to a new location on Devils Lake where it became a residence. (The Oregonian January 5, 1996)

In 1962 Delake's sanitation problems came to a head when enforcement of state sanitary regulations in Delake by County Sanitary Commissioner, G.H. Heryford, stopped plans to build a motel. Heryford had ruled that septic tank and drain field disposal was not suitable for such large developments in that area "as evidenced by sewage coming to the surface from private dwellings in the area".

Heryford explained that a large part of Delake is under-laid by impervious sandstone, which forces the contaminated septic tank effluent to the surface. The infamous sewage spill, facetiously named the "South Fork of D River," which flowed down Main Street and spread over the highway was given as an example. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, March 15, 1962)



The D River after the 1964 tsunami



Aerial view of Delake

By the end of 1962 an aerial survey of Delake showed that the city had 593 separate buildings. The city was growing both in terms of population and development, but city administration couldn't quite keep up. By August 1962, a committee was formed to get the city charter ready for a merger of Delake and Oceanlake that would be confirmed in a November vote. The three mayors of the towns: Jerry Parks of Oceanlake, Roselie Pompel of Delake and Manville Robison of Taft met and agreed they would jointly head a committee to study the problems and advantages of consolidation. Committees were formed and polls taken. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, August 29, 1963)

However, it wasn't until June of 1964 that a vote on consolidation was taken in the tri-cities. The result of the election was that the proposal to consolidate was voted down. Since it was the City of Taft that defeated the proposal by 8 votes, Delake and Oceanlake considered consolidation of just the two towns.

Although Delake and Oceanlake did not have the worst problems, it was thought that they would each benefit from forming a single unit to tackle projects. Oceanlake, for example, had a sewage disposal plant, while Delake had none. Residents and visitors who strolled the beaches in Delake found themselves splashing through sewage oozing off the sandstone bluffs and floating down the streams.

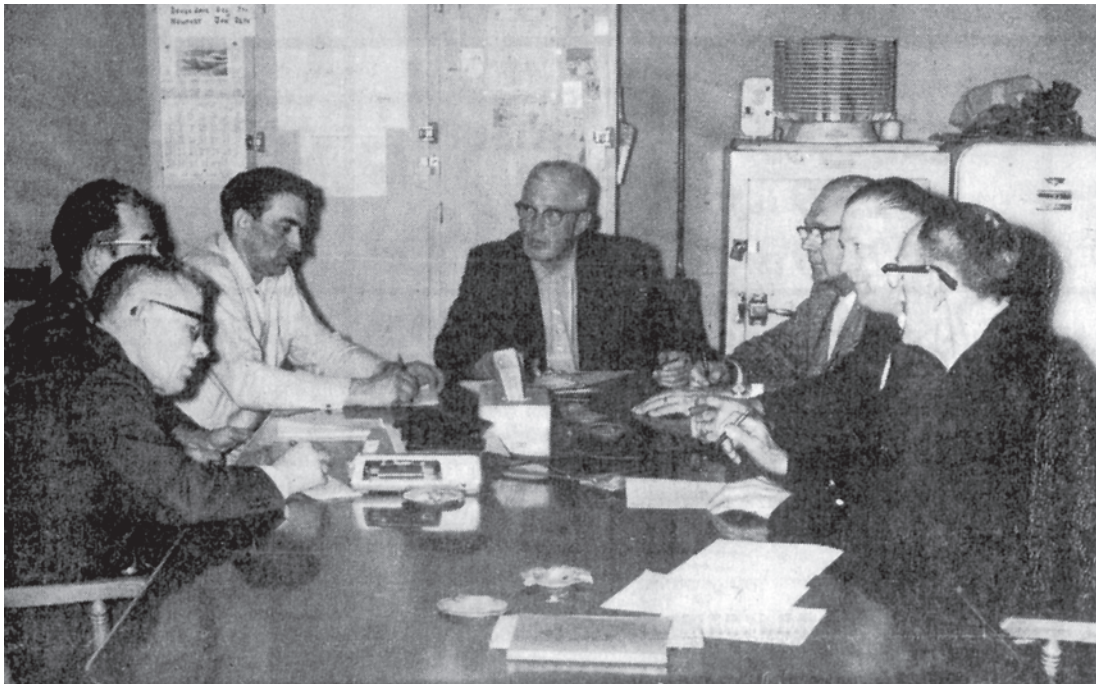
Critical health problems had not occurred up to that point because the population had been fairly low and tourists were fewer in number. Some areas only got by because there was little year-round use of existing homes.

A lasting solution to sanitation, police and fire problems was needed and many thought a solution could not be found without merging the neighboring towns. Still, there was resistance to the idea. No town wanted to lose their independence or give up what they had achieved on their own. Some towns, like Taft and Oceanlake, already had many

city services. These towns did not want to be taxed to pay for the same improvements in other towns. Each town had advantages: Oceanlake had the big business district, Taft had Siletz Bay, Nelscott the artistic community, Cutler City had a spirit of independence and self-sufficiency, and Delake was the center of Devils Lake and D River tourism. Yet, they all had the same need for government services, such as fire and police protection, sewers, water, and local ordinances. A larger, combined city could undeniably provide these services more easily and at less cost. Finally, a survey was also conducted in Cutler City, Oceanlake and Taft to determine the best way to consolidate these towns. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, 9-5-63)

By February 1964, more consolidation planning meetings were held in the towns from Roads End to Cutler City. In March 1964, it was decided that a vote for consolidation of the area from Oceanlake to Cutler City would be held on May 15th, 1964.

The vote for consolidation in May of 1964 was a disappointment to members of the consolidation committee. Defeated by a margin of just seven votes, city and town officials in favor of consolidation immediately set about to explore the possibility of compromises with those who objected to consolidation. Taft had the largest number of opponents to consolidation. At issue was Taft's sewer levy, which would remain Taft's sole responsibility. Would Taft then have to assume a share in the taxes for other towns to have sewers? Taft's residents wanted these questions resolved before consolidation. Other opponents objected to portions of the new city's proposed charter. Motivated by the overwhelming favorable vote of most of the populace, the consolidation steering committee members continued to meet regularly and to push vigorously for compromises that would mean eventual success. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, May 21, 1964).



First City Council meeting for Lincoln City

IT'S LINCOLN CITY NOW !!!

December 10, 1964

It's LINCOLN CITY by a margin of three votes ! The Taft counting board went over returns in that city a second time following Tuesday's election before a member admitted "Well, you beat us."

The returns, complete by 10 p.m. are unofficial and a recount may still be sought by opponents in Taft.

While results also were close in Cutler City, the vote there will be combined with Nelscott for official tabulation making the unincorporated area vote 158 yes to 126 no, a safe majority.

Election returns by precinct were:

	YES	NO
Oceanlake #1	197	45
Oceanlake #2	146	71
Delake	198	98
Nelscott	85	57
Taft	115	112
Cutler City	73	69

Legal steps still to be taken before the new city functions include election of a council of seven, one from each of the five areas, one at large and a mayor at large.

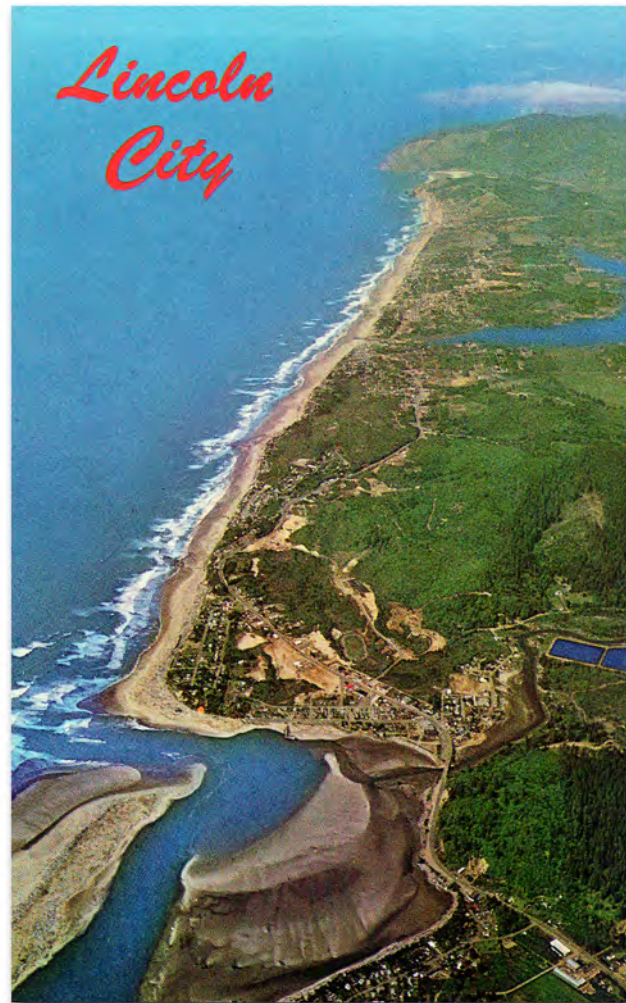
This council, duly elected,

will, as an early order of business name citizens to assist in forming a budget which must then be approved by vote of the people to form a tax base. Financially, LINCOLN CITY probably will not exist until July 1, 1965, start of the new fiscal year for cities. Payments from state funds certainly will not be made until that time.

State officials, in fact, may call for a census of at least Nelscott and Cutler City before releasing gasoline tax and liquor tax refunds amounting to nearly \$10 per person.

Finally, in December of 1964, Oceanlake, Delake, Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City voted to consolidate as one city by a narrow margin. The new City of Lincoln City still had to elect a mayor and city council, as well as establish a city budget before it became official and ready to do business on March 3, 1965. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, December 10, 1964)

When it was clear that using any one of the five cities' names for the consolidated city would be too controversial, a contest was held to find a new name. Many voiced loud objections to any name proposed that was like the name of any existing town. Citizens didn't want a "honky-tonk name" for the consolidated city, nor did they want a name that was uninteresting. In the end a contest was held to name the city. "Lincoln City", submitted by school children, was chosen from among the entries. Even though many people thought the choice was "unoriginal," it was the least controversial.



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DELAKE TIMELINE

- May 1925** The Delake town site (10 blocks) was approved by the county Court. Originally the owner was shown as Everette G. Baker and friends and then became Delake Investment.
- November 1926** Hostetler's First Addition (1 block) to South Delake, owners H.A and Clara Hostetler, was approved by the County Court.
- November 1927** Construction of the Delake School was begun.
First electrical service in area, furnished by Mountain States Power Company. They installed a small 80kw diesel generating plant and furnished service to 120 customers.
The Beach Resort News, first newspaper in area opens. Business ad in issue of Beach Resort News
- January 1928** Delake Mercantile.
- February 1928** Plans announced for construction of Delake Chamber of Commerce building.
- June 1928** Sanitarium slated to open in Camp Roosevelt.
- August 1929** The Lincoln Coast News with Robert E. Collins as Editor was published. Indicated as "successor to Beach Resort News".
- March 1930** Lewis Toms purchased Roosevelt Water System.
The following churches were listed: Taft-Delake Community Evangelical Church, E.H. Neff-Pastor, meets in Taft and Delake on alternating basis.
The first meeting at the Delake Community House (present Art Gallery at NE 6th & 101) to discuss organizing a North Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce.
Cloverdale Telephone Company built a new office in site of present telephone office at SE Corner of N 10th & HWY 101.
- October 1930** Dr. A.B. Estock is new doctor.
- January 1931** Lincoln All Year Beach Association elects following officers: F.N. Lasiat of Taft, President, D.N. Hendricks, of Roads End, Vice President, H.A. Hostetler, of Delake, Secretary, D.L. Ley, of Nelscott, Treasurer
- April 1931** Fire threatens Delake.
- May 1931** Delake Cheese Factory is in operation again.
- July 1931** Work on 2nd unit of Delake School was begun.
- August 1931** Delake Hotel is opened (where D River Wayside is now located).
- November 1931** Worst storm in years hits area.
- January 1932** Daniel Barnes will build a truck terminal and garage in Camp Roosevelt.
K.A. Berry purchases Mercantile store.
- April 1932** Water system to be built at Lick Rock Creek. Lincoln County Utilities Company formed and they hope to furnish water as far south as Newport.
School board sells Daisy Dell School .
- June 1932** Lighthouse Service Station opens.
- July 1932** George M. Bobst is appointed Constable for Taft, Delake, Nelscott and Oceanlake.
- September 1932** Last section of highway from Delake to Kernville is oiled.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Broch take over Lighthouse and Service Station.
- October 1932** H.L. Mann takes over Hurst's Hardware (in block of buildings across from Telephone Office building).
The Delake Beach Hotel is destroyed by fire on January 31st.
- June 1933** C.V. Heath builds a new store and post office.
- July 1933** First Annual Regatta held on Devils Lake.

September 1933 Final coat of oil on Coastal Highway from Kernville to Neskowin.

December 1933 Storm, the most severe known to the area.

February 1934 Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Collins lease Hostetler building

March 1934 Plans were undertaken to incorporate the town of Delake and also a report that an airport will be built at Delake.

May 1934 Citizens of Delake are clearing and building at the mouth of the lake with plans for a swimming pool and picnic grounds.

June 1934 Incorporation of Delake loses by 1 vote.

September 1934 Telephone company now called Tri-County Telephone.

October 1934 A.L. Rohrer appointed to Delake Postmaster.

December 1934 Water District approved for Taft, Delake and Nelscott by vote of 124-29. Commissioner from Delake was H.A. Hostetler.

January 1935 Greyhound takes over bus service to area.

March 1935 Petition filed to Incorporate Oceanlake, Camp Roosevelt, Roosevelt by the Sea and Delake into town of Oceanlake.

April 1935 J.T. Collins reopens Collin's Pay and Save grocery

May 1935 Injunction halts incorporation of Oceanlake and Delake.
Clifford Sprague takes over Seven Gables.
Kangas Dairy expands milk delivery routes to Delake and Oceanlake.
Mrs. H.A. Hostetler elected President of WCTU branch.

August 1935 Tom Allen of Delake sworn in as Deputy Sheriff.

September 1935 North Lincoln Hospital established by Mrs. Erma Delanoy in Frank Hallock's house.

October 1935 Taft-Nelscott-Delake Water District gets Federal Loan (\$41,815) to build water system with water source to be North Fork of Schooner Creek.
F.C. Robison elected Chairman of Water District Board.
Bond election carries by majority of 114-4 in Taft-Nelscott-Delake Water District.
Jess Irvine leases the Hibbert building in Roosevelt (Delake) and opens a Grocery Store.

December 1935 Delake Chamber of Commerce elects the following officers: Henry Hoeck, President, W.P. Hurn, Vice President, H.A. Hostetler, Secretary.

January 1936 Public Works Administration approves funds for water project in Taft-Nelscott-Delake.
Roy Robison opens North Lincoln Trading Post.
Joe Chariano, long time resident, dies at age of 81. He came to Delake in 1922 with A.C. Duell and established store and Post Office.
H.V. Roub buys Keith building for Auto Repair business.

February 1936 Roosevelt Garage opens at Delake.

May 1936 Atwood Service Station built south of the Point of View Tavern.

June 1936 New shop serves Siberian Ice Cream.

August 1936 Taft-Nelscott-Delake water system completed.

October 1936 Beach Resort news moves to Irvine Grocery Store building.

November 1936 James Bucklund purchases Auto Court and Service Station.
Delake Creek (D River) dammed by tides and logs.

December 1936 Delake Chamber hold 10th birthday party.

January 1937 Mr and Mrs. A. J. Helbe opens new restaurant in Irvine building.

February 1937 Ramon and Charles Shannon open West Coast Sales Company

March 1937 Mrs. Marie F. Koski, age 70 dies March 18th.

- April 1937** Devils Lake Rod and Gun Club and Beach Casino to be built on 200 acre site south of Devils Lake on property owned by H.A. Hostetler.
- May 1937** Siberian Shop opens
H.V. Roub and Son Garage open.
Newly formed Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District approve tentative budget of \$8,000.00
William A. Carter, Attorney, opens office.
- July 1937** Roy Shannon and Darrel Wilcox save 3 youths at Delake, 1 other drowns.
Life line placed at Delake Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A King complete restaurant.
- October 1937** Sam Houser opens new car agency.
- November 1937** Delake acreage sold to Marion Finance and Credit Corporation of 187 acres on south end of lake, including the work already done on Devils Lake Rod and Gun Club.
- December 1937** High winds, rain and floods cut off all highways on Christmas Eve.
- January 1937** Delake Community House Association elects Roy Shannon as President.
- February 1938** Plat of Eagle Point filed at Court House as addition to Delake (Rod and Gun Club).
- March 1938** C.R. Burger purchased land on highway to construct skating rink.
- April 1938** Mike and Ethel Parsyk open bowling alley on April 30th
- May 1938** New Cottage Court (8 units) on highway near south boundary of Delake.
- July 1938** Robin Reed purchases oceanfront home and moves from Salem.
Leo Bateman builds mortuary.
- August 1938** Pasteurizing plant to be added at Terry's Dairy.
David McKecknie purchases Roosevelt Garage.
- September 1938** Charles H. Latourell opens Auto Parts store.
- December 1938** Roosevelt Garage renamed Delake Garage and leased by F.F. Gerber.
- January 1939** New block of buildings to be built between Delake Community House and Tri-County telephone exchange.
- April 1939** Tom Barker purchases Shell Service Station.
F.C. Newton opens Grocery Store Post Office building.
- May 1939** New water line installed extending north for 200 feet from Chandler's Service Station
Stop Inn and Eat restaurant opened by Mr. and Mrs. Caffey.
- June 1939** Kenneth Berry takes over as Delake postmaster.
- December 1939** Kangas Brothers Dairy purchases Terry Dairy.
- February 1940** Rand Truck line is erecting a new freight terminal, north of Chandler Service Station.
- March 1940** Harold Mitchell leases McKecknie Garage.
- April 1940** Weekly auction sales to be held at Delake Post Office on Saturday's.
- June 1940** Larger water main laid from south end of D River Bridge to north end of town.
- July 1940** G.A. Berry purchases Newton Market.
- September 1940** Lane Morley purchases Point of View Tavern.
Delake Chamber of Commerce urging the state to purchase the land near lake outlet for a park.
- December 1940** "D" chosen as name of river that is outlet from the lake by Delake Chamber of Commerce (Mrs. Joanna Beard of Albany was winner in contest).
- May 1941** W.J. Eckstein purchases Delake Boat Houses and Moorage on edge of D River.
- November 1941** Charles Jens, an attorney, opens his office.

- December 1941** Delake Chamber elect following officers: A.H. Earnshaw, President, Fred McIntire, Vice President, Charles Jens, Secretary/Treasurer,
- January 1942** North Lincoln Chamber elect following officers from Delake: O.N. Schwerdtmann, Director, William L. Graham, V/Pres, E.W. Chandler, Director
Delake Community House becomes Art Center (Present- NE 6th & 101)
- April 1942** Art Center opens on April 5th.
- September 1942** Kenneth Berry resigns as Delake postmaster.
- November 1942** Mrs. Sadie Wadsworth is Acting Delake Postmaster.
- January 1943** Library is added at Delake Art Center.
Cold wave then snow hits area, 12 above and 6 above Taft and up to 15 inches of snow.
- February 1943** Dwaine Church buys Hopkins Dairy.
- January 1944** Roy Morris takes over Wadsworth Cottages.
- April 1944** Delake Bowling Alley reopened by John Andrews.
- May 1944** NewsGuard office moves to Cobb building (just north of the Bowling Alleys)
- June 1944** Delake Antique Shop opens in old NewsGuard building.
- July 1944** Curbing on Coast highway assured in Oceanlake, Delake, Nelscott and Taft.
- September 1944** Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brenner purchase Siberian restaurant.
- November 1944** Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor open Standard Service Station.
Lakeside Dairy Cold Storage lockers open November 14th.
Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Harader purchase Chandler's Service Station and Cottages.
- January 1945** C.M. Coate opens new Variety store.
North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce elects E.W. Chandler, Delake Director,
- February 1945** Kenneth Harsey takes over Coot's Hardware and renames it Kenny's Kurio Shop.
Major and Mrs. Arthur H. Earnshaw purchase Oceancrest Apartments.
- May 1945** Kangas Brothers plan to develop 30-acre tract, east of highway and between Lake Drive (NE 6th) and East Lake Drive.
Erection of new freight terminal for Rand Truck lines. Building to be 23'x 30' and just north of Irvine's Grocery.
H.J. Biddle successful bidder for government tract of land, 36 acres, east of highway between Delake and Nelscott.
- June 1945** Siberian Restaurant purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knapp.
- July 1945** :Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Lane buy Irvine's Grocery and building.
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Maddux buy Chandler's Service Station.
- August 1945** Contract let for construction of 45'x57' addition to Delake School in amount of \$34,942.00.
Myrtlewood plant to be built in area east of highway between Nelscott and Delake by L.V. Wolf.
- October 1945** Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Trimble to open electric store in Cobb Building
- November 1945** Grant Ramey purchases Maddux Service Station, cottages and store.
New Western Auto Store opened by Lyle Bartholomew and Albert Ranseyer.
- December 1945** Mrs. Gussie McQueen purchases the Tourist Café.
Clyde Wills purchases Lane's Grocery.
Harold Wood purchases Lumber Specialties Company.

- January 1946** Wolf's Myrtlewood products moves plant from Coos Bay to Delake with employment of 12-14.
Delake Freight Terminal taken over by L.B. Robinson.
Harold Woods moves his Wood Toy plant from Otis to Delake.
Fern's Dine and Dance opens near the Oceanlake boundary.
William A. Scott establishes a Wrecking Yard and garage.
- February 1946** Devils Lake Post 114, of American Legion, buys Rand Building.
- April 1946** Delake Post Office moves to new site on Lake Drive (N 6th Drive).
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Beutell purchase Wills Grocery.
L.M. Blumenfeld establishes a Chevrolet auto agency south of Delake.
Ryan's Tavern operated by AL. W. Ryan opens (Pier 101).
- May 1946** Odegard's Sheet Metal moves from Taft heights to new building in South Delake.
Highway Improvements involve widening road from Delake to Wecoma and installing median in center of the road.
- June 1946** Calkins Boat Works to move from 3 Rox to Delake at D River.
H.A. Hostetler gives Delake Grade School 5 acre tract.
Mrs. Josephine Hiatt purchases Siberian Inn.
Grand opening of the 3-D Night Club.
Al Ryan opens Ryan's Café (Pier 101).
- July 1946** Dixie House destroyed by fire.
Leo J. Banasky opens Delake Photo Service.
Coast Chevrolet owned by Leonard Blumenfeld moves to new quarters.
- August 1946** H.E. "Brownie" Hancock opens a new barbershop across the street from Bowling Alley.
Charley and C.W. Stewart purchase Sauer's Food Market.
J.R. Belt opens Belt's Appliance Center in Rand Building.
Ted and Lois Goodfellow open Pottery shop.
Lakeview Dairy enlarged.
- September 1946** Mrs. Arthur W. Mikkelsen, MD, opens office in Taft.
Leo G. Walker to establish Accounting and Supply Company.
New tract opened at Delake Heights (which is part of the old Nels Nelson Homestead).
Mrs. Arthur Bradley and Miss Eva Marie Marshall open Brad-Mar Novelty and Variety store, across from the Bowling Alley.
G. Walker to establish Accounting and Supply Company.
George Calkins constructs a building on south side of D River to built boats.
New tract opened at Delake Heights (part of the old Nels Nelson Homestead).
- October 1946** Delake Chamber of Commerce holds first meeting since March 2, 1942, on October 23rd.
Post Office building planned for Delake, north of Bowling Alley.
Official opening of highway 101 after \$132,000 improvements, including medians.
- December 1946** A.E. McIntire of Delake, Abe Abrams of Taft and Jay McCall of Taft Heights elected to TND Water District Board.
- January 1947** Hal Gates purchases Beutell Bros. Grocery.
- April 1947** First self-service laundry opened by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Klarman.
Mr. and Mrs. George Kangas open the Lakewood Motel in South Delake.
Paul J. Groth and son Bruce open sheet Metal shop south of Myrtlewood Factory.
- May 1947** E.G. McIntosh is new owner of Western Auto Supply.

- July 1947** Guy Robertson purchases Delake Motor Inn in South Delake.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert E. Brown purchase Western Auto Store.
- August 1947** Warning sign and tide flags erected at Oceanlake and Delake beaches.
Delake post office moves to new location at SE corner of S 3rd and Hwy 101.
- February 1948** Sanitary problems in Delake area.
- March 1948** Mr. and Mrs. Burl and Nellie Meals purchase Hamburger Haven.
Poll taken regarding formation of Sanitary District in Delake, Nelscott and Taft.
Wendell Kuhlman and Pete Ludwig open Coast Nursery at top of Canyon Drive hill.
- May 1948** Charley Sleaney opens the Colonial Theater.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Hemmingsen buy Siberian Coffee Shop.
- July 1948** Mr. and Mrs. Roy and Dorothy Potter open Surf Restaurant on east side of highway.
W.A. Clifford buys Delake Barber Shop.
- December 1948** Petitions circulated to incorporate Delake, Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City into 1 town (Lincoln City was used as temporary name).
- January 1949** A.E. McIntire, new Justice of Peace locates office in Delake between the Western Auto Store and Stewart Bros, Food Market.
- March 1949** Delake Chamber of Commerce heads for new start. Elects following officers for coming year: Arnold Earnshaw, President, Hower Rose, Secretary/Treasurer, A.E. McIntire, Vice President, Leonard Blumenfeld, Director, Bruce Groth, Director, O.H. Schwerdtmann, Director.
Voters approve \$125,000 general obligation bonds in Taft-Nelscott-Delake water district.
- April 1949** Voters in Delake, Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City defeat incorporation by 3-1 vote.
- September 1949** Pioneer History of North Lincoln, Volume I is compiled.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Clifton Johnson open Johnson's Apparel Store next door to Western Auto Store.
- October 1949** Delake approves Incorporation 109-77.
- December 1949** Paul Groth, Leslie V. Wolf (Mayor), John H. Renner and Charles M. Trimble elected to Delake City Council.
Colonial Movie Theater destroyed by fire.
- January 1950** Dr. Harriet Sears, Osteopathic physician, opens office.
- February 1950** North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce elects officer L.A. Cable as Delake Director.
Delake Chamber of Commerce elects following officers: Lloyd A Cable, President, Clifford Fagaly, Vice President, George Creighton, Secretary/Treasurer
- March 1950** "Sea Monster" attracts 20,000 people to Delake, identity undetermined.
- April 1950** Robin Reed files Mandamus suit against Delake City Council regarding incorporation.
Virgil Wells announces plans to build Drive-In.
- June 1950** Darigold Dairy opens.
Census shows big population gain in Lincoln County, total 21,180 a 46% increase from 1940, Oceanlake-686, Delake 635, Taft, 447.
Judge orders special ballot for June 26th on incorporation of Delake.
City of Delake Incorporation upheld 153-111.
- July 1950** Swan Drive In Movie opens July 14th at Highway and East Devils Lake Road.
- August 1950** Frank Abel opens Welding and Blacksmith shop.
- September 1950** Delake and Taft receives new Highway Vapor lights.
- October 1950** Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ashwell purchases Walker's Drive In Market and renames it Glenn's Drive -In- Market.

- November 1950** Leslie V. Wolf, Charles M Trimble and John H. Renner re-elected to Delake City Council.
- January 1951** Leslie V. Wolf (Mayor), Charles M. Trimble and J.H. Renner sworn in as Delake City Council members.
- February 1951** Robin and Virginia Reed sue to remove their property from towns of Delake and Taft.
Kenny Morgan purchases Highway Market.
- March 1951** Delake Shingle Company opens 4 blocks East of Swan Drive-In Theater on East Devils Lake Road.
- April 1951** Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hughes purchase Breakers Tavern.
NewsGuard moved to new location between Kenny's Market and Western Auto Store.
- May 1951** Mr. and Mrs. Arnea Pompel buy Camellia Court.
- July 1951** John R. Bolton of Delake named superintendent of T-N-D water district.
- September 1951** Phillip C. Rinehart opens Real Estate office in central Delake.
- October 1951** Gilbert Kangiser opens Welding Shop.
- November 1951** Discussion was held by Oceanlake Chamber regarding consolidation with Delake Chamber of Commerce.
- December 1951** Bad storm hits area with barometer reading of 28.55. Lowest ever on Oregon coast.
- January 1952** Leonard J. Huber appointed to Delake City Council replacing John H. Renner.
- February 1952** Jones Logging Company planning to build garage and parking area between Nelscott and Delake.
- March 1952** C.H. Farrer opens Bear Creek Machine Shop in old Odegard Sheet Metal shop.
Delake's new highway scheduled to be 64' wide with curbs on both sides from bridge to Camellia Court.
- April 7 1952** Donation of lot by Phil Rinehart at 1st (SW 4th) and Main (SW Ebb) accepted by Delake City Council for City Hall and Fire Station.
- July 1952** Lloyd G. Sims purchases Delake Antique Shop.
Water purity in south end of Devils Lake heavily polluted, receiving sewage from Delake.
- August 1952** Glyn Brown takes over management of Delake Bowl.
- September 1952** Orsborn Power Saw Shop moves from Oceanlake to Delake.
William A. Schoel named as replacement for Leonard Huber on Delake City Council.
Completion of St. James Episcopal Church is announced.
- October 1952** Al Reed is appointed to Delake City Council replacing Charles Trimble.
Richfield Service Station across from Glen's Drive-In Market taken over by Harold Currey.
- November 1952** Mrs. Eldora Honka opens Delake Apparel Store, formerly Marie's Apparel Shop.
Delake elects Earl C. Williams, Maurice Lawrence and William A. Schoel to City Council.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Blodgett purchase Pay & Save Grocery.
- January 1953** The Delake Community Club is formed. Combining of Delake Women's Civic Club and Delake Chamber of Commerce.
William Schoel selected as Mayor of Delake.
Storms batter area. Flood water raises lake level to 50 inches above summer level. Seawall at D River is damaged.
Ray and Edith Lindgren open Real Estate office.
- February 1952** Ed Reed elected president of new Delake Community Club.
Floyd Stager appointed Delake City Attorney.
- May 1953** William A. Schoel resigns as Delake Mayor. Replaced by L.V. Wolf.
Justice Court will move to Nelscott from Delake.
Roy and Evelyn Dorsey open R.M. Dorsey Real Estate.

June 1953 A.E. McIntire returns as Justice of Peace and moves office back to Delake.

July 1953 Mr. and Mrs. George Ahrensburg purchase Ocean Crest Apartment.

August 1953 Assembly of God Church of Delake purchase property in Oceanlake to build a church.

October 1953 Frank Mead named to Delake City Council.
Don Rowe is new owner of Glenn's Drive-In Grocery.

December 1953 Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kleeman purchase El Rancho Motel.

January 1954 Eagle's Club opens Teen Center above Delake Post Office.

February 1954 Mayor L.V. Wolf and Councilmen Frank Mead and Mike Laurence resign from Delake City Council after stormy emergency meeting.
Resignation of Arnold Earnshaw as Delake City Recorder accepted.
Clifford Fagaly, Arne Pompel and Kenneth Steele appointed to Delake City Council.
T.W. Abendroth's printing business of Taft combines with NewsGuard.

April 1954 Del's Garden and Pet Shop opened opposite Post Office on April 16th.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mason purchase Pay-N-Save Market.

May 1954 Delake and Taft resumes their place in T-N-D Fire District by 68-1 vote in Nelscott and Cutler City.
Mr. and Mrs. O.W. Dehne purchase Triangle Building.

July 1954 Gas explosion wrecks motel unit at Camellia Court.
Gus Adams appointed as Delake City Councilman replacing Allen D. Reed.
General Petroleum Super Service Station opened by A.M. Roberts and J.E. Thomas.

August 1954 Delake streets get oil surface (over 2 miles).

November 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Albert Settle purchase Lighthouse Cabins.
Henry Hostetler donates land to the City of Delake on the north and south side of the D River and east of the bridge. It is to be called Hostetler Park.
Lincoln Television Distribution System begins operation, managed by Chuck Trimble, furnishing TV service in Oceanlake, Wecoma and Delake. Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City will receive service after first of year.

December 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Millard Iretmann and Mr. and Mrs. Pete Aquiso purchase Glen's Market.

January 1955 Mr. and Mrs. P.C. Rinehart purchase 9-acre island from Henry Hostetler to develop as an amusement park.
Delake will develop 12 acre area on north side of D River as City park.
H.E. Stevenson purchases Pay-N-Save Market of Delake.

February 1955 Henry Hostetler of Delake dies February 6th. Founder of Delake town site in 1926.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kenagy purchase D River grocery.

March 1955 Greyhound offices now located in Camellia

April 1955 First phase of Delake sewer plan to cost \$100,000.00
O.W. Dehne opens West Coast Auto Supply Store.

May 1955 Mr. and Mrs. Bert Greenwood purchase Bateman Funeral Parlors in Toledo and Delake.
Mrs. Lawrence Gnos elected president of Historical Association.

August 1955 Al and Margie open Lighthouse Service Station.

September 1955 Elmer Harkins, former secretary of Delake Fire District is indicted on 4 counts of larceny and 1 of embezzlement.

October 1955 D.W. Snyder purchases Triangle Building.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Yost purchase Mobile Oil Distribution Plant.

- January 1956** Les Evans opens Lighthouse Garage.
E.A. Estelle purchases Delake Bowl.
George Cherrington purchases Fortune Amusement at Delake.
- February 1956** Oceanarium plans for D River are revealed.
- March 1956** Bill and Nancy Hunley announce opening of Tourist Café.
Mr. and Mrs. Walt Saftenberg purchase Chanticleer Inn.
Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Neal new owners of Red Top Motel.
In straw vote it appears a consolidation of all towns is favored.
Richard Peters purchases Triangle Building.
- April 1956** Request made to City Councils of Oceanlake, Delake and Taft to increase Business Tax by \$15.00. This money to be given to the Oregon Coast Ad Club for advertising the area. Rejected by all the City Council.
Mr. and Mrs. Gene Stauber purchase Delake Lockers.
Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Hainaut purchase Chanticleer Inn.
- May 1956** New automatic pinsetters installed at Delake Bowl.
Donald C. Jones purchases Delake Motel.
Thomas Kingsberry, former Delake City Councilman, files \$6,000 damage suit against Delake Mayor Earl Williams, Councilman George Crandall and City of Delake.
- July 1956** Jim's Bargain House opened by Jim Koznek in old NewsGuard building.
- August 1956** Ted Gray purchases Lakewood Motel.
George Edward Willis, long time resident of Delake dies August 2nd.
- September 1956** D.A. Coffin takes over Kuhlman Oil Burner Service.
- December 1956** Claude Ryan purchase Tourist Café.
TV Cable System to enlarge to cover 4 TV stations.
- January 1957** Cliff Fagaly elected as Delake Mayor and Millard "Whitley" Reitman sworn in as Delake City Councilman.
Sally Burns, long time resident of Delake dies January 11th.
- March 1957** Dollar Loan and Discount to open in building formerly owned by Eva Bradley. Lyle Hasselbrink appointed as President.
B and D Auto Wreckers starts in South Delake.
- April 1957** Oregon Coast Spring bowling tournament starts.
- May 1957** Glenn's Drive-In closes.
- June 1957** William E. Hart Jr., shop teacher at Taft High, will succeed George Crandall as Delake City Councilman.
Premier Market opens on June 28th (Former Delake Lockers).
- August 1957** Hank and Marge Stevenson reopen Glenn's Drive In located.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Wilkes and sons take over Sunnyside Apartments.
Charles V Phillips opens Phillips Real Estate Company, south of Drive-In Movies,
- September 1957** Hostetler Park conveyed to state for overnight park.
B.I. Taylor takes over Chevron Station.
Richard Gordon of Wecoma joins staff of Coast Chevrolet.
Frank and Marie Schultz purchase Lighthouse Service Station.
- October 1957** Harry Thorpe died October 2nd was founder of the area Roosevelt by the Sea in late 20's and early 30's.
Rose Lodge phones connected to Delake exchange on October 16th.

- January 1958** Kenneth Steele of Delake elected chairman of the Police Commission of the three cities. Ben Bienert of Oceanlake and Russ Balley of Taft are other members of the commission. A single police department is proposed for the 3 towns.
Work starts on Telephone exchange building.
- February 1958** NewsGuard to move a few blocks south to former Bear Creek Machine Shop building from Triangle building.
Lyle Bartholomew of Delake sues Lyle Hasselbrink and Oceanlake Sand and Gravel Company for removing logs from D River. He stated this caused damage to protective wall at north side of river.
- April 1958** Fire destroys Bob's Seafood Market, just north of Coast Chevrolet.
Mr. and Mrs. Chic F. Schenk purchase Shell Station across from Orsborn Power Saw Company.
- July 1958** Glenn Deffenbacher named as City Building Inspector for Delake.
- August 1958** Dean Reimers named as Delake Postmaster.
- September 1958** Coast Chevrolet builds 25x 25 glass enclosed showroom.
- October 1958** New phone system is operational. Prefixes will be WYMAN4 and WYMAN6.
Delake Club purchased by Mrs. Mary Bainton (Pier 101).
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Ryan purchase 20 Miracle Mile Café.
T-N-D Fire District start building North Branch behind Rinehart Real Estate office at corner of First (S 4th) and Main (S Ebb).
- January 1959** William Hurd sworn in as new Delake City Councilman, Cliff Fagaly elected to another term as Mayor.
Old Point of View Café building near D River will be torn down.
- April 1959** Fred Jensen's "Wonderland" at D River is open.
- May 1959** Lennart and Bea Benson move their Insurance Agency to building across from Telephone Building.
Mrs. Roselle Pompel named to Delake City Council.
John A. Whitney buys Calkins Boat Works.
Morris Beck to open Beck's Shoe Store in Bagley building, south of bowling alley.
- July 1959** Construction starts on new building for Cliff's Drive-in.
- October 1959** Red Wagon Surplus Bakery opens by Bill Cooper and Mark Woodworth.
- November 1959** Keith Miles appointed to Delake City Council replacing Kenneth Steele.
- January 1960** Grand opening of Cliff's Drive-in with owner Cliff Fagaly.
- February 1960** Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wayenberg purchase Delake Bowling Alley.
Delake Fire Station dedicated by T-N-D Fire District.
Bob Skogren Barber Shop opens February 23rd next to PX Store.
- April 1960** Les Bishop named as new manager of Suburban Gas Company of Delake.
Ralph E. Carter purchases building on NE corner of Division Street (SE 3rd) and highway. Was formerly occupied by NewsGuard.
- May 1960** Ron Haberman is new manager of Dollar Loan Company.
Work starts on addition to Lincoln County Art Center.
Al Hunt named to Delake City Council after death of Earl Williams.
- June 1960** Lighthouse building at D River is destroyed to make room for remodeling of Service Station.
Ruben Stenerson purchased Swan Drive-In Theater.
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Estell open Pacific 88 Cent Store next to bowling alley.
- July 1960** Wolfe's Myrtlewood plant destroyed by fire July 4th.
- August 1960** Jack Garrison buys Mobile Heat Distributorship.

- November 1960** Roselie Pompel, Marie Marshall and Keith Miles elected to Delake City Council.
- December 1960** Rich Sherrell purchases Coast Chevrolet.
- January 1961** Screen at Delake Drive-In Movie blown down by wind
Delake post office moves to new quarters, south of Delake Club (Parking lot of Pier 101).
Bill Morris opens Health Food store next to Orsborn Power Saw Company.
- February 1961** The Delake City Council set aside \$1,000 for development of a park at the foot of Canyon Road.
Roy Robinett opens Roy's Appliance Service.
Dr. Belle William Bucher of Delake dies February 7th. He maintained a Naturopathic office from 1938-1960.
- April 1961** Arnold Earnshaw retires as Delake City Recorder after 11 years. Oscar Humbert hired as replacement.
- May 1961** Solution of Police Department issue near as cities of Taft and Delake express their opinions. Petition with 306 signatures and many letters received requesting Barzee be rehired.
- June 1961** Marie Marshall of Delake was reelected Oregon State Secretary of Fraternal Order of Eagles Auxiliary.
- August 1961** Elmo St. Clair resigns as Chairman of T-N-D Water District. Glen Deffenbacher appointed to replace St. Clair and Frank Ford elected as Chairman.
- March 1962** Steve and Matt Muslin to build Stud and Chip Mill on site of old Drive-in movie.
Delake construction hit by Sanitation Rule. State refuses to allow construction of Motels or Restaurants.
- May 1962** New building to house PP&L.
- June 1962** Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Krantz build Sailor-Jack Motel.
- July 1962** Mr. and Mrs. William Bjorkman open La Mae's Flower and Cactus Gardens.
- August 1962** Committee readies City Charter for merger of Delake and Oceanlake in November vote.
- December 1962** Aerial survey indicates City of Delake has 593 buildings.
- January 1963** Mike Bacon, Bruce Trimble and Henry Atwood sworn in as new Delake council members. Roselie Pompel elected Mayor.
- March 1963** George Calkins named new General Manager of Devils Lake Marina.
Hubert F. Tyler opens Tyler Landscaping.
- July 1963** Richard Behr is new manager of Suburban Gas Company.
- August 1963** Mayors of 3 towns, namely: Jerry Parks of Oceanlake, Roselie Pompel of Delake and Manville Robison of Taft met and agreed they would jointly head a committee to study problems and advantages of consolidation.
- October 1963** Brachs Candy Store in new location at Peppermint Striped house at Delake-Oceanlake border (across from Telephone Company building).
- February 1964** Bruce Trimble resigns as Delake Councilman.
- March 1964** Jack Shelly appointed as Delake City Councilman.
- June 1964** City of Taft turns down consolidation by 8 votes so Delake and Oceanlake are considering consolidation of those 2 towns.
- September 1964** Taft joins Delake and Oceanlake in approving curfew of 11PM to 6 AM for juveniles.
- November 1964** Robert Alexander of Kernville and Paul Edwin Weisser of Delake die when overcome by smoke in Oceanlake City Jail.
Ray McGrew opens law office.
City of Delake limits trailers to Eagle Point section.
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Dunn purchase Collin's Furniture and rename as Bob's Used Furniture and Hardware Exchange.
Mike Bacon, James Barton and Henry Florip elected to Delake City Council.

DELAKE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

PRIVATELY OWNED HISTORIC RESOURCES

Privately owned historic resources are of two types: residential and commercial. No residential structures have been included in this survey because they either no longer exist, or because they have been so changed or altered over time that they no longer represent their historic beginnings.

Each commercial structure has been evaluated for its historic significance, historic association and contribution to the development of culture within the community. The architectural integrity of the building was a lesser consideration, but was a factor in eliminating a few structures that had some historic associations, but due to their original architecture and maintenance were not considered a resource worth preserving.

COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Most of the community resources included in this inventory are those buildings or structures that functioned as community meeting places. Significance was determined by assessing each resource in terms of historic association, contribution to the community, and/or representation of cultural, economic, political or social pattern within the community.

Local and state government resources include government buildings, parks, campgrounds, walking trails and other structures and improvements that directly benefit the community. Some of these resources are historic while others have been added in the more recent development of the area.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources that are considered cultural resources are those that impact a community's social, cultural and economic development. Descriptions of the physical attributes of the D River and Devils Lake have been included. The history of each resource along with legends and associated events will be discussed, as well as nonphysical attributes such as recreational, economic and aesthetic. These natural resources include sites, view sheds and adjacent manmade structures that will be included if they are significant.

The value of these natural resources and need for preservation can not be over stated in terms of Delake's historic tourism economy and the continued well being of the people who live in Lincoln City.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

The role of transportation, especially the introduction of the automobile and consequent road and highway construction is undeniable when considering the history of Delake and Lincoln City. Highway 101, known as the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway when it was constructed, is not included in this inventory since it extends far beyond the limits of Delake and Lincoln City. However, its impact on the evolution of the towns along the Pacific coast can be seen in almost every aspect of the development of Delake. Canyon Drive, the earliest built road in Delake, is included in this category as a cultural resource.



Evening Bass fishing on Devils Lake

Photo by CHANDLER

DEVILS LAKE

Devils Lake was formed in the mid coast basin of Oregon when sand dunes and beach deposits of the late Pleistocene Epoch blocked the lower end of the valley drained by the D River. Since the lake surface elevation is substantially above sea level, twenty feet on the USGS topographic map, a freshwater lake now exists, rather than a brackish water estuary. The single outflow from the lake, the D River, drops to sea level and empties into the Pacific Ocean. The largest inflows from the forested drainage basin are two streams, Rock Creek and Thompson Creek. Rock Creek, the principal source of surface inflow, drains about 60 percent of the basin. It drains an area of predominately undeveloped, forested, steep sloped, mountainous terrain. The lower portion has been developed for residences and vacation homes. (Atlas of Oregon Lakes. Corvallis, OR OSU Press, 1985)

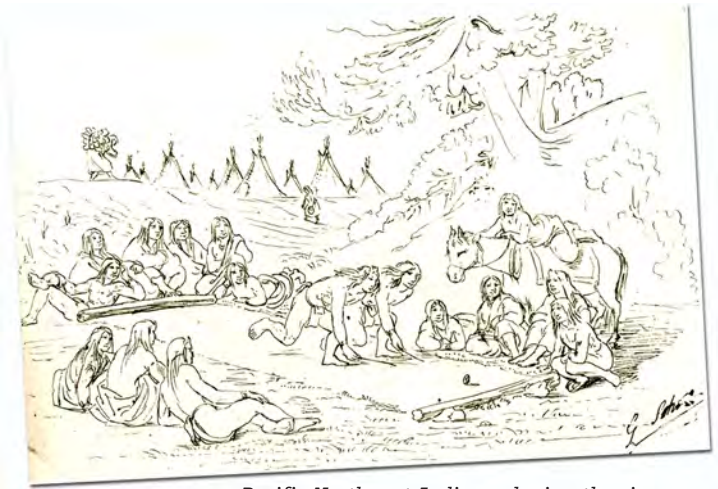
In addition to the surface inflow, underwater springs feed the lake and maintain its maximum depth of about 25 feet. Since it is fairly shallow, the water stays warm through summer for water skiers and swimmers. When it chills in the fall, lunker rainbow are abundant.

The lake contains about 680 surface acres of water and is about two miles long. The northern edge touches the imaginary line of the 45th parallel, putting it midway between the North Pole and the Equator. (Lakes of Oregon. Vol. 2, 1974)

Native Americans lived around Devils Lake for centuries prior to white settlement. Said to be a favorite spot for native peoples to gather for yearly celebrations, tribes from the surrounding areas gathered at the waters edge to hold their powwows in the Moon of Abundance. These gatherings were a

time for gaming, storytelling, feasting and dancing. Elders reminisced about their daring deeds, while young braves tried to establish new records of prowess to impress the Indian girl they hoped to marry.

One legend tells of a Chief Fleetfoot, who was no longer as quick and dexterous a person as his name indicates. The chief, thwarted in his attempt to attract the maiden of his choice in open rivalry, decided to use cunning and his power as chief to get his prize. His strategy was to steal the maiden, taking her by force and stealth. Rounding up his most trusted braves he paddled with them across the moonlit lake, but before they could reach their destination, there was a great turmoil in the still water. Gigantic tentacles came up from the water and wrapped themselves around the canoe. While onlookers watched from the shore, the canoe and all the warriors were dragged screaming below the surface of the water to their death. No one knows what devil or monster reached up to take vengeance on the chief, but



Pacific Northwest Indians playing the ring game

legend has it that from then on the lake was called "Devils Lake." From that time, during the Moon of Abundance feast, a special rite was held to appease the devil monster. The legend concludes with the warning that he who crosses the moon path in the center of the lake will feel a chill of fear in his heart. (Nelson, 1949) Despite the legend, no monsters have since emerged to devour the water skiers and fishermen who, today, find the seaside lake heavenly.





Early homesteaders and settlers built their cabins around the lake for a variety of both practical and aesthetic reasons. The most important reasons were that the lake provided a ready source of water and food, including fish and waterfowl. It was also a means of transportation to other areas around the lake that were not yet accessible by roads. The lake was a source of beauty and peace, just far enough away from coastal winds and waves to feel safe and settled.

At one time the lake had a cherished colony of swans. It is believed lakeside residents brought the original pair to the lake in the 1930s. These graceful white birds, which mate for life, were prolific. Soon many swans graced the lake, delighting everyone who witnessed their regal glide along the lakeshore. People watched their groups closely, celebrating the birth of hatchlings and mourning each death. Natural predators and thoughtless hunters diminished their numbers over the years and by the end of the 1960s they were gone.

Since the 1930s Devils Lake has been a source of recreational activities of all kinds. Vacation-bound visitors are welcome to share Devils Lake, especially since many of the residents first saw this area on vacations of their own. Fishing advice is freely given, and many visitors sit on the bank, fishing rod in hand, watching the activity on the lake. A rainbow trout becomes an added prize for a day of vacation.

Camping facilities are available right at the lake. Devils Lake State Park provides wooded campsites and modern accommodations, making it both picturesque and popular. Private trailer parks offer overnight accommodations and commercial complexes offer boat rentals and water toys.

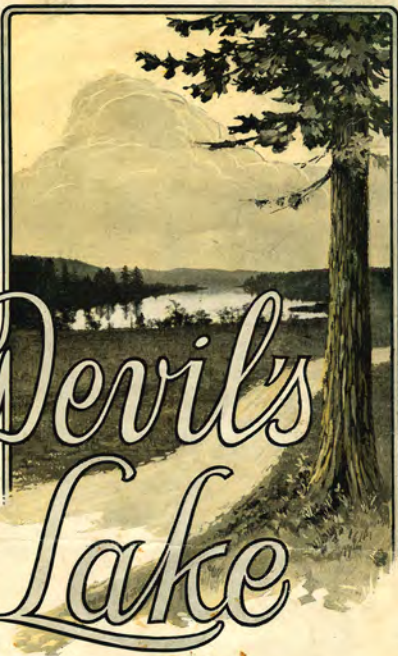
The best way to enjoy Devils Lake is from the lake itself. Sailboats and canoes have taken the place of swans, gliding serenely across the breeze blown water, while speedboats and jet skis zigzag energetically across the lake.

Sandy beaches at Sand Point Park on East Devils Lake Road and Regatta Park on West Devils Lake Road provide lake access for swimmers not lucky enough to live on the lake. Beaches are also utilized for picnic areas and launching small boats. Regatta Park also offers hiking trails and a playground for families to enjoy. Holmes Road Park, located on Holmes Road and West Devils Lake Road, provides a boat ramp, restrooms and fishing dock.

The lake is an ideal place to live in Lincoln City. It is close enough to town to be convenient, yet far enough away from the ocean to be sunny when the beach is overcast or foggy. A variety of architectural

styles are represented in the houses ringing Devils Lake. Elaborate modern houses are there as are modest, older cottages. Most householders are proud of the way their lakefront property appears and take pains to keep landscaping neat. Docks and decks spot the shores of Devils Lake and most houses have some sort of provision for boats.

The rich history of the lake and its surrounding area make it an historic resource for the community. Additional features, including environmental, recreational, residential and commercial make Devils Lake a cultural resource for Lincoln City now and in the future.



Devils Lake

OREGON'S NEW
VACATION
PLAYGROUND


*On the scenic
Roosevelt
Highway*

LAKE-OCEAN LAND CO.
OWNERS

1112 Porter Building, Portland, Oregon
Phone Broadway 8411


**Devil's Lake offers a
wealth of attraction**

*Ideal Summer Home
Sites*




There is a charm in the combination of placid lake, sea-shore and mountain that few sections in all America can offer. Think of a fresh-water lake twenty minutes walk from the ocean, and within a few minutes' ride from mountains and mountain streams. To complete all this, imagine a home, located on or near this beautiful lake, with ideal summer home surroundings, and cool, sparkling mountain water piped right to your property.

Fishing and hunting at their best




An angler's paradise in every sense of the word, where one can match his or her wits with those of fish such as only the coast streams and lakes can lay claim to. Nowhere can such variety of water or temperament of fish be found, and within such a short radius. Elsewhere in this folder you will find the names of the streams so close at hand. Hunting, too, is a sport no less attractive or varied than that of fishing. A brief paragraph on another page gives but an insight into the hunting advantages of the Devil's Lake country.

Yes, and a splendid Golf Course



The summer resort without its golf course falls far short of the recreational demands of today. Sometime in June, 1926, the first nine holes of the eighteen-hole Roosevelt Golf Course, right at Devil's Lake, will be opened. This will serve to round out the pleasures and activities of the home-owner in this delightful and sightly spot. A chart on inside page of this folder gives some idea of the layout and location of the course.

*Lake and Ocean
Bathing*



What a splendid combination! To be able to satisfy one's desire for a swim in fresh or salt water is indeed an advantage. Devil's Lake has a shore-line distinctly favorable to bathing, while the attractive ocean beach, so readily accessible to the Lake, is most inviting.



D RIVER

The D River is situated at the west side of Devils Lake at the point where it empties into the Pacific Ocean. Its location is at the center of Lincoln City, marking the city's north/south boundary. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the D River is 120 feet long, plus or minus five feet, making it the shortest river in the world. However, long before achieving this fame, the D River was known by various names, including "the Outlet", "the Channel to Devils Lake," "Devil's Creek" and "Delake Creek".

Before the coming of the white man, braves from the nearby Yaquina Indian tribe speared fish from the little river as an important part of their winter food supply. However they were not the only tribe to recognize the river's importance as a food source. Around 1853, members of the Rogue River Indians and the Yaquina Indians fought over fishing rights to the river. Stories tell us that foraging braves from a southern Oregon Rogue River tribe happened upon the D River during the spawning run. The Rogues waded in the shallow water of the river, clubbing salmon and throwing them on shore. Hearing the commotion, the Yaquinas rushed to the river, and seeing the southern tribe in one of their favorite fishing streams, they attacked.



Rogue River Indian, John Ponsee

A battle raged all night and many Indians of both tribes were killed. Some Yaquinas survived to stagger into the forest, while the Rogues stood their ground and won the right to share the D River's salmon. Descendants of these Rogue warriors were living in North Lincoln County when the first white settlers began arriving in 1895. When, in the early 1930's, excavation was started for the building of the Point of View Tavern, a great number of skeletons and souvenirs of the battle were uncovered, thus corroborating the story.

The D River remained one of the areas traditional salmon runs and continued to be a very popular fishing spot for fishermen. Each fall centuries-old instinct leads schools of salmon from the sea to a migratory run up the D River toward their spawning areas in streams tributary to Devils Lake. A 1938 newspaper account described "scores of spectators" lining the lake outlet to see the spectacular sight of literally thousands of salmon, steelhead and sea-run trout as they made their way up the river to spawn. At these times the fish would "pour in" to the river

in great numbers, so many they could be scooped up with a pitchfork. Fishermen, young and old would wait for this abundance of fish. A gaff-hook mounted on a short pole and a lantern to see the fish fins sticking out of the water provided them with all the equipment they needed to get from fifty to one hundred fish a night.

A contest to give the river an official name was held in 1940. The idea originated with the Delake Chamber of Commerce. Then president, Arnold H. Earnshaw, suggested that a contest be held to find a short name for the river, since it measured only 440 feet at low tide and 2 feet at high tide (the stated length of the river varies greatly according to when, where and by whom it was measured). The contest gained worldwide publicity with suggestions coming from as far away as Australia. Mrs. Johanna Beard of Albany submitted the winning name, "D", which has been officially recognized by the US Geographic Board of Names.



D River, 1941



Reinforced channel for D River

The diminutive river continued to be the center of recurring battles, both verbal and physical as well as against nature's forces. Factions disputing the "world's shortest" claim waged oral and written war long after the bloody man-to-man fight once waged over salmon rights. The Klamath County Chamber of Commerce quickly challenged the world's shortest river claim, relegating the D to the status of a mere babbling brook, rather than a river, and claiming the Lunk River, which flows 8,000 feet between Klamath Lake and Lake Ewauna, as the world's shortest. A short time later the Oregon State Highway Department announced official recognition of the claim and installed signs at each end of the river-spanning US 101 bridge with the wording: "D River. World's Shortest".

As Delake developed through the years, the D River became a natural recreational hub. It provided a freshwater swimming pool very near the ocean, complete with a beach just above the high-tide line where families could enjoy the water without fear of "sneaker" waves. Canoes and speedboats could be rented at Calkins Boat

Works to enjoy on the river and lake. Businesses that specialized in amusements and recreation like the Aquarium and Wonderland seemed to gravitate to the D River area of Delake, as did tourists.

The Delake Chamber of Commerce made improvements to the area where the river met the beach in 1940. Included in the improvements was a chalkboard installed at the nearby Point of View Tavern where daily tide tables were posted "for the convenience of the traveling public." That same year construction began on a 175-foot retaining seawall of timbers.

The river is not without its dangers. In addition to the battles people waged with each other, a perennial battle against the elements plagued property owners along the river. Drift logs and other debris, borne on high tides and heavy seas jammed the D River's outflow channel from Devils Lake to the ocean, threatening damage to the US 101 Bridge and causing flooding on roads and property adjacent to the lake.



D River Bridge damaged by storm

In September of 1953 the State of Oregon built 9-seven pile dolphins across the mouth of the D-River to prevent the entrance of driftwood, sand, gravel and debris from blocking its flow and raising the water level in Devils Lake. The dolphins were also meant to break up the force of storm waves, which had damaged the bridge and other structures in years past.

According to Robin Reed, a long time Delake resident, the north shore of the D River was once about 250 feet north of its present location. Reed said that the original shift happened in 1940 when an architect purchased the lots lying north of River Street (possibly because the architect reinforced his property along the river, but no specifics were given by Reed). However, other residents disagree with the reason for the shift. They say the river shifted regularly, both north and south, due to changes in weather that caused the river to damn up and overflow into new areas. The shifting of the river apparently ceased when river channels were constructed.

D River's rich history, distinction as the shortest river; and residential, commercial and recreational

assets, make it an important cultural resource for the city of Lincoln City.

D-RIVER WAYSIDE

The D River Wayside, located on Highway 101 where the D River empties into the Pacific Ocean, was the site of many historic Delake businesses, events and natural disasters. Today it is the focal point, or center of Lincoln City. It provides the city with a venue for kite festivals and celebrations of all kinds, and is an ideal place for visitors to park and view the ocean or take a walk along the beach.

The Wayside includes a generous parking area and a covered structure that serves travelers on the Central Oregon coast with 24-hour information on food, lodging, service stations, camping and recreational facilities. Restrooms are also available at the Wayside, as well as a public telephone.





DELAKE SCHOOL BUILDING

540 NE Highway 101

The first Delake School was built in 1925 on two acres of land donated by Henry Hostetler. At that time it consisted of two small wooden buildings located where the historic Delake School building is today. In those days students had to walk up to four miles to attend school at the schoolhouse nearest to them. The original Delake classrooms did not replace the one-room schoolhouses that dotted the area, but were in addition to rural schools and Taft Elementary School to the south. The two small classroom buildings were moved to Oceanlake when the new school building was constructed.

Construction of the present day Delake School building was begun in November 1927 at 540 North Coast Highway when Henry Hostetler recognized the need to construct an elementary school large enough for all the grade school students in the area to attend. The architect who designed the building was Mr. Charles B. Martin of Portland.

The school building was "completed" in 1929. By September 1930 it still had only two finished classrooms. It had no restrooms, just two wooden "privies" out back. The two classrooms housed four grades each. In July of 1931, work on the second unit of the Delake School was begun, to improve the building and add more classrooms.

After World War II, the school needed additional work, which prevented it from opening on September 10, 1945 along with other area schools. Opening was delayed until a sorely needed heating plant was installed, replacing the old wood-burning furnace. Work on the building included construction of a 45'x57' addition to the building, costing \$34,942.

According to this account by Grace Harbinski, the school was in dire need of these improvements: "An interesting sidelight about the schools when

we came down here, the conditions were hard then for the schools, too. The town was growing very, very fast, and there just wasn't facility enough. And when my youngsters went down to school, my daughter went to school down in the lower basement in the cafeteria.

"We had just been in the habit of shining shoes every week, making sure they were shined. We always shined them on Saturday. That's the day to shine them.

"My daughter said, 'I don't need to shine my shoes.'

"She says, 'I don't have to because there's so much water on the floor down there that we have to wear our overshoes all day long.' That was at Delake.

"And I remember the first time I went to her classroom to visit her, the classroom was so crowded! I don't know if her teacher was Mrs. or Miss Ferguson, but that seems that was her name. They didn't have enough chairs, and somebody had brought in three of these little vanity desks like you have in a bedroom. And they used these the whole year through. So the schooling was very serious, then. It just grew too fast with the town growing. And Delake was all eight grades." (Pioneer History of North Lincoln County, Volume 2, page 100)

In September of 1946, Harry Hostetler gave the school an additional five acres adjacent to the original tract of land he had donated for the school. The intent of his donation was to expand the existing school grounds and provide playground facilities. The five-acre tract was located directly behind the school building and extended eastward toward the lake. The inclusion of this land guaranteed the school adequate ground for expansion in later years, as well as solving the problem of additional playground space.

In 1957 more construction was done on the building. The architect was a Mr. F. M Stokes of Portland. While specific details can not be verified, it is believed the construction was primarily the addition of the multi-purpose gymnasium that included a stage for theatrical productions.



1969 DELAKE SCHOOL BUILDING DESCRIPTION: The "L" shaped wood frame school structure is a one story building built on a concrete slab. The exterior has brick facing and the interior walls are plaster. There is a partial daylight basement on the south end of building with crawl space over classrooms. The building is divided into a multi-purpose room or gymnasium (8,400 sq. ft.), classrooms (8,540 total sq. ft.), administrative area (216 square feet), kitchen and dining area, toilets, and boiler room. Stairs connect to central corridors.



THE SEVEN GABLES BUILDING

The Seven Gables Cottages were built in 1928 by Harry Mercier. Originally known as the Seven Gables and Old Indian Trail Cottages, they were sold in 1936 to a Captain Phillip Cramer and renamed the L'even Gables Cottages. This name did not stick however, presumably because additional cottages were never added. The name seems to have evolved over time as well as how the cottages were used. In 1946 the cottages were listed in the phone directory as the Seven Gables Deluxe Apartments, and in 1951 as the Seven Gables Motel. In 1969, the cottages were converted to retail shops. Today, the distinctive Seven Gables retail shops look very much the same as they did in the early years, except that the garages on the south side have been removed and a parking lot has replaced the grass and flowerbeds in front of the shops.



The unique building structure has retained its architectural integrity over the years, as have the interiors of the individual “cottages”. Its longevity and its recognition as a Lincoln City landmark make it a cultural resource.



Art classes at Lincoln County Art Center



Art Center on HWY 101, 2009

DELAKE COMMUNITY HOUSE AND LINCOLN COUNTY ART CENTER BUILDING

In 1928 construction of a Delake Chamber of Commerce building was begun at NE 6th Street and Coast Highway. The cost of the new building was \$5,000, a great deal of money for the time. It included a great stone fireplace stretched across one whole wall. The building, known as the Delake Community House, became the headquarters of the Delake Commercial Club, a group formed to promote Delake businesses. The Community House was used as its name suggests, by Delake residents who gathered there for community celebrations and meetings of all kinds.

The first meeting at the Delake Community House was held in March of 1930 to discuss organizing a North Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce. Once established, the Delake Chamber of Commerce held its meetings there throughout the 1930s.

On April 5, 1942 the Delake Community House became the home of the newly established *Lincoln County Art Center and Gallery by the Sea*. Maude Wanker and Ruth Grover, two nationally known local artists, conceived the idea for an art center with the goal of “promoting art appreciation in all its various forms.” Once Ms. Wanker acquired the former Delake Community House, she remodeled it with help from “energetic citizens in sympathy with the project” and

donations from local businesses. Wanker remarked that, “it was not long until the North Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, the Oceanlake Progressive Civic Club and the North Lincoln Lions club all became sold on the project and gave their backing.”

With the help of other local artists, Maude Wanker and Ruth Grover made the Center one of the most important art galleries on the Pacific Coast. The motto of the Lincoln County Art Center was, “To perpetuate peace, faith and good fellowship” throughout the community.

The Lincoln County Art Center later became the Lincoln City Artists’ Studio Association. Ms. Grover and Ms. Wanker gave art lessons to children and other aspiring artists at the Center as well as presenting art shows by prominent artists and students. In January 1943 a library was added to the Art Center and in 1960 an addition to the building was constructed.

Today, the building still stands, just behind the art gallery at 620 NE Highway 101. Its importance as a cultural resource stems from its history and longevity in the community. The building represents the beginning of the artist community that grew throughout what would become Lincoln City to become the strong and vital presence it is today.

DELAKE T-N-D FIRE DISTRICT NO. 2 BUILDING

Corner of SW 4th Street and SW Ebb Avenue

In October 1958, the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District began work on a new fire station in Delake located at the corner of First and Main streets, which is the corner of SW 4th Street and South Ebb today. The new station was meant to cut equipment running time to Delake fires by several minutes and thereby lower insurance rates. The fire station included a 10-inch water main pipe laid from Taft to Delake. The new station was completed and dedicated in January 1959.

Although the old Delake TND Fire Station has been used continuously for decades, it is nearing the end

of its life as a functioning fire station. A new building is currently being constructed to replace it. The building itself remains much the same as it was many years ago and while it is not what anyone would consider an "attraction" today, it represents the history of the volunteer fire fighters in Lincoln City. It is the history the building symbolizes that deserves recognition and honor in the Lincoln City community; and it is that history that makes the station an historical and cultural resource.

The building also houses one of the fire departments original fire trucks. With its glass walls and location near Highway 101, it would make an ideal volunteer fire fighter museum.





DELAKE BOWL

316 SE Highway 101

One of Delake's longest lasting businesses, Delake Bowl, opened its doors on Saturday afternoon, April 30, 1938 at 1 o'clock. Owners Mike and Ethel Parsyck invited area residents, who had long anticipated its completion, to join them in initiating the new alleys.

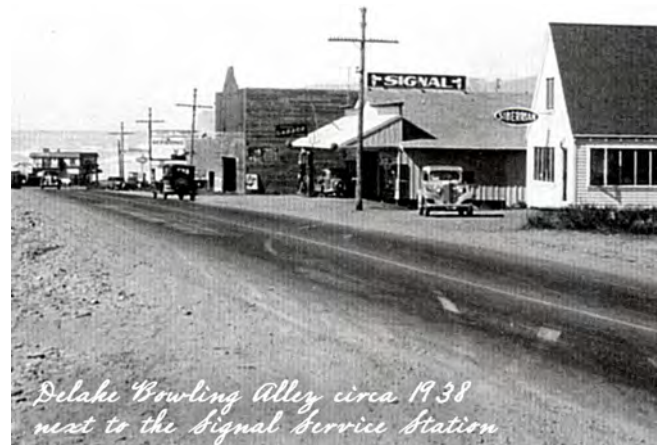
The new building, measuring 50 by 90 feet, included four alleys reported to be "the very best obtainable." Room for an additional three alleys, to be installed later, made it possible to host major Pacific Coast bowling league championship tournaments, as six alleys were the minimum required for tournaments.

The new bowling alley represented a substantial investment, \$18,000, an indication of the unbounded faith that Mr. and Mrs. Parsyck had in the future of Delake.

In 1951 Delake Bowl hosted its first All-Coast Handicap Bowling Tournament. The tournament took place from March 9th through May 27, 1951, and was easily one of the greatest promotions and tourist events ever to be undertaken in the area. The tournament attracted approximately 5,000 people to the northern portion of Lincoln County, bringing thousands of dollars to local businesses.

The tournament was made possible through the efforts of Mr. Toye Lindblad, owner of Delake Bowl. Mr. Lindblad garnered wide publicity throughout the western United States in numerous bowling publications, making the city of Delake known across the country.

The tournament was held for twelve successive weekends and was a huge success. Bowlers, many of them with their families and some with a gallery of



*Delake Bowling Alley circa 1938
next to the Signal Service Station*



Delake Bowl lanes 2009

admirers, stayed in the area for one, two or three days each, patronizing motels, restaurants, grocery stores, taverns, gas stations and every type of business.

Although the bowling alley has changed ownership many times over the past fifty plus years, the building and business have remained true to its beginnings. The building today still houses a bowling alley that is used and appreciated by residents and visitors alike.

The history of this building and business is long, but its longevity alone is not enough reason to consider it a cultural resource. It is its impact on the community, as the source of tournaments that attracted visitors by the thousands to Lincoln City, an accomplishment that few events were able to duplicate in the 1950s and 1960s, combined with its history and familiarity in the community, that make it a resource worth preserving.

BATEMAN FUNERAL HOME BUILDING

560 SW Fleet Avenue

Before it became a mortuary, part of the building that became the Bateman Funeral Home was a residence owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallock. In September of 1935, Mrs. Erma Delanoy established the North Lincoln Hospital in the house. The hospital had two wards, containing two and three

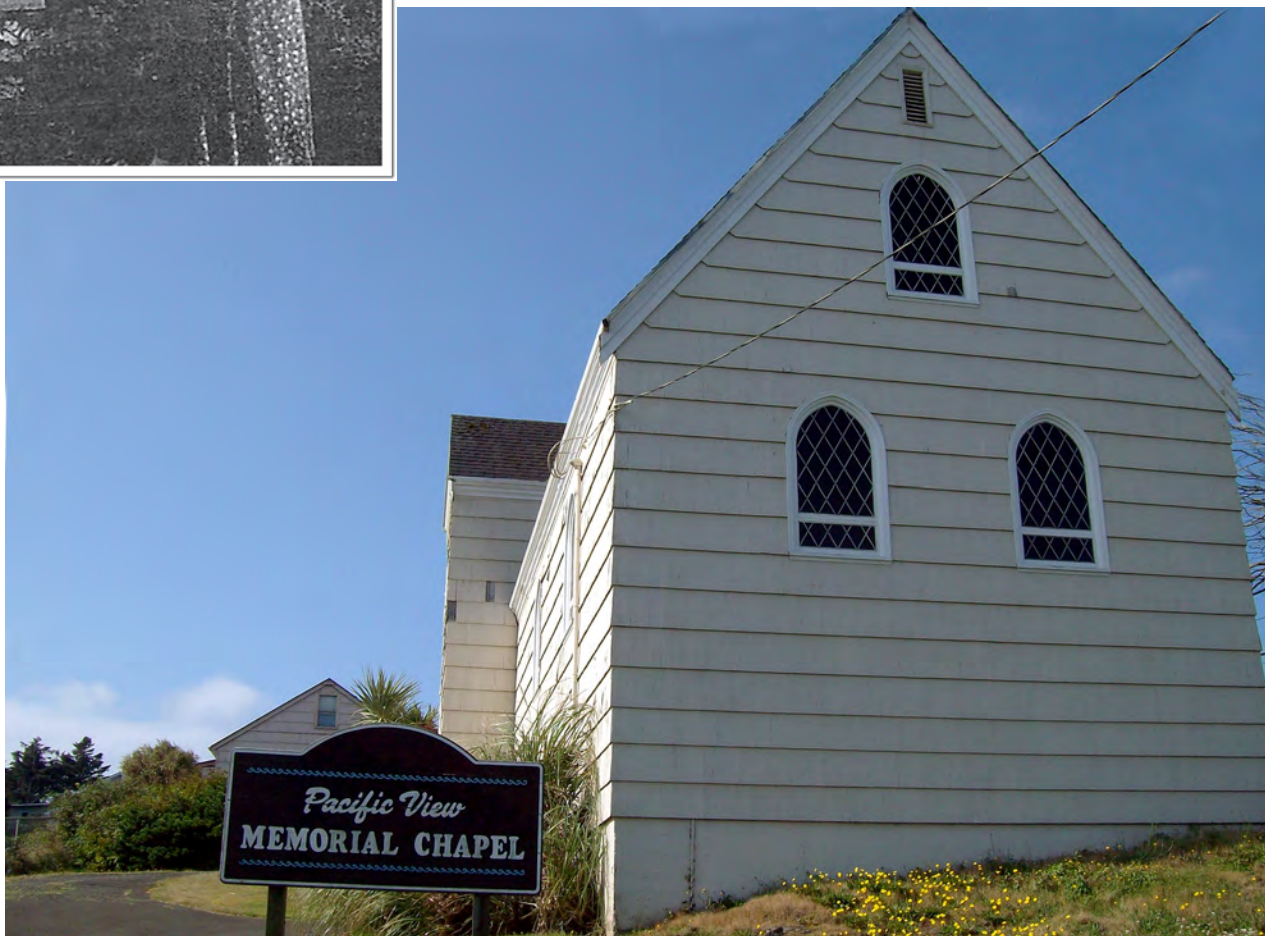
beds respectively, as well as two private rooms. The hospital moved after a couple of years to a new location.

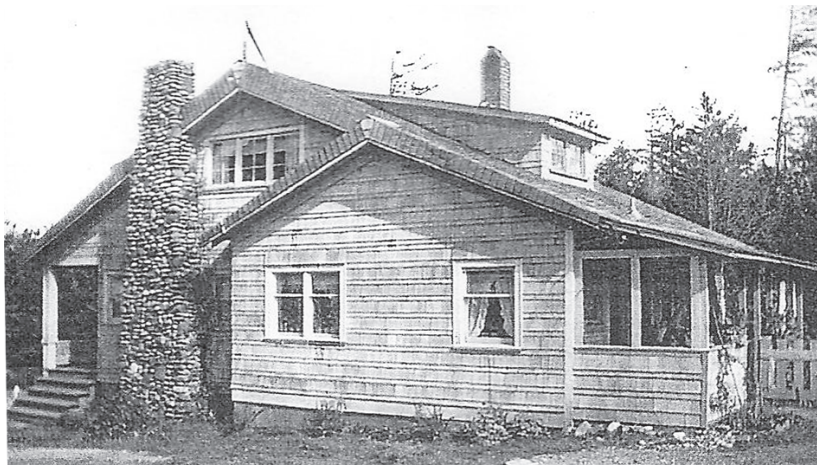
In 1938 Mr. Bateman bought the residence as well as a building lot from the Hallocks. The property, bounded by Thorpe Avenue and the Coast Highway, was purchased for the purpose of building a mortuary chapel. Mr. Bateman had the distinction of being Lincoln County's pioneer mortician, and at the time had been in business in the county for 22 years. Mr. Bateman, well known for his fair dealings, was heartily welcomed to north Lincoln County. The chapel had a seating capacity for 150 people and represented an investment of several thousands of



Left: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallock outside of their residence that was sold to Mr. Bateman

Below: Pacific View Memorial Chapel 2009





Home converted to mortuary building



Bateman Mortuary under construction



Pacific View Mortuary, 1998

dollars. Although Mr. Bateman eventually sold the building, it remained a mortuary business.

In October 1984, the property was the scene of a community tragedy. Police discovered the unburied remains of sixteen people in the garage adjoining what was then the Omsberg Pacific Mortuary. Dale Omsberg, owner and mortician in charge of burial was subsequently charged with 29 counts, ranging from first degree theft to abuse of a corpse. Surprisingly, Mr. Omsberg had some defenders in the community who said he did not perform these crimes from greed, but because he ran his business poorly and had many debts owed to him for his services. The gruesome case brought heartbreak, disbelief and mistrust to the community for many months following the discovery. Its nationwide notoriety only ended when Mr. Omsberg was convicted of misdemeanor charges resulting from a plea bargain in which he pledged to cooperate with the police in locating missing bodies.

Despite this unfortunate occurrence, the mortuary business continued in the same building under new ownership. Today it is the home of the Pacific View Memorial Chapel Gardens and Crematorium. The building has had some additions and reconstruction but retains much of its architectural integrity and looks remarkably as it did in the 1940s.



CANYON DRIVE ROAD, PARK AND BEACH ACCESS

SW 11th and Coast Ave

One of the oldest built roads in Lincoln City is Canyon Drive, now SW 11th Street. This road was originally a wagon road that extended from Coast Highway (Highway 101) where it meets East Devils Lake Road down 14th street to Canyon Drive (SW 11th Street).

The point where the road meets the ocean is one of the few places in the immediate area that allows access to the beach. In the early years of settlement, it was access for people on foot, on horseback or for horse drawn wagons. Even cows were taken down this route from south Delake to



Canyon Drive Park

get salt from the seawater.

Mail was delivered right on the beach:

“They built a road from our place down to the beach. It just about follows South Fourteenth Street, now, except down at the end, it turns into Canyon Drive. We got our mail on the beach there. Anybody who went down would bring all the mail. If we went down, we’d bring it as far as our place and others would get it there.” (Salazar, 2002)



Left: Canyon Drive beach access

Below: Canyon Drive Apartments next to beach access on Canyon Drive



The place where the road meets the beach was also the site of some unusual community sharing:

“That road is the original road that used to be a wagon road there and went right down to Canyon Drive. Down below, where the old Canyon Drive Apartments were, was a huge jawbone, everybody got some of the fat-blubber off that whale and made oil for the shoes. It was great stuff for the shoes - for all that mud.” (Salazar 1986)

The most well known and well-remembered apartments in Delake were located at this site, the Canyon Drive Apartments. Built in 1937, the apartments were the epitome of luxury, including every modern convenience and appliance, as well as beautiful fireplaces and an incomparable ocean view. Seen from the beach, the apartments presented a picturesque façade, with a gazebo for outdoors viewing of the ocean waves and beach. The Canyon Drive Apartments remained a Delake landmark until late in the 1990s, when new residences replaced them.

In February 1961 the Delake City Council set aside \$1,000 for development of a park at the foot of Canyon Drive. Mayor Fagaly and Councilwoman Marie Marshall announced they would reactivate the city planning commission and, with their aid, spend the \$1,000 budgeted for parks on development of the city and county land at the foot of Canyon Drive. The park plan included improvement of the beach access there. (North Lincoln NewsGuard, February 9, 1961)

Today, facilities at the park include restrooms, a sitting bench, picnic area and easy beach access. These facilities, together with the history of the road and beach access location make the park a cultural resource.

SIBERRIAN SHOP BUILDING

404 SE Highway 101

The Siberrian Shop was one of Delake's most unusual and innovative businesses. In June of 1936 the Siberrian Shop started serving customers a novel but delicious confection known as Siberrian ice cream, unknown at the time. It was an invention of Mr. Si Berry, who had opened a similar business in Portland. According to his daughter:

"In 1932, February, he opened his first store on 10th and Washington Streets in Portland. It was an eleven-stool, fast food, sandwich shop. Eventually, people got the idea they would like one, and he branched out. They were owned individually, but we franchised them. And I say that Dad was the originator of franchising. He designed the name. The name is from his OWN- Si Berry with two r's, and many people confuse it, thinking it's misspelled, but it's because of the two r's.

He designed the dishes. He designed everything that had to do with the stores and the product everybody enjoyed and seemed to be very successful.

We had a black and white checker pattern on all the dishes, the cups, the saucers, and the Siberrian logo. The little black footed ice cream dishes were manufactured especially for Dad." (Salazar 2002)

Mr. and Mrs. K.L. Benefiel were the owners of the shop in Delake. The Siberrian Cafe served lunches, sandwiches, hot and cold drinks and other confections. Located right next to the Delake Bowl, it was a favorite spot to go for a piece of pie or an ice cream after an evening of bowling or a baseball game.

The building is occupied today by a psychic reader. Although its appearance is somewhat run down, it still retains much of its original architecture, and is a recognizable Lincoln City structure.



K. L. Benefiel serving soft ice cream at the Siberrian Cafe



Siberrian Cafe 1940



Siberrian building, now home of Psychic Reader 2009



D RIVER OPEN SPACE AND LINCOLN CITY PARK

Highway 101 and NE 1st Street

Lincoln City Park and Open Space at the D River is an historic site. Not only was it the site of an Indian battle over fishing rights, it is the former location of many early recreational businesses, including the Anchorage and Caulkins Boat Works. Many of these early businesses were lost due to natural disasters such as the tsunami of 1964. Consequently, they were never replaced. However, the site still provides a location to enjoy both the D River and the beach.

Even before the land became a Lincoln City park, the site was considered ideal for a park. In November of 1954 an offer from Henry Hostetler to

donate this parcel of land was accepted by the Delake City Council. Enough land was donated to make possible a picnic ground and ball field or to build a treatment plant for sewage disposal. In recognition of the public spirit shown by this offer, the Council voted unanimously to call the area Hostetler Park. Unfortunately, that name is no longer used or remembered.

The park today is known only as the Lincoln City Park at D River. Although it may be underutilized because it is somewhat hidden, it is still used for picnicking, boating, swimming and enjoying the beautiful view.

D RIVER STATE RECREATION SITE

Situated just behind the Lincoln City Park at the D River is another out of the way, and somewhat hidden State Recreation Area. This area also has an interesting history.

In September of 1940 the Delake Chamber of Commerce urged the state to purchase the land for a park. At that time Robin Reed owned the property, but at one time the property could have been procured by the state from Mr. and Mrs. H.A. Hostetler at a very low figure. Mr. Hostetler had urged the state to preserve the area for the public as a state park, offering to donate his share of the land. This offer had been repeatedly turned down, finally resulting in the sale of the property to Mr. Reed.

Today, the State Recreation site includes activities and conveniences such as fishing, nature walks with interpretive ecological signage, picnicking, restrooms and wi-fi access all within easy reach of the beach and Highway 101. There is no fee to use this site. Because this land has a known history in the area, and because it continues to have recreational and educational attributes, it is a cultural asset to the residents of Lincoln City.



APPENDIX A

STREET NAME CHANGES AFTER LINCOLN CITY CONSOLIDATION

Lake Blvd	-	22 nd
Columbus	-	21 st
Hoyt	-	20 th St.
Lincoln	-	19 th
Sunset	-	8 th
Broadway	-	17 th
Summit	-	16 th
Raymond	-	15 th
OceanLake	-	14 th
Williams	-	13 th
Christie	-	12 th
August	-	11 th
Brookside	-	10 th
Pacific View	-	Harbor Ave.
Rhododendron	-	Inlet Ave.
Coast	-	Jetty Ave.
Roosevelt	-	Keel Ave.
Hall	-	Lee Ave.
Rex	-	Mast Ave.
Darrell or Port	-	Neptune Ave.
Knob View	-	Oar Ave.
Lakeside	-	Port Ave.

Anchor Ave. is only in Taft Heights and Nelscott

Beach and Coast Aves start in Taft

Dune is in Nelscott

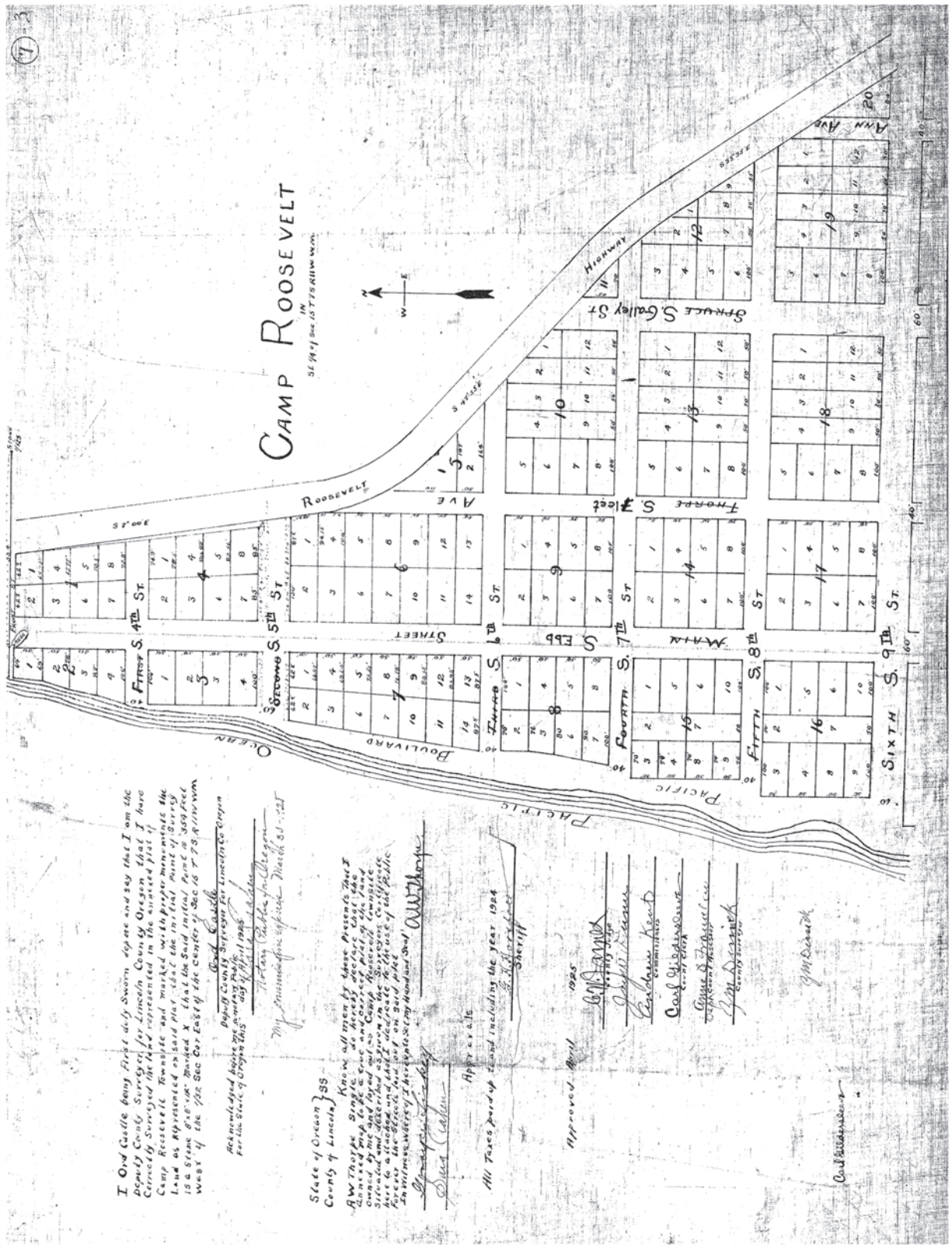
Ebb and Fleet and Galley Aves start in Delake and go south

Quay-Reef-Surf-Trade-Union-Water and Yacht have been added

NE Holmes Rd is the same as NW 30th

APPENDIX B

Maps



I Ord (title being first duly sworn) do hereby certify that I am the Deputy County Surveyor for Lincoln County Oregon that I have correctly surveyed the plat represented in the annexed plat of Camp Roosevelt Township and marked with proper monuments the land as represented on said plat that the initial point of survey is a Stone 8" x 10" marked X that the said initial point is 500 feet West 1/4 the 1/2 Sec 20 East of the Center of Sec 16 T 28 N R 10 W

God Caldwell
Deputy County Surveyor for Lincoln County Oregon
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July 1925
My Commission expires March 31 1927

State of Oregon }
County of Lincoln } SS

A W Troop Single known all things these presents that I annexed map to be a true and correct plat of this land surveyed and marked as Camp Roosevelt Township and marked with proper monuments the land as represented on said plat that the initial point of survey is a Stone 8" x 10" marked X that the said initial point is 500 feet West 1/4 the 1/2 Sec 20 East of the Center of Sec 16 T 28 N R 10 W

Approved April 1925
G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

All Taxes paid up to date including the year 1924
S. W. H. H. H. H.
Sheriff

Approved April 1925
G. M. Bennett
County Clerk
Carl G. H. H. H.
Commissioner
G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

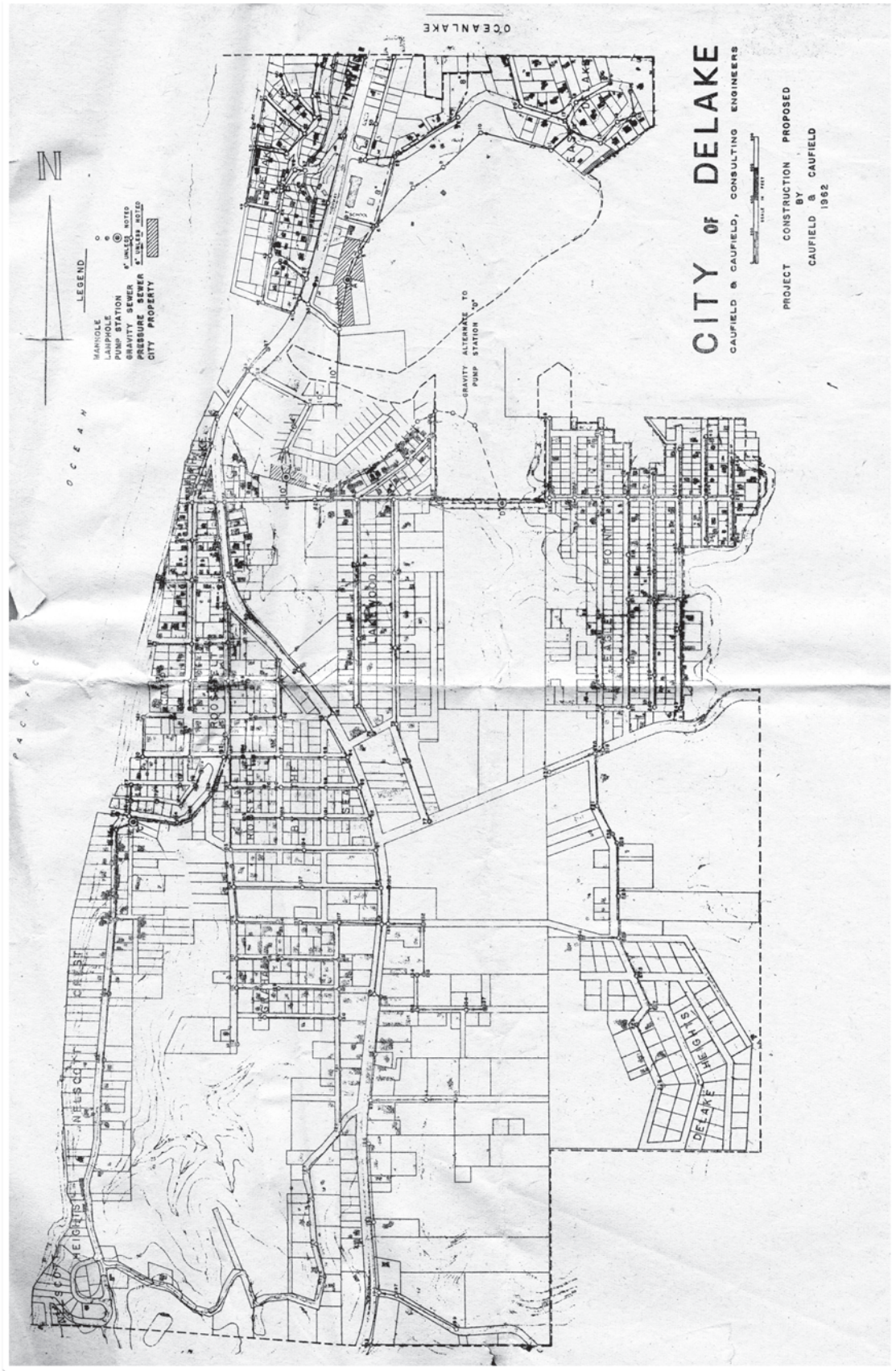
G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

G. M. Bennett
County Clerk

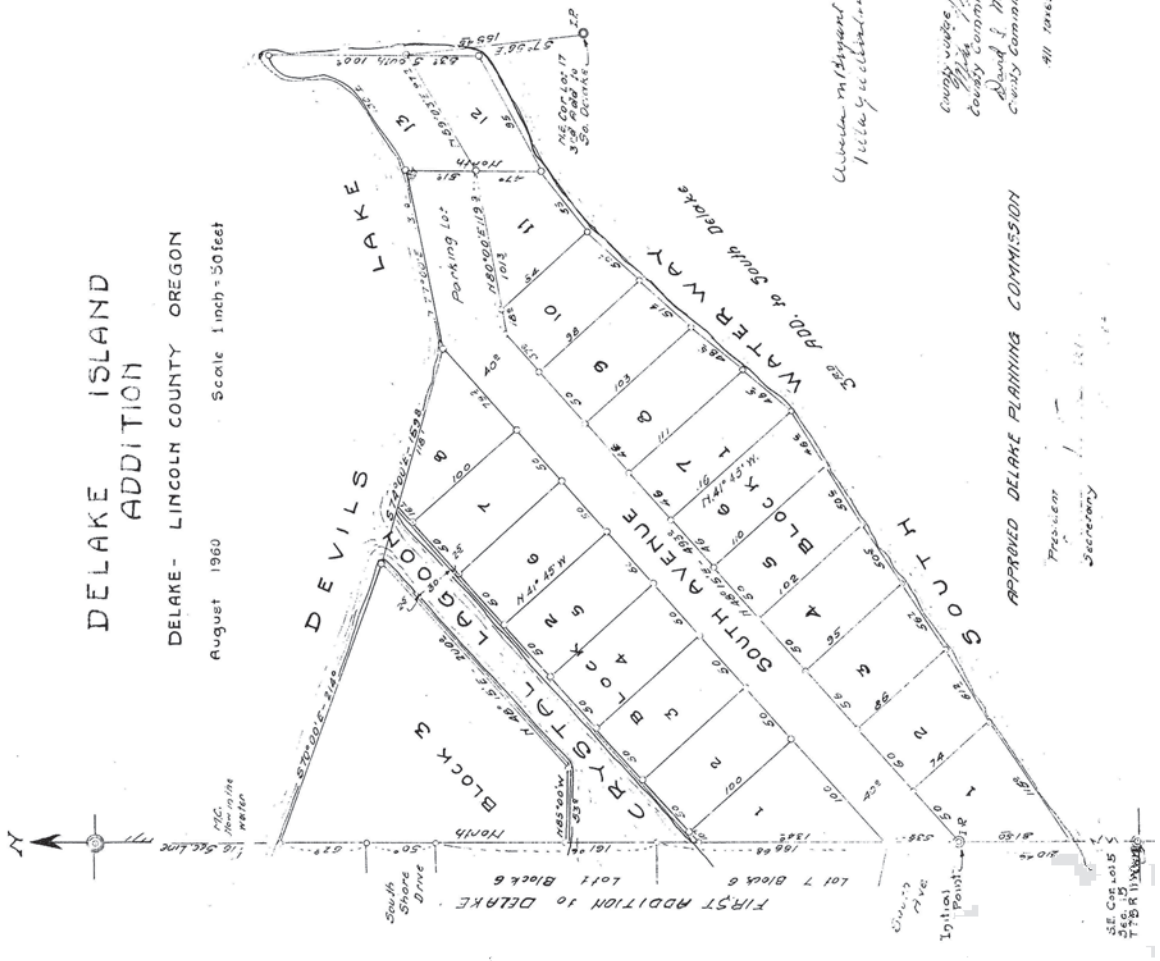
G. M. Bennett
County Clerk



DELAKE ISLAND ADDITION

DELAKE - LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON

August 1960 Scale 1 inch = 50 feet



Know All Men By These Presents: that Marvin C. and Lucile C. Lewis husband and wife do hereby make establish and declare the annexed map of DELAKE ISLAND ADDITION as described in the accompanying engineers certificate to be a true and correct plat hereof. All lots being of the dimensions shown and all streets of the widths therein set forth, and said Marvin C. and Lucile C. Lewis do hereby dedicate to the use of the public as public ways forever all streets shown on said plat.

In witness whereof Marvin C. and Lucile C. Lewis herunto set their hands and seals this 11 day of August 1960.

Marvin C. Lewis
Lucile C. Lewis

State of Oregon) ss.
County of Lincoln)
Be it remembered that this 11 day of August 1960 before me the undersigned Notary Public in the said State and County personally appeared Marvin C. and Lucile C. Lewis known to me to be the identical persons described in said certificate and in the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the said instrument of their free and voluntary act and deed for the use of the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last written above.
Notary Public for Oregon

Engineers Certificate

I, *John A. ...*, Engineer duly sworn, do hereby certify that the attached plat is a correct survey made under my direction of DELAKE ISLAND ADDITION and that all streets and blocks are marked with appropriate monuments. The Initial Point of this survey is an iron pipe marking the intersection of the Southwest of South Avenue and the West of Delake with the 1/2 Section line. The East Side of South Avenue is 75.00' W. of the 1/2 Section line. The West Side of South Avenue is 75.00' E. of the 1/2 Section line. The North Side of South Avenue is 75.00' N. of the 1/2 Section line. The South Side of South Avenue is 75.00' S. of the 1/2 Section line. The East Side of South Avenue is 75.00' E. of the 1/2 Section line. The West Side of South Avenue is 75.00' W. of the 1/2 Section line. The North Side of South Avenue is 75.00' N. of the 1/2 Section line. The South Side of South Avenue is 75.00' S. of the 1/2 Section line.

Approved: *John A. ...*
Notary Public for Oregon

APPROVED
County Clerk
County Commissioner
County Surveyor

APPROVED DELAKE PLANNING COMMISSION
President
Secretary

66

EAST DE LAKE

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEYOR

STATE OF OREGON } S.S.
 COUNTY OF LINCOLN }
 SURVEYED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Z.M. DERRICK
 COUNTY SURVEYOR.
 I, ORD CASTLE, DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR FOR
 LINCOLN COUNTY, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN,
 DEPOSE AND SAY THAT I AM THE DEPUTY
 COUNTY SURVEYOR FOR LINCOLN COUNTY,
 THAT I HAVE CORRECTLY SURVEYED THE LAND
 REPRESENTED IN ANNEXED PLAT OF EAST DE
 LAKE, AND MARKED WITH PROPER MONUMENTS
 THE LAND AS REPRESENTED ON SAID PLAT SAID
 LAND BEING IN LOT 4 OF SECTION 14 AND LOT 1 OF
 SECTION 15, T.7S., R.11W., M.M., THAT THE INITIAL POINT
 OF SURVEY IS THE S.E. CORNER OF LOT 4 OF SECTION
 14, T.7S., R.11W., M.M.

Ord Castle
 DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME THIS 6TH DAY OF
 JUNE, 1939.

Ed. J. Hall
 NOTARY PUBLIC OF OREGON
 My Commission expires Dec. 1, 1941.

APPROVED:

J. E. Wilkes
 COUNTY JUDGE
E. S. Collins

J. C. Bascher
 COMMISSIONER
Carl Hildersleben
 COUNTY CLERK

Wm. J. West
 COUNTY ASSESSOR
J. M. Deane
 COUNTY SURVEYOR

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, H.A. HOSTETLER AND WIFE, BEING THE OWNERS OF THE LAND DESCRIBED IN THE SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE HEREON MADE AND DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF SAME IN LOTS AND BLOCKS HAVE CAUSED THE SAID LAND AS EAST DE LAKE, WE HEREBY DEDICATE TO THE PUBLIC USE FOREVER THE STREETS LAID OUT ON SAID LAND AS SHOWN BY THE PLAT HEREON. WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS LEVIED AGAINST SAID LAND HAVE BEEN PAID IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE HAVE SET OUR HANDS AND SEAL THIS 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1939.

DONE IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. A. Hostetler
Clara S. Hostetler
 My Commission expires Oct. 13 - 1941

STATE OF OREGON } S.S.
 COUNTY OF LINCOLN }

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ON THIS 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1939, BEFORE ME, THE UNDERSIGNED, A NOTARY PUBLIC FOR SAID COUNTY AND STATE, PERSONALLY APPEARED THE WITHIN NAMED HOSTETLER AND WIFE TO ME KNOWN TO BE IDENTICAL PERSON DESCRIBED IN AND WHO EXECUTED THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT, AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT THEY EXECUTED THE SAID INSTRUMENT AS THEIR FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT, AND DEED FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN SET FORTH, IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND AFFIXED MY OFFICIAL SEAL THIS 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1939.

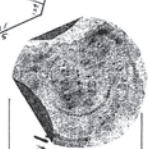
Charles W. Nelson
 NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON
 My Commission expires Oct. 13 - 1941

ALL TAXES PAID UP TO AND INCLUDING THE YEAR 1938.

Geo. C. Robinson
 SHERIFF



FILED
 JUN 6 - 1939
 Carl Hildersleben
 County Clerk



8-17

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that H.A. Hostetler does hereby make, establish and declare the annexed map a true and correct map and plat of the FIRST ADDITION TO DE LAKE as described in the accompanying surveyors affidavit all lots being the dimensions shown on said map and all streets of the widths as set forth and said H.A. Hostetler does hereby dedicate to the use of the public forever, all streets and waterways as shown on said map

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said H.A. Hostetler has hereunto set his hand and seal this 21st day of May 1946

Witnessed by Edgar Foster
Edgar Foster

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oregon) County of Lincoln) Be it remembered that on this 21 day of May 1946 before me the undersigned Notary Public in and for said State and County personally appeared H.A. Hostetler personally known by me to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the said instrument as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written
Notary Public for Oregon
Anna Powell
My commission expires 08-8-1949

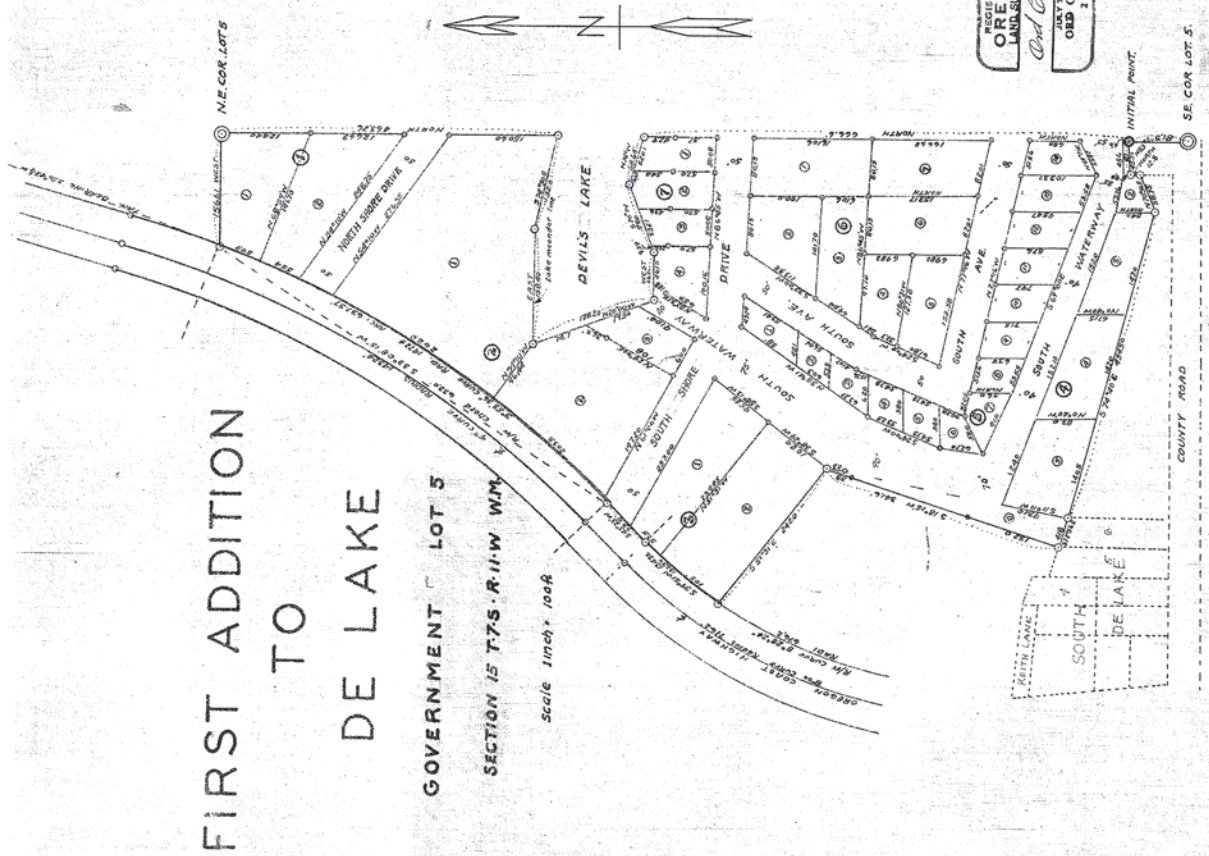
AFFIDAVIT OF SURVEYOR

State of Oregon) County of Lincoln) I, Ord Castle being first duly sworn depose and say that I have correctly surveyed and marked with appropriate monuments the land represented on the annexed map of the FIRST ADDITION TO DE LAKE that as the initial point of said survey I used a 2" IRON PIPE 36" long driven 6" below the surface, said initial point being 713 feet North of the SE Corner of Government Lot 5 in Section 15 T-7-S-R-11-W. W.M. The property platted is described as follows - Beginning at the initial point thence North 66.6 feet, thence around the meandered shore of Devils Lake N74°00' 00" E 572.00 ft, thence West 640.00 ft, thence N20°00' 00" E 178.2 ft, thence East 158.4 ft, thence S24°00' 00" E 132.0 ft, to the East line of said lot 5, thence North 44.32 ft to the North East Corner of said Gov. Lot 5, thence West 156.61 ft to the East Boundary of the Oregon Coast Highway, thence along the said Highway East Boundary 637.57 ft on a 142.4' radius curve from a chord bearing S35°08' 15" W (chord length 632.00 ft) thence S45°33' 15" W 239 ft along said boundary, thence S35°08' 15" W (chord length 539.51 ft) 194.32 ft, thence S74°00' 00" E 242.00 ft, thence S72°00' 00" E 218.8 ft, thence S 74°00' 00" E 434.5 ft, thence N72°00' 00" E 58.23 ft, thence North 128 ft, thence N63°00' 00" E 457.4 ft to the beginning of the initial point.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, 1946 Notary Public for Oregon My commission expires Feb. 8th 1949

COURT CERTIFICATE

Examined and approved of TOLEDO LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON
County Clerk F. E. Bell County Judge
County Assessor E. J. Collins County Commissioner
County Engineer J. B. Powell County Commissioner
All taxes from 1945 to 1946 paid in full to Anna Powell Sheriff



8-25

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS That H.A. HOSTETLER an unmarried man does hereby make, establish and declare the annexed map a true and correct map and part of the FIRST ADDITION TO EAST DE LAKE as described in the accompanying Surveyors Affidavit all lots being the dimensions shown on said map and all streets of the widths as set forth and said H.A. HOSTETLER an unmarried man does hereby dedicate to the use of the public as publicways forever all streets as shown on said map IN WITNESS WHEREOF said H.A. HOSTETLER an unmarried man has hereunto set his hand and seal this 16th day of July 1946

Witnessed by *Pelle Gledhill*
Sharon Powell

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oregon) ss
County of Lincoln)

Be it remembered that on this 16th day of July 1946 before me the undersigned Notary Public in and for said State and County personally appeared H.A. HOSTETLER an unmarried man personally known by me to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the said instrument as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written

Sharon Powell
Notary Public for Oregon
My commission expires Jan. 14th 1949

AFFIDAVIT OF SURVEYOR

State of Oregon
County of Lincoln

I G.A. Dwyer being first duly sworn depose and say that I have correctly surveyed and marked with appropriate monuments the land represented on the annexed map of THE FIRST ADDITION TO EAST DE LAKE that as the initial point of said survey I used a 1 1/2" iron pipe 36" long driven 6" below the surface; said initial point being the South East Corner of Lot 1 Block 1 of East De Lake on the Government Meander Line of Devil's Lake. The property platted is described as follows: Beginning at the initial point, thence S 20° 00' W, 200 ft along the said Meander Line of Devil's Lake, thence S 20° 00' W, 900 ft along said meander line, thence SOUTH, 23.23 ft along said meander line of said Lake, thence N 48° 18' W, 57.5 ft, thence N 47° 55' W, 238.9 ft, thence N 72° 00' W, 750 ft to the S.E. corner of Lot 1, Block 4 of East De Lake, thence N 19° 40' E, 1715 ft along the said Lot 1 Block 4 of East De Lake, thence S 70° 20' E, 828.0 ft, thence S 26° 38' E, 1423.1 ft, thence S 24° 03' E, 84.5 ft thence around a 20 ft radius curve at 4517' with a long chord bearing S 07° 12' E, 34.6 ft, thence S 78° 05' E, 439.4 ft to the SW corner of said Lot 1, said Block 4 of East De Lake, thence S 55° 30' E, 246 ft along said Lot 1 to the beginning of said Meander Line, thence S 20° 00' W, 900 ft along said Meander Line to the initial point. My commission expires June 30 = 1946

COURT CERTIFICATE

Examined and approved at TOLEDO LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON

F. H. Kelly County Judge
J. E. Reley County Commissioner
W. H. Ashburn County Assessor
R. E. Collier County Clerk

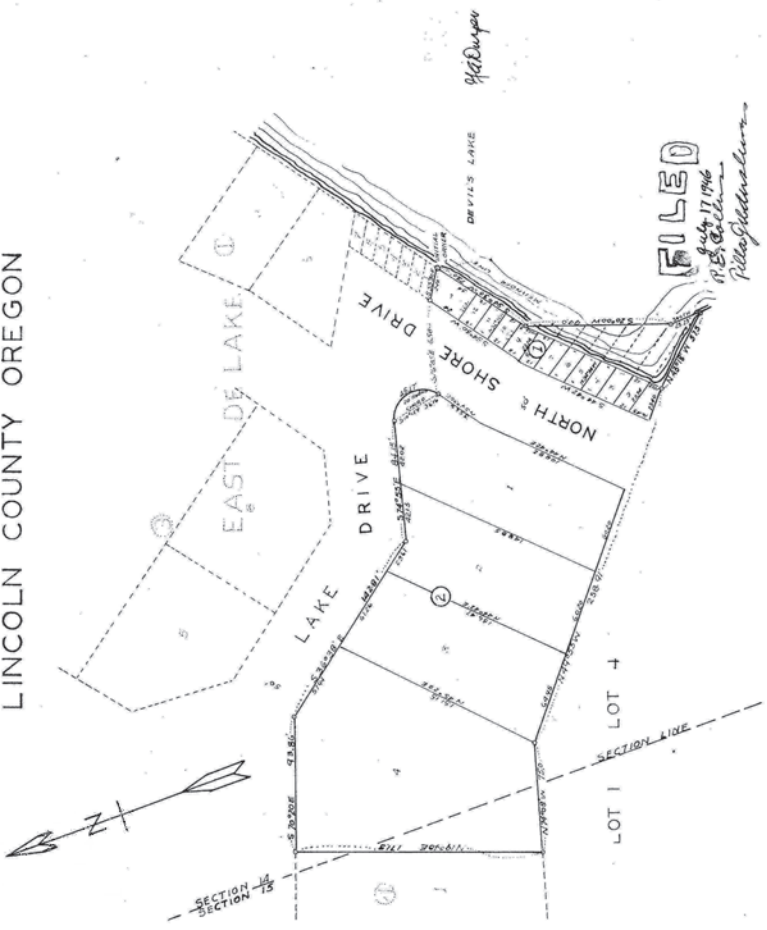
All taxes from _____ to July 1, 1946 paid
County of _____ Sheriff

FIRST ADDITION TO EAST DE LAKE

LOT 1-SECTION-15-LOT 4-SECTION-14-T-7-S-R-II-W-M

SCALE 1 INCH = 50 FEET

LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON



SECOND ADDITION TO SOUTH DE LAKE

SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

Working under the direction of Thomas A. Rice, I, M.L. Henshaw, first being duly sworn, depose and say that I have correctly surveyed the land represented in the annexed plat of the Second Addition to South De Lake, and marked with the proper monuments the point of beginning and the corners of the several lots and sections shown thereon, and that the same are in accordance with the original plat and map and is being also the Southwest corner of Government Lot 9 and the Southeast corner of Government Lot 8 in section 15 and being also a first East of the 1/2 corner East of the center of said section 15 Township 7-South, Range 11 West, Willamette Meridian.

Acknowledged before me a Notary Public for the State of Oregon this 16th day of May 1920 My Commission Expires

DEDICATION

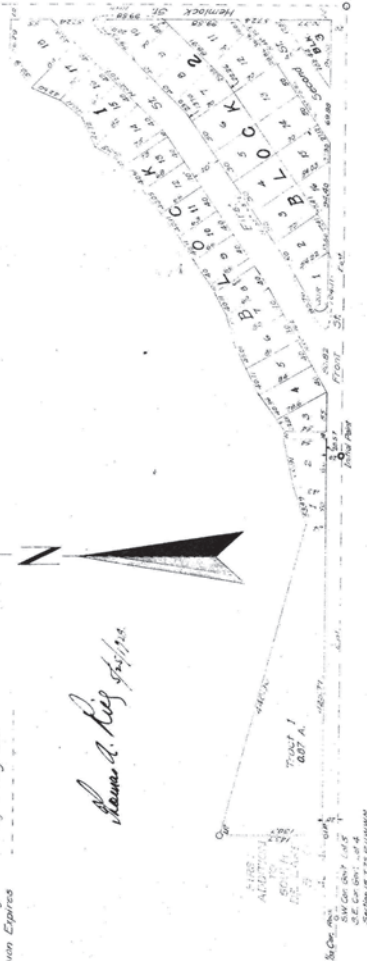
State of Oregon } ss.
County of Lincoln } ss.
We, L.L. Henshaw, Notary Public, do hereby declare the annexed map to be a true and correct plat of the land owned by us and laid out as the Second Addition to South De Lake situated and described as follows: and we dedicate to the use of the public, the several lots and sections therein shown on this plat.

In Witness Whereof we hereby set our hand and seal this 16th day of May 1920
L.L. Henshaw
Notary Public

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oregon } ss.
County of Lincoln } ss.
I, J. H. Powell, do hereby acknowledge that on this 6th day of June 1920 before me the undersigned Notary Public in and for said County and State personally appeared the within named individuals and were known to me to be the identical persons described in, and were satisfied with the contents of, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily. I have furnished set my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

Notary Public for the State of Oregon
My Commission Expires July 15, 1921
J. H. Powell
County Assessor
Filed June 6-7 1920
Clay County



Thomas A. Rice
Notary Public

SOUTH DE LAKE TOWNSITE

I Ord Castle being first duly sworn deposes and say that I am the deputy County Surveyor for Lincoln County Oregon, that I have correctly surveyed the land represented in the annexed plat of South De Lake Township and marked with survey corner nails. The center of Section 15 Township 7 South Range 11 West W.M. is at the center of the intersection of the center lines of the streets shown on this plat.

I, Ord Castle, County Surveyor for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that the above plat is a true and correct copy of the original filed in my office on this 4th day of December 1925.

My commission expires Aug 28, 1927. Deputy County Surveyor for Lincoln County Oregon.

State of Oregon }
County of Lincoln } 35

A now claimer by these presents that we Clara E. & H.A. Hostetler having paid our taxes on the above described land situated and described as given in the surveys on this plat. In witness whereof we have set our hand & seal.

Clara E. Hostetler
H.A. Hostetler

Subscribed before me this 4th day of Dec. 1925

APPROVALS

All taxes paid up to and for the year 1924

J. B. McCuskey
County Auditor

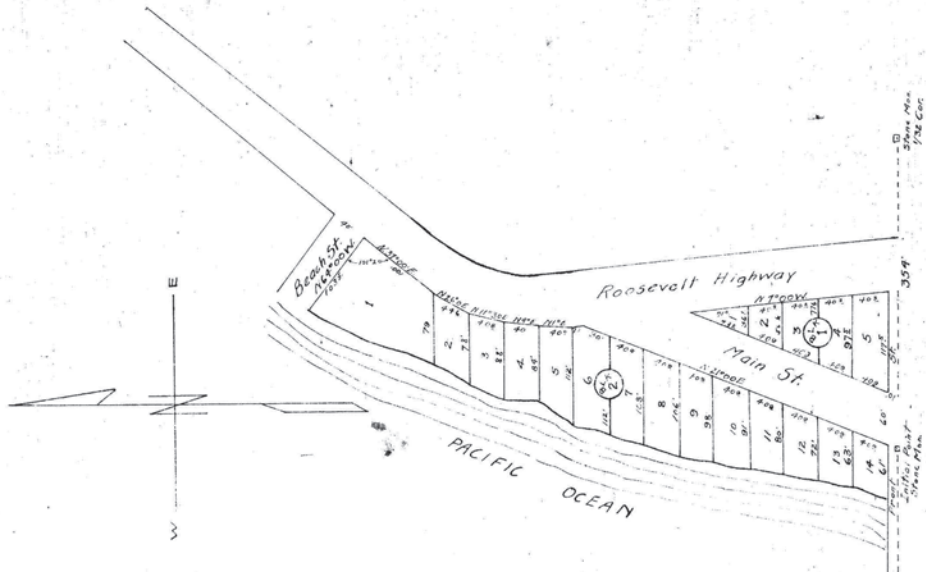
My commission expires Aug 28, 1927

R. N. Norvell
Sheriff

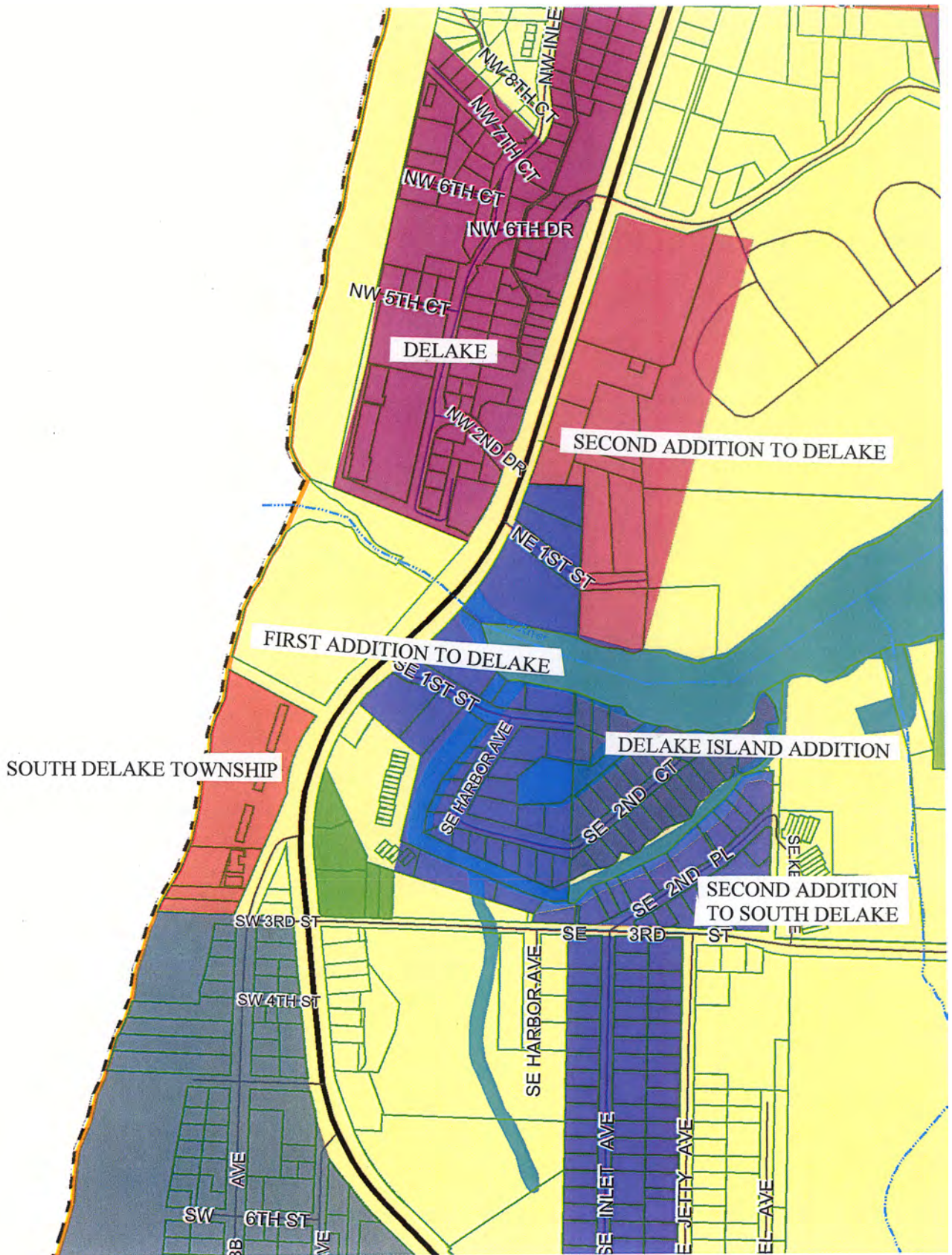
Approved, December 4th 1925

W. D. Damm County Commissioner
W. D. Damm County Commissioner
W. D. Damm County Commissioner
W. D. Damm County Commissioner
W. D. Damm County Commissioner

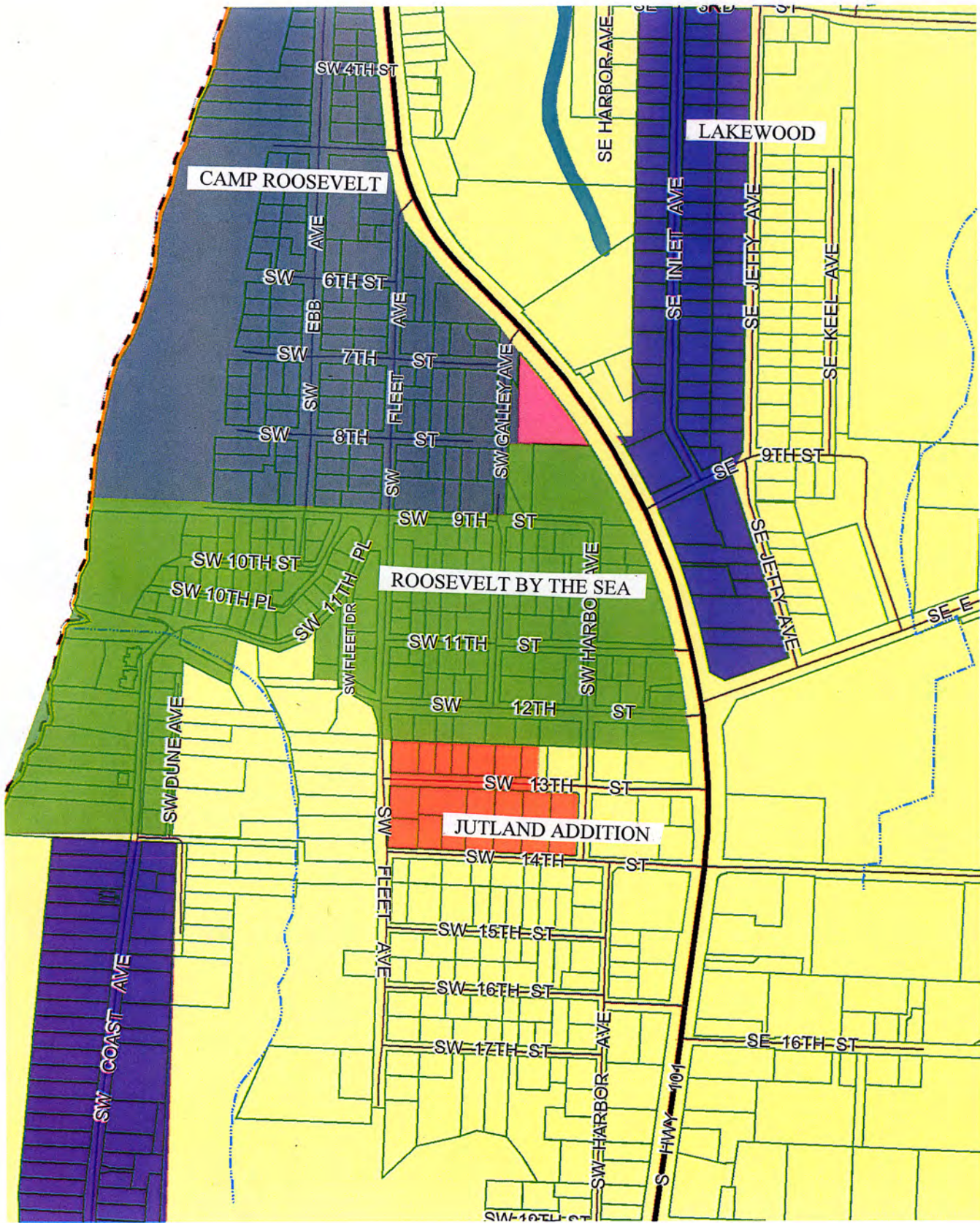
FILED
DEC 4 1925
County Clerk



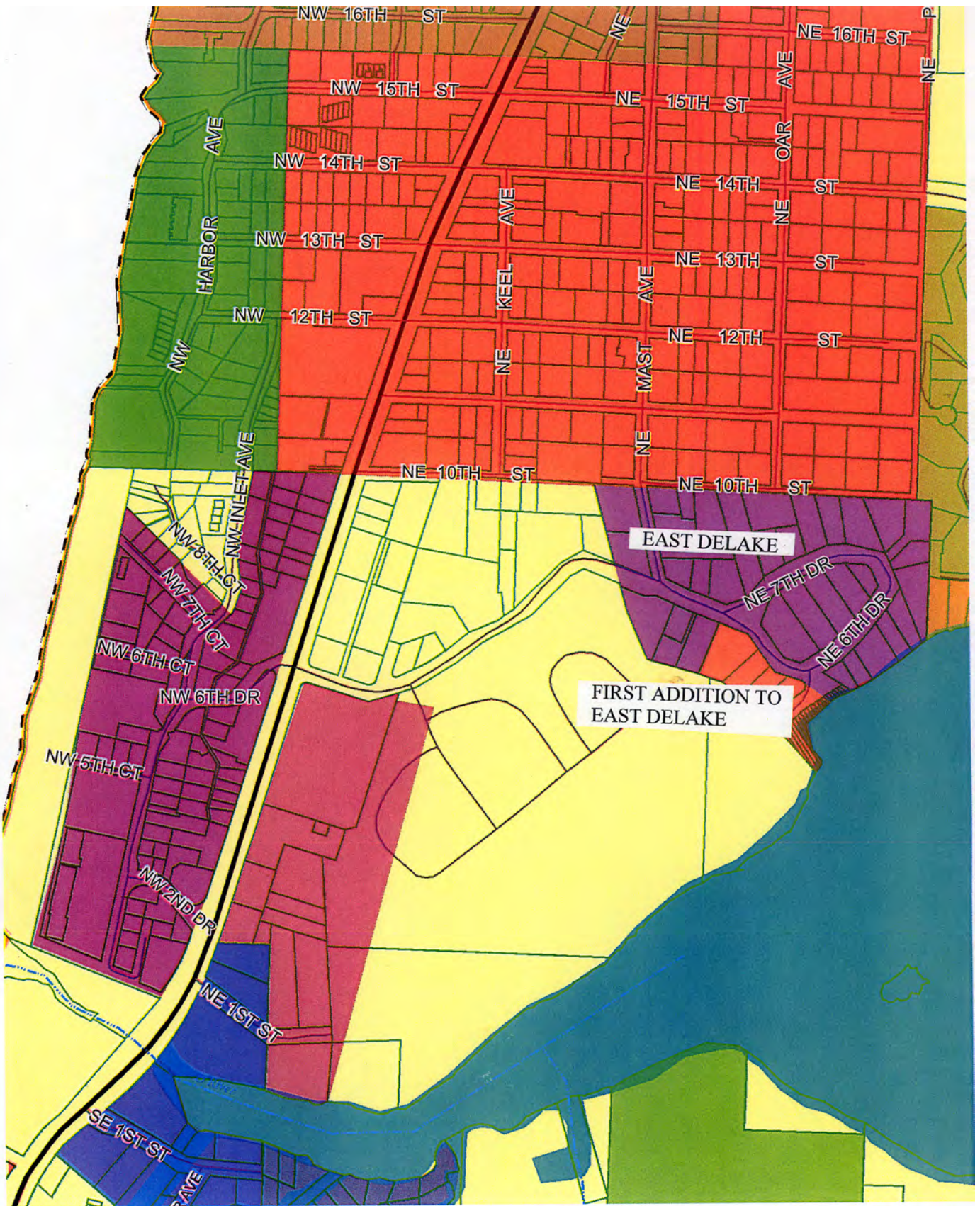
All in NE 1/4 Sec 15 T. 7 S. R. 11 W



Additions to Delake



Early plats compiled



East Delake plats compiled

About the Author

Anne Hall, a California native, moved to Lincoln City in 1993 after a short visit left her longing for the beauty of the Pacific Northwest coast. After six years working in Circulation and Reference at the Driftwood Public Library, and one year as Librarian for Tillamook Bay Community College, she was asked to design and outfit a new research library for the North Lincoln County Historical Museum. In 2001 she was hired as the museum's Curator and worked with the Board of Directors to secure grant funding for a museum expansion project. While the museum was under construction, Hall worked as Curator for the Lincoln County Historical Society in Newport. Her work as Director started in 2004 with the design and construction of new exhibits for the newly expanded and remodeled museum building.

Ms. Hall has a BA in Management and Organizational Leadership from George Fox University. She earned her MA from Emporia State Kansas in Library and Information Sciences. Her administration experience includes working as the Central Coast Coordinator for the Special Olympics and Circulation Supervisor for Golden West Community College.

Hall's work as Museum Curator gave her the necessary background to research and write this Context Statement. Her other writings include poetry, fiction and historical articles for the *NewsGuard*. Today she happily resides in Neotsu.