

Wecoma

means welcome to the ocean!



By Anne Hall



Wecoma means welcome...

Wecoma has long been the place where westward travelers got their first sight of the ocean. Native Americans traveled along the Salmon River on an “elk trail” to reach the “big waters.” When they finally saw the great expanse of water they shouted “Wecoma!” The literal translation of wecoma is “sea,” but the feeling with which the word was exclaimed carried with it the idea that the sight was a welcome one, long anticipated.

In the late 1890s, homesteaders started arriving at the coast by way of the same trail, which had been improved enough to be called the Salmon River Road. They also first glimpsed the ocean at Wecoma. According to Ruby Parmele, the sight was sudden and dramatic: “On and around and over the fern hills we continued, until following a curve we came in view of Devils Lake lying calm and beautiful in the green landscape. A few more turns and twists over a hill and the blue Pacific stretched before us on either side.”

By the 1930s and 1940s the name came to mean, “Welcome to the Waters” as explained by early Wecoma resident Jim Underdahl: “Wecoma means ‘Welcome to the Waters!’ an Indian term for this area which had so much wonderful fresh water as well as the ocean.”

Today visitors travel along the same route, now the Salmon River Highway, arriving at the coast in the Wecoma area of Lincoln City. The sight of the glittering blue Pacific Ocean after the long journey still bids them welcome.

Front Cover: William Lohkamp's grocery store and first Wecoma Post Office.

Graphic Design by Debra Lumpkins, debra@debralumpkins.com

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INTRODUCTION

During the last ice age, more than twenty thousand years ago, rivers ran down from Pacific Northwest coastal mountains through a wide, flat plain to the sea. The ocean shoreline was twenty to thirty miles west of its present location. As the glaciers began to melt, the sea rose, submerging the plain and forming a continental shelf and today's coastline.

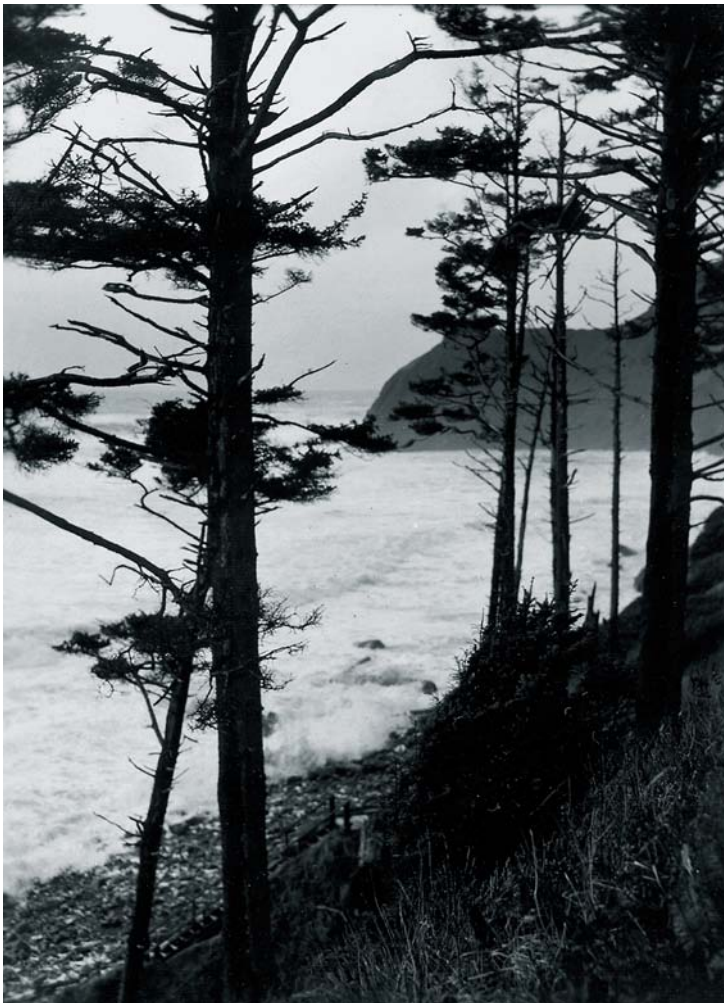
On the central part of this Oregon coast there lies a sliver of land between the mountains and the sea, embraced to the north by the Salmon River and to the south by the Siletz River. With Devils Lake at its center, it is a land of many waters, mild temperatures, lush vegetation, towering spruce trees and abundant terrestrial

and sea life. For thousands of years bands of Native Americans inhabited the land along the northern Pacific Coast. Native peoples, as well as their cultures and languages thrived and evolved over many centuries.

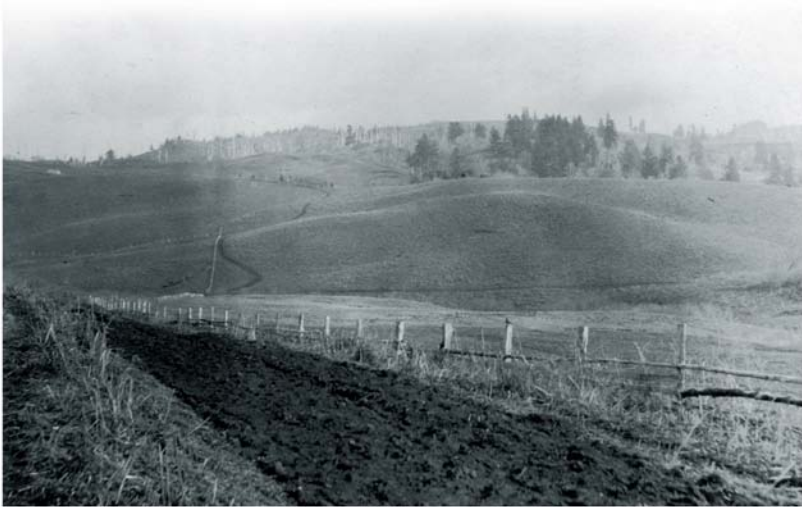
This little bit of paradise remained as nature shaped it for thousands of years. The first approach of Europeans to this area was by sea. During the eighteenth century Spain, Portugal, England and France competed for wealth and lands in the New World. They explored the Pacific Coast by sea, looking for natural resources and a Northwest Passage through the continent. It was until 1849 that 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.

Due in large part to its inaccessibility, the area remained relatively untouched by westward expansion and modern development until the end of the nineteenth century. Transport began arriving in the south part of the county by the mid 1800s, but never made it to the north coast. Wagon roads turned to mud holes in the winter months making travel to the area almost impossible, even by foot.

Settlement by the "New Americans" finally came in the late 1890s when homesteaders began to find their way into the more hospitable corners of this windswept coast by road, train and



Coastal strip looking north to Cascade Head



Left: Salmon River Road Circa 1900

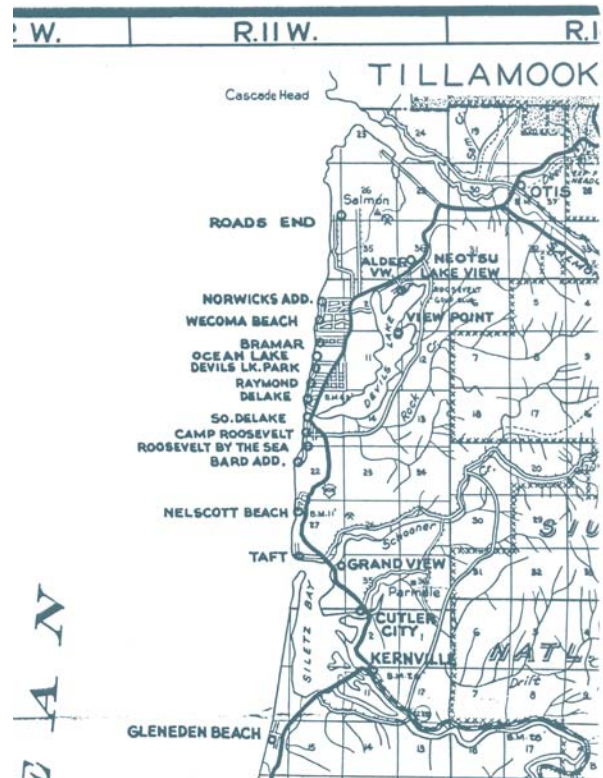
Below: Map showing location of Brae Mar, Wecoma and Norwick's addition

water routes. The ocean beaches were the only roads connecting this sliver of land to other coastal towns.

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 and developed independently. They were one of a kind towns peopled by strong, determined individuals. Soon these towns began to spread out and overlap, so that eventually, it was not clear where one town ended and the next began.

Wecoma was one of these towns, situated at the far north end of today's Lincoln City. Although Wecoma did not originally include all the land north of Oceanlake, latter day residents came to think of Wecoma as extending from the north end of Oceanlake (NW 21st Street) to where Highway 18 (early Salmon River Road) connects with Highway 101.

The word "wecoma", found in John Gill's *Dictionary of Chinook Jargon*, first published in 1909, means "sea." Justice of the Peace Frank Holmes of McMinnville, Oregon, named the coastal town Wecoma because it was here that inland Indians first glimpsed the ocean. Often



they would exclaim with delight and anticipation when they saw the blue expanse, "Wecoma!" This exclamation carried with it the idea that the sight was a welcome one. The name came to mean, "Welcome to the Waters," by both Indians and residents in the 1930s and 1940s. (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 132)



ORIGINAL PEOPLES

Because the restless molding of land by water tends to obliterate traces of human history, there is no archaeological evidence to tell us exactly how long this coastal strip has been inhabited. What little archeological evidence remains indicates that Native Americans inhabited the area for thousands of years prior to white settlement. These relatively peaceful peoples shared a mild climate and plentiful foods obtained through hunting, fishing, and the harvesting of roots, nuts and berries.

Shell middens, Indian refuse piles, marked the sites of their encampments along the coast. An "enormous" shell midden, found just across Siletz Bay from Cutler City in the late 1800s, indicated hundreds of years of native habitation at this site. Early 20th century pioneers used the composite material for paving roads.

Northwest Indian groups were bands, not tribes, consisting of large extended families held together by a common language rather than a centralized government. Aboriginal people of the

Siletz and Salmon River basins were a Salish speaking sub-branch of the Coastal Salish Indians.

As early as 1788 Captain Robert Gray noticed populous Indian villages along the shores of the Oregon Coast near the Salmon River estuary. The ship's First Mate, Richard Haswell recorded an encounter with two Indian canoes in the ship's log. These Indians possessed both stone and metal knives and were pitted with Small Pox indicating previous contact with white men.

By 1805, Lewis & Clark journals report devastating epidemics among Native American populations. Pestilence appeared again in 1833. Accounts of this plague range from measles and smallpox to a virulent form of malaria or influenza. Epidemics followed trade routes from the Pacific Ocean inland along river valleys. A second form of disaster resulted from the Indian custom of burning off giant bracken fern, underbrush and vines along the edges of the forests to provide greater hunting visibility and

to release strong re-growth of brush shoots. The calamitous consequences were forest fires that burned out of control in 1846 and again in 1848.

In 1849, Lieutenant Theodore Talbot reported a very diminished Native American presence along Siletz Bay. When Talbot and his party attempted to cross the wide mouth of the Siletz River, they were aided by an Indian man who informed them that he and one other man, along with their families, were the only native people left in the bay area.

COAST RESERVATION

The Siletz Reservation was created by order of President Franklin Pierce on November 9, 1855, with the intent of fulfilling treaty agreements with the Western Oregon Tribes. Soon after, removal of various Tribes to the reservation began. As southwest Oregon Coastal Tribes arrived by ships brought up the Columbia and Willamette Rivers to an encampment on the

South Fork of the Yamhill, those Tribes were sent over to the Coast Station near the mouth of Salmon River and D River to fend for themselves on whatever mussels, clams, fish, deer, elk, etc. they could procure for themselves. Early maps of the reservation show the area north of D River to the mouth of the Salmon River, and the rolling hills between, to be primarily open grasslands, probably maintained by traditional burning practices.

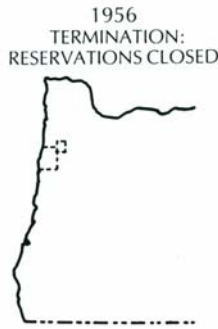
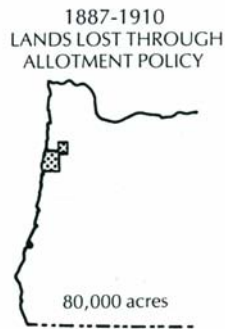
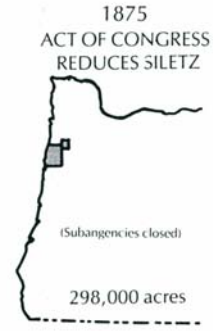
Although approximately 900,000 acres of the large reservation were opened to non-Indian settlement in 1865 and 1875, the Wecoma area and all of the country between the south face of Cascade Head and a spot just north of Yaquina Head remained as the Siletz Reservation until the 1890's.

Before the Siletz Allotments were confirmed, the Secretary of the Interior declared the unallotted portions of the remaining reservation "surplus"



Indian School and Siletz Agency on Government Hill

Grand Ronde & Siletz Reservations



(Acreage figures approximate, see notes)



Native women in traditional dress

and sent a team of U.S. representatives to Siletz Agency to "negotiate in good faith" for the cession of those unallotted lands. The group stayed within the reservation for the month of October of 1892. When progress in convincing the Indians was not fast enough for their tastes, a committee of five Tribal members was appointed or selected to carry on the discussions. Many inducements were used to force the agreement, and eventually, on Halloween day of 1892, the majority of the adult male members signed the agreement to cede those lands, approximately 191,000 acres, to the U.S. (Information provided by Robert Kentta, Cultural Resources Director, CTSI)

THE FIRST HONEYMOON

Even before the Coast Reservation was established in 1855, a few hardy white settlers made their way to the coast. On July 16, 1837, Jason Lee married Anna Marie Pittman and Mr. Cyrus Shepard married Susan Downing in a double wedding ceremony. Almost a month after the wedding, on Monday, August 14th, the two busy missionary couples embarked on a trip together along with their guide Joseph Gervais. This was the first recorded honeymoon trip from the Willamette valley to the Oregon coast. On Tuesday they forded the Willamette River and camped at the foot of the Coast range. Wednesday and Thursday were spent crossing the mountains over an Indian trail called the Old Elk Trail, which later became the Salmon River Road. Thursday night they found themselves within a dozen miles of the coast, but it wasn't until Friday that they reached the coast in pouring rain.



Jason Lee

They bypassed Wecoma on their way south along the beach, probably because it was a barren stretch and it was raining. The party headed for a fine grove of trees at the edge of the beach, and set up camp in what today is the Oceanlake area of Lincoln City. Here the two couples enjoyed a belated honeymoon, bathing in the surf and relishing many clam and fish bakes. Their journals indicate that they very much enjoyed the unspoiled coast and that their health improved after several weeks of sun and sea air. Since they were missionaries, when they encountered some Indians they preached to them the best they could, but the lack of a common tongue proved to be a considerable handicap. (The Sunday Oregonian Sept. 5, 1937)



Jason Lee Memorial dedication



Devil's Lake

WECOMA BEFORE WHITE SETTLEMENT

Anecdotal and archeological evidence indicates that Wecoma was once a favorite camping place for local and visiting bands of Indians. For hundreds of years prior to white settlement, tall brush and trees had been kept cleaned off or burned off of land adjacent to the beach as part of traditional Indian burning practices. This left the land open and grass covered, which encouraged herds to graze and made hunting much easier. Consequently, the area was often described as being completely barren of trees or brush well after the turn of the century.

In the 1870's, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon and also the Siletz Indian Agent, Joel Palmer, asked for permission from the Indian Department to bring herds of sheep onto the Siletz Reservation and begin teaching

herding because of the extensive grazing opportunities north and west of Devil's Lake, called "Clear Lake" on some of those early maps. His request was denied, but other non-Indians later brought cattle to the Salmon River Estuary and tried to establish themselves and their herds within the Siletz Reservation. (Robert Kentta, Cultural Representative for CTSI)

The area's wetland with its many streams provided fresh water and delineated living areas. According to an oral history account, the stream on 32nd Street was used for sheltering and watering animals, while the area around 33rd and 34th was used for human dwellings. The stream on 35th street was used for human drinking and washing, and 35th street was a dedicated Indian Trail. (Oral history by Bill Baughman)

Just south of Wecoma Beach was an experimental station opened by the Grande Ronde agency to train the Indians in agriculture. A road followed the beach south from Wecoma to the beach at Raymond Avenue (now NW 14th Street), thence over the hills to Taft and Kernville to the Siletz River. (Lincoln County Gazette, June 19, 1930)

The Wecoma area remained important to the Salmon River Indians well into the 20th century. One early Wecoma resident reported seeing an annual caravan of Grand Ronde Indians that came to the beach near what is today Chinook Winds Casino and Resort. These groups filled gunny sacks with muscles they gathered along the beach at Roads End to be used for a special Indian ceremony. (Oral history by Bill Baughman)

JOHN MORRIS

At one time Wecoma was known as “the Morris Precinct”, named for John Morris and his family. The 1900 census shows that John “Siletz” Morris, a Euchre Indian, was born in Oregon in 1857. His wife Annie, of the Sixes River Tribe, was born in Oregon and did not speak English. Their daughter Sarah, born in 1884, was one of several children, but the only one that survived past childhood.

When Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians’ Tribal members were assigned allotments, John “Siletz” Morris was one of the five men selected to represent all of the Siletz Indians in the negotiations regarding surplus lands. His selection for this important negotiation indicated his high status among tribal members at that time. (Robert Kentta, Cultural Representative for CTSI)



The Logan twins in their cradle baskets



Louisa Logan at Indian ceremony in Wecoma

The John Morris family received three allotments. One was for himself, one for his wife and one for his daughter, Sarah (Siletz Allotments # 342, 343, and 344 respectively). Each allotment was 80 acres of land located on the hill in Wecoma Beach.

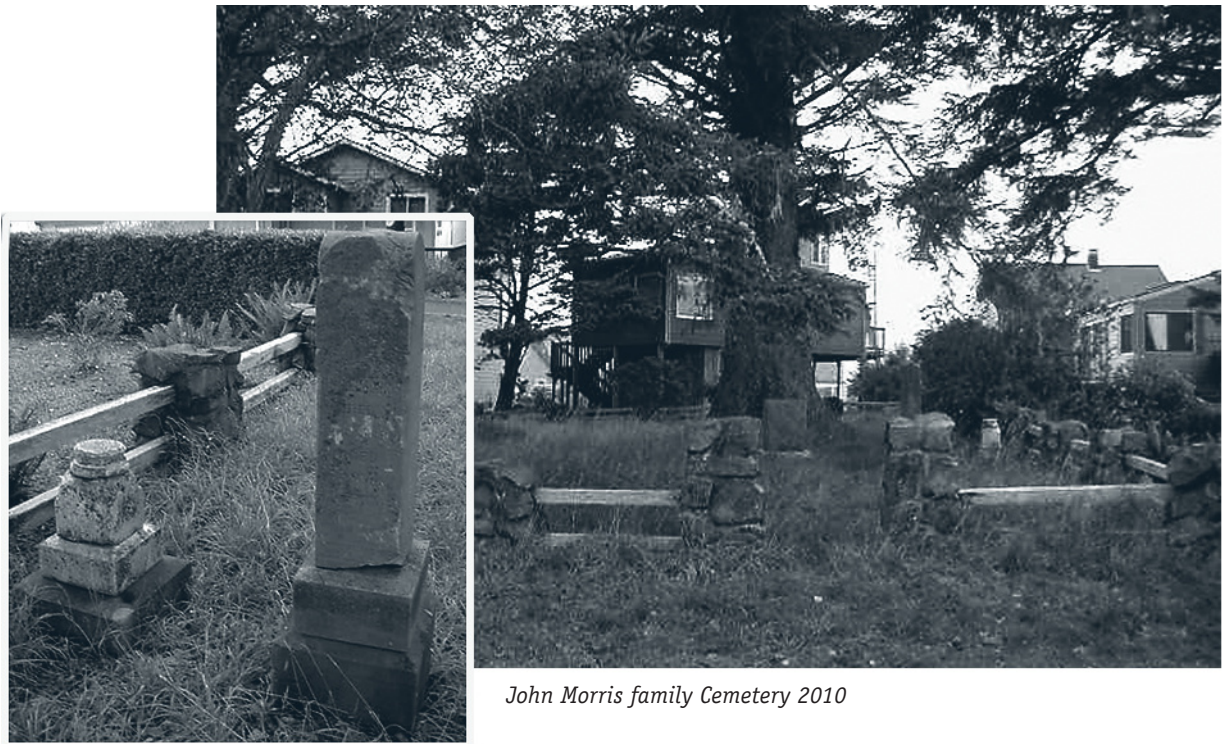
“The way I understand it from Dad was that the land was Government Patent Land Grants to certain Indians. This, including that Star Resort area, belonged to John Morris, and after he died, to his heirs. This property was on both the east and the west side of the highway and included Wecoma, Norcrest, and the Indian Lands north. John Morris’ home, barn, and well were on Holmes Road, about halfway down to the lake, in a valley. After John Morris and his wife and daughter died, his property went to his heirs.” (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2)

The beauty of the land owned by John Morris inspired him to provide a place on the property where he and his family could be buried. He

consequently designated a plot of land as a cemetery. The Indian Cemetery at Wecoma, where the Morris family was buried as well as several other Indians, would become a subject of interest to Lincoln City residents over the decades.

We know little more of John Morris, except that he often wore a Civil War uniform and he practiced the Shaker religion. According to historian Mildred Salazar, one pioneer witnessed Sarah’s father trying to heal her in a Shaker ceremony.

John Morris tried to arrange a marriage between his daughter and a cattleman, but Sarah had died before they could be married at the age of 18 in 1901. Annie died at 74 in 1914. After John “Siletz” Morris died in 1918 at the age of 67, his surviving wife Lavina Morris was granted by the federal government three federal “patents” or deeds on 89 acres of Wecoma Beach land, including the small family cemetery.



John Morris family Cemetery 2010

Headstones at John Morris family cemetery

The following account of the property probably relates to Lavina, not Morris's daughter Sarah, since she had already died, and Lavina was the Morris's heir.

"As I understand it, Holmes was the one who was living with the Indian woman, Morris' daughter, who had inherited the property, and after so long, pressure was put on him to marry the woman. He refused, but he got hold of a lawyer named Norris, who goes to the woman with a bill for \$600 for room and board, which she can't pay, so the court allows her the Wecoma lands, gives Holmes the East side, and the lawyer Norris, gets Norcrest, which is from 35th Street to 39th Street, from the beach to the highway- his legal fee. The Indian Lands (present day Chinook Winds), fifty-four acres, remain with the Indians." (Jim Underdahl, Salazar, Vol III, Part 2)



Siletz Indian identified only as Indian John

WECOMA
BY THE SEA

A Wonderful Place to Play; A Wonderful Place to Live

Only about 92 miles from the hot dry pavements of the city, to the cool, refreshing beaches and beautiful landscapes of WECOMA

Situation
Only about 4 miles South of Otis on the Roosevelt Highway and bordering the beach it affords an ideal spot for a modern home or for a cozy little cabin.

Investment
We believe an investment in a lot at Wecoma will be profitable to you both in health and in dollars and cents. We are able for a limited time to sell you a large lot exceptionally well located for only \$150.00

TERMS: \$10.00 down and \$8.00 per month

We have also some good investment lots facing the highway. Ideal locations for gas stations, Sandwich Shop, Auto Camp, etc.

Why not?
Own a little house or cabin of your own where you can go and be away from trials, troubles and cares of the City.

Interstate Investment Company
424 Henry Building, Portland, Oregon

WECOMA BECOMES A TOWN

The Lincoln County Court approved the Wecoma Beach town site, owned by Paul Fundman, on August 17, 1926. At that time there were only a few residents, but more were on their way. The completion of the Salmon River Highway that connected the coast with the Willamette Valley made the coast more accessible than ever before.

Officially, Wecoma or Wecoma Beach extended from 32nd Street to NW 39th Street. Unofficially, today, Wecoma refers to the far north end of Lincoln City, from NW 22nd Street to Logan Road. This section includes the town of Braemar, which was south of Wecoma, and to the north, the towns of Norcrest and Norwick. These towns existed until parts were annexed with Wecoma into the city of Oceanlake.

At first the town was called Wecoma Beach. However, people often simplified it to just Wecoma. This shortening bothered the Wecoma Beach Community Club, who officially requested that the name of the town be changed by the Post Office Department in Washington D.C. from Wecoma to Wecoma Beach on November 1, 1949. The club believed the addition of the word "beach" would have more appeal for tourists. (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 132)

Building lots were platted and offered for sale, streets were laid, a water system was installed and general improvements were made. But no special efforts were put forth to develop the property until the Interstate Investment Company of Portland took charge and became busily engaged in selling the lots.

Their efforts brought Wecoma to the attention of people who had not known of its many fine features. Wecoma had a fine beach, including agate beds and other natural features enjoyed by beach lovers. The land in the town site was fairly level, sloping gently to the ocean. In addition to many fine home sites to be had, the town had an up to date grocery, the Ocean Caves Grocery maintained by a Mrs. Whitney, as well as a first class service station and auto park with cabins. The price of lots was also reasonable and the company offered terms that were within the reach of people with the most modest means. Wecoma, it was reported, had a bright future. (Beach Resort News, July 25, 1930)



FIRST WECOMA RESIDENTS



GRACE HAMMOND

Some of the first Wecoma residents were Grace Hammond and Doc Underdahl, who bought their Wecoma property on the very same day in 1928.

Grace Hammond speaking:

"We had the two children, you know, and they were getting big enough to enjoy camping. We had been camping down at Waldport in a tent. We had bought army cots and pads. But I was out there that morning a cooking bacon and eggs, you know, and it's a rainin' and water running down my neck, and we got up this far. This whole business was set out with white stakes from the highway down to the ocean here- with no houses on 'em.

"I said to my husband, 'Oh, let's buy a lot, and we'll get up some sort of little shack, and we won't have to cook bacon out in the rain!' 'Well,' he says, 'I'm not much interested in it. I'll take the kids and go on the beach. You go'. There was a man come to show the lots, and I walked all down here. And I was used to always havin' trees on any lot that I ever had a house on. So, I

priced every one coming down here. And they all got a little higher. The front ones, you know, why they was real high, so we turned back this way, and I says, 'How much for this one the creek's on?' I says, "The creek's got it ruined." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2)

"How wrong I was! As soon as it was mine, why that creek was a prize. But he says, 'A hundred and fifty dollars.' I had on riding pants because I had grown up having a riding horse and knew how to ride. And women hadn't started wearing slacks yet. But when we were camping, I wore those riding pants always. And I reached in my hip pocket and got my purse and out a twenty-dollar bill, and I says, 'Here's the down payment on my lot.' I says, 'You bring me my deed in the morning. I'll meet you at the bank, and I'll have the rest of the money for you.' And he did.

"In about three weeks, I got a letter from the State Real Estate Administrator - I don't know just what their title is, but when they oversee that- wanting to know in which county this deed was consummated. I just wrote him the details and let him decide. I lived in Portland then, yet the ten or twenty dollars or whatever it was given up down here, so I let him decide it, and they decided that the deal was made down here. And in those days, Toledo was the county seat of this county, and I had to go to Toledo to register it. Things were greatly different! I'd like to roll it back forty years now!

"This part up here had been developed by the people who owned it and decided to do it. From about two blocks over, this area was called "Wecoma Beach," and there was a great big circle sign that said that on it. Also on the sign were

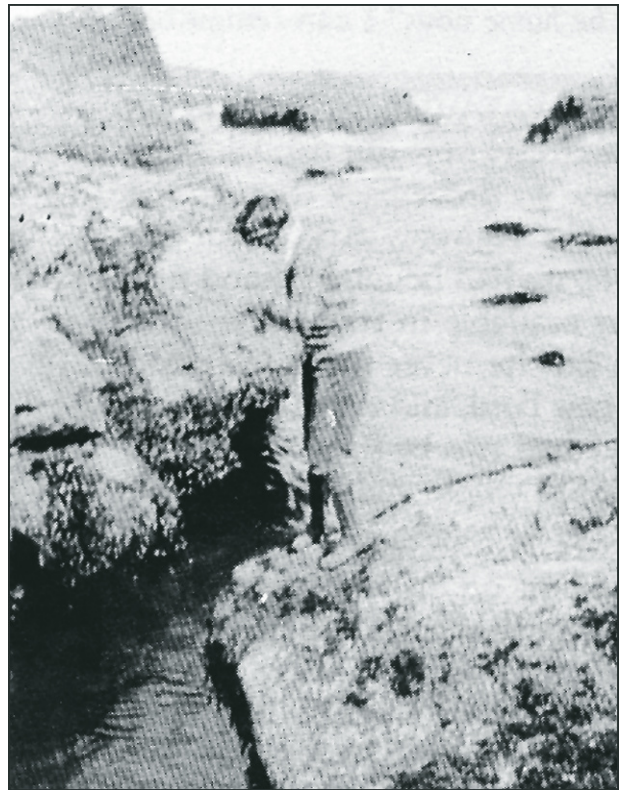
the words: 'If you lived here, you'd be home now.' I can remember that. (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 118)

"There was not a lumberyard in the area but a sawmill making rough lumber near the north end of Devils Lake. No ready-made cement. We sawed by crosscut saw sections of logs (beach logs) two feet long and set the floor joists on them. I suggested we get 10-foot studs instead of eight to make room in the attic for sleeping.

"Everybody worked on it. By laying a straight edge for the children to line the roofing shingles on, they could lay them as fast as we could nail them. What a happy family project," she said. Her children were ages six and eight at the time.



Grace Hammond, an avid fisherman with her catch



Grace Hammond on the beach at Wecoma

"We got siding and flooring hauled down from Garibaldi about 65 miles away", she said. "This work went on for the rest of the summer's weekends and all days off.

"We were unaware of the strong winds and storms that sometimes come along the beach," Grace said. "Our foundation arrangement proved to be entirely inadequate. We got down there after dark one night after a big storm and the house had blown off the foundation and was up on the logs one side and down on the ground on the other. We crawled upstairs, turned cots around so our heads would be uphill. Next day we rented house jacks, got it up, got logs off the beach as rollers and moved it over eight feet so as to have room for a garage on the north side". (The News Guard, Senior Magazine, June 28, 1985)

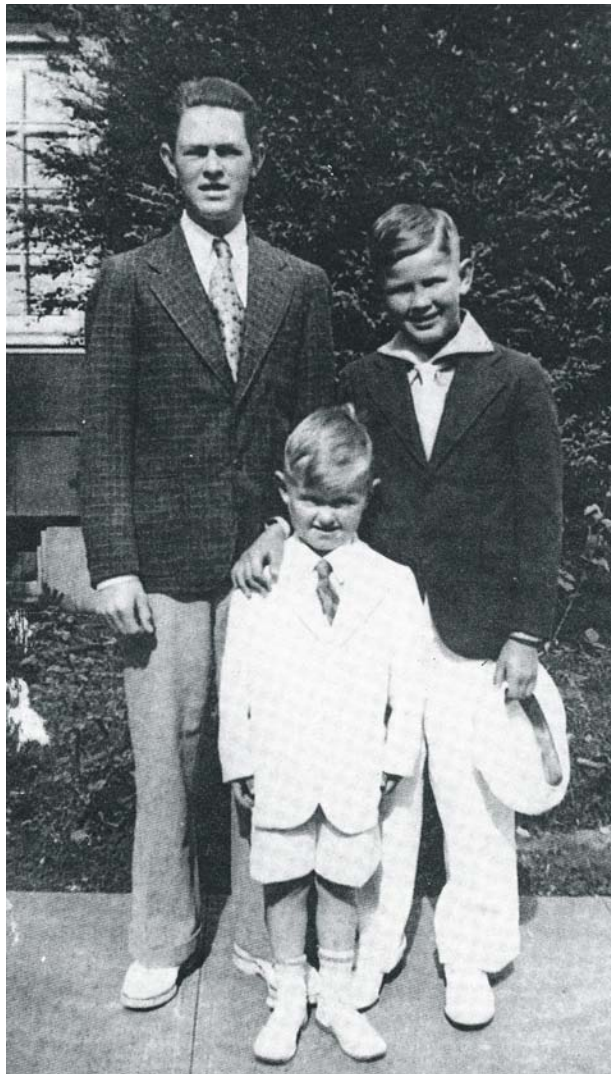


DOCTOR LEIF "DOC" UNDERDAHL

Jim Underdahl, Leif's son, speaking:

"Up what is now Lee Street, we had a spring, and that's where we got the drinking water. The creek came on down to go on out to the ocean. But on this side, on the south side, and more or less up to Surfides, was just nothing but swamp! There were very, very few trees. And from the highway was a path - strictly only a zigzag path from the highway to the beach. (Now 35th.) Not straight as streets go. And no electricity. So in about 1930, in order to have someone who was responsible, the power company decided that Dad, being a doctor, was responsible, and said, "We will put in electricity," Up until then what we had was presto light, which was a gaslight burner. That's pioneering!

"We cut wood and had to haul water in a milk can. So in 1930, if Dad would buy the property, then the power company would put in the electricity to the beach. Oh, that was the great thing for having electricity, you know.



Jim Underdahl, from left, with brothers Herbie and Kenny

We added another house for a guesthouse because we had more company. When you have a house at the beach, you'd be surprised at how many friends you get!

"Dad bought twenty-seven acres, which went from Pixie Kitchen to Surfides, and all along the beach. The property line for Wecoma went from 35th Street to the ocean, and on the south side, from 32nd Street, around the hill from Grahn's store to the beach. Dad bought the twenty-seven acres. Berger Underdahl, Dad's brother, was the bookkeeper - administrator. Between the two of them, they developed Wecoma.

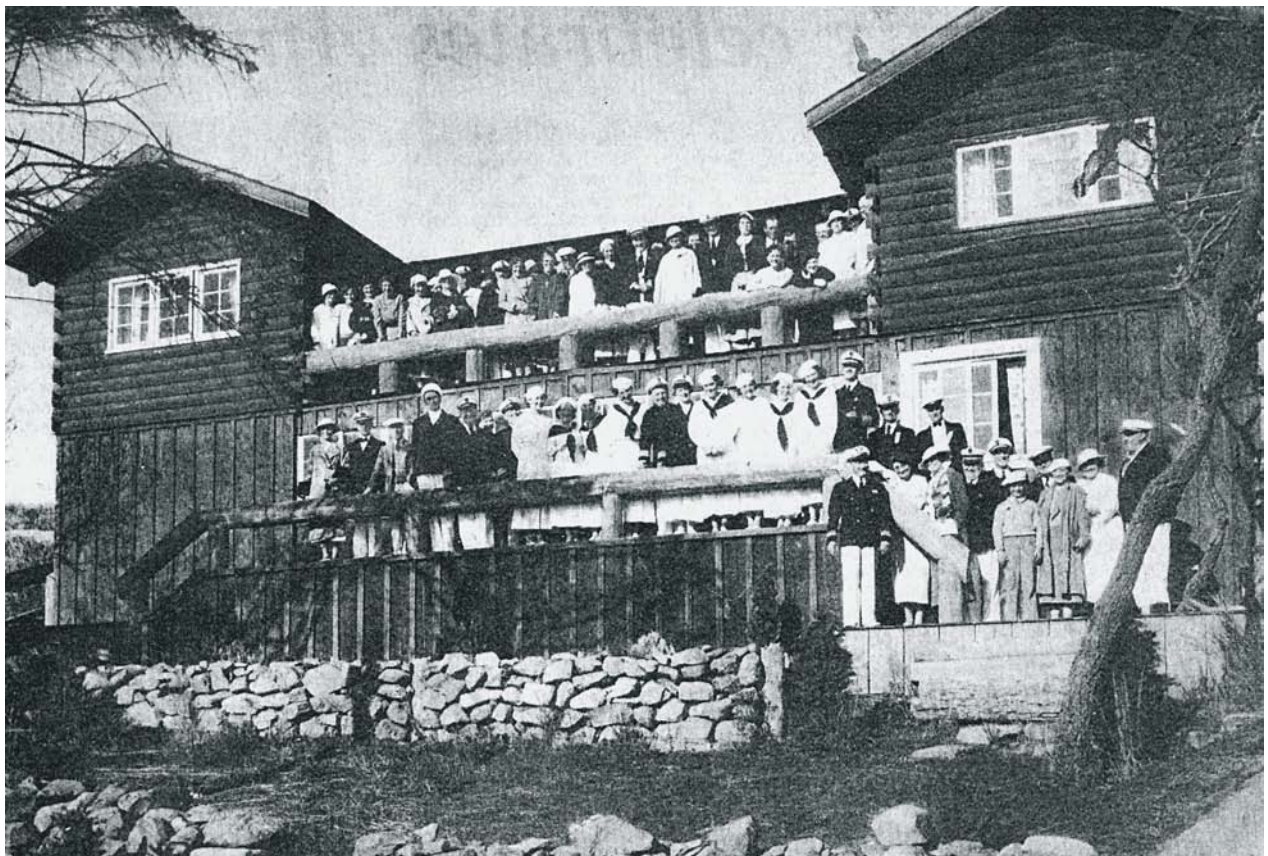
"A major problem in progressing was that right off the beach was a sand dune, a big sand dune that carried all the way to what's now Surftides, a BIG sand dune that was all blown off the ocean.

"Now, when the Salmon River Highway was being built, the workers would put oil down and then put sand over the oil. So the highway department came in and bought a lot of the sand off the Wecoma oceanfront for that project. But part of that sand was moved back over into the lower area of Wecoma to fill it up! Which is where we're living now.

"At the time that the land was being cleared, a lake was over approximately where the Wecoma pump station is, back of Surftide

Plaza. In order to drain that area, all that water was drained into the lake, and one creek came out of the lake.

"Where Surftides Plaza is now, my Uncle Berger was also right up on top - a very nice house. Uncle Berger was also instrumental in having other houses constructed - the apartment house with a big fireplace, a house for Dr. Rudd, and Dunn's house on the corner of Inlet and Jetty with half-round imitation logs. Later on, Uncle Berger started developing property up on 33rd Street where Maude Wanker's property was. He built a house on top of the hill. He shared it with Maude Wanker and her granddaughter, Sandra, very close friends." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Pages 126-127)



Berger Underdahls home, where Surtides is today



Wecoma Post Office with William H. Lohkamp

WILLIAM H. LOHKAMP

Wecoma became an established town on March 16, 1935 when William H. Lohkamp assumed his duties as first postmaster. Mr. Lohkamp was born in Germany April 7, 1876. When he was two years old he moved with his parents to Chicago, Illinois. From there he went to Portland in 1895, where he worked as a building contractor.

In the fall of 1929 he and Mrs. Lohkamp moved to Wecoma. By March of 1931 they had purchased property and erected a service station and a restaurant building. The restaurant was opened for business in 1930 and reports were that he had a splendid business during that fall. The service station opened at the beginning of 1931.

The local press noted Lohkamp's industry: "Mr. Lohkamp likes Wecoma and we don't blame

him. He feels that it has a fine future (and we agree with him) and that business there will be steadily growing. He is a live wire in every sense of the word and a real booster for the coast country. He plans to grow with the country and to keep his building program up in line with the forward march of business. He will have one of the most up to date restaurants along the highway this summer." (Beach Resort News, March 6, 1931)

In May 1931, W.H. Lohkamp built four modern cottages on the beach at Wecoma and had plans for more. His cottages are still a part of Lincoln City today, on the west side of Hwy 101 at 34th Street. He was considered a mover and a shaker, and as such, an ideal person to be the first postmaster. (Beach Resort News, May 1, 1931)



Lohkamp store, Feed store, now the Herb Store, on the left

"In 1936 or somewhere in there, Lohkamps had the store up on the highway, and Dad wanted them to include a post office, but in order to establish a post office, room for it was necessary.

"Lohkamp's store was located where the road is now (Highway 101). There was just a dead piece of property in there with a Y, and you couldn't do very much with it, so that's where they built the store and the post office.

"Where the Golden Arrow Realty (now the Herb Store) is was Whitney's Feed and Seed Store, and if you look at the back of that building that had been a feed and seed store, you see where loading was done into wagons. The feed and seed store was also a good place to get the fixin's for a still. (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 132)

"Now across the highway some cabins, Fuller's Cabins, were back about where Sambo's is, and they went on back to about where the warehouse

was. Lohkamp's Cabins were on 34th Street, halfway to the beach. If we go to 34th and Port Street, there's still the old house just on the corner in there. That's where Lohkamps lived, and that was the Forest Service house brought in for a home for Lohkamps. Then up above that, on the other side, was Proctor's Cabins." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Pages 126-127)

In addition to operating these businesses, and later the post office, Mr. LohKamp handled real estate and life insurance and was a notary public for a number of years. Prior to his retirement from the Post Office he had completed a new building, directly across the highway from his original store, on the corner of NE 34th Street. Soon after, Mr. Lohkamp moved his real estate office there. The "Lohkamp Building" still stands today, now occupied by the Starkor Manufacturing Company. Mr. LohKamp died suddenly of a heart attack at his home August 1, 1950.



Norwick farm 1915, view from the lake



Norwick farm cottage near Devils Lake.

CHARLES S. NORWICK

Charles S. Norwick developed several housing tracts in Wecoma, two of which, Norwick's Addition and Norcrest Terrace, bear his name. His farm extended from the golf course on Highway 18 to Holmes Road, and from Devils Lake to the ocean. The family home was the only one between the highway and the lake in 1926. His daughter Helen Batchelder, who grew up in Wecoma but moved away as an adult, returned to Wecoma Beach in 1944 with her husband James. They established a real estate business where the Norwick farm had once been (at the far north end of Lincoln City, where the McDonalds restaurant is today) and later a nursery business at the same location. (Salazar, Volume III, Part 2)

Maud Wanker's studio

MAUDE WALLING WANKER

Wecoma is justly proud of being the home of Maude Walling Wanker, one of Oregon's outstanding artists. On April 1, 1942, she founded the Lincoln County Art Center, a county gem that served the community for several decades by providing art classes for students of any age. On June 26, 1949 she opened the Gallery-by-the-Sea so that local and visiting artists could display and sell their art. Both were located on Highway 101, just north of the Delake Grade School.

Mrs. Wanker's own studio, The Paint Box, was situated just north of the Wanker residence. Mrs. Wanker was an outstanding gardener and agate enthusiast. According to Grace Hammond, "She was interested in flowers, and she developed that place up there, and she built the little box there so she could go down there and paint. But she bought all kinds of nice flowers and got 'em started around there. That was a beautiful place, and she kept it beautiful. Connie Hansen bought it because of the flowers, I'm sure. I never met her, but it was beautiful before she took it over." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 120)

Maude Wanker was active in Wecoma community planning and decisions. She was among those who later disputed Wecoma's annexation to Oceanlake.



WECOMA DEVELOPMENT

Doc Underdahl and Grace Hammond, two of the very first residents of Wecoma Beach, purchased their property in 1928, just as Wecoma development began to take off. According to Jim Underdahl: "The house Dad built here in 1928 was built just south of Grace Hammond's house, and on the creek across from the beach entrance. We would have had the property that Grace had, but she bought it in the morning, and we bought in the afternoon! ... So Dad buys the other piece of property on what just happened to be the same weekend that Mrs. Hammond bought her lot in Wecoma. The price wasn't big on lots at that time- \$50.00 down and I'll catch you for the rest of it. That was in 1928." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Pages 126-127)

Direct mail service was also established between Cloverdale and Newport in 1928, which included all points in between. Although water was not yet piped in, it was accessible. According to Grace Hammond:

"Our water came from a spring right where 35th Street is... a comin' out of that hill. And we carried the water for our drinking water. And the washing water come out of that creek. There wasn't any houses or no septic tanks going into it in those days so it was fairly good for washing and mopping and doin' things like that.

"Next thing there was Oceanlake, you know, below us, and they had water to sell. So we bought in on that, and then we had our own system. That's the first running water that we had that we bought from them. And Berger Underdahl - that was the doctor's brother- was our water master on that deal on our own part of the water system." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, page 120)

"The roads through town were slowly being improved, but were by no means completed or paved. Even the main thoroughfare, Coast Highway, was not completed until 1927. "There was no road around the lake then. Of course, Holmes Road goes from Wecoma to the lake



Top photo: From bottom left, Pat Underdahl, Diana, Mark, Jim Underdahl, Top, Wendy, Stacy, Scott, Chris
Bottom photo: Wecoma Beach



Ocean Caves Store

now. 'Buzz' Galbreath, John Galbreath's oldest brother, punched all the roads around the hill there in Wecoma. Rhododendron Drive was one. He had a little cat with a dozer, and he made the roads up on the hill across from Ocean Caves (corner of Hwy 101 and Holmes Road). It was part of the Wecoma property that John Galbreath got in return for paying Jim Young's debts." (Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 110)

In 1928 Wecoma had developed enough to support a neighborhood grocery, Wecoma Beach Grocery Store. The town was beginning to be populated and residents were interested in attracting visitors. The tourist industry, which was to become the area's main economic engine, began to take root.

The completion of the Salmon River Highway (HWY 18) in 1930, which cut the driving time from Portland from four and half to two and half hours, and its dedication as a State Highway, made it possible for Wecoma to host a major event.

Area promoters put on the "first annual" rodeo in Wecoma. The event included two days over the Labor Day weekend. A new arena was erected for the event near Devils Lake that was meant to be permanent, but it did not last. Famous riders from all over the state came with strings of fast horses. According to the managers of the big show, some of the fastest bucking broncos in the entire west were ridden at this rodeo.

The festivities included Indians in full regalia, cowboys and cowgirls dressed in all the colors of the western frontier, bucking broncos, hard-boiled bucking steers, brass bands, clowns, races, boating, horseback riding, chicken dinners, bonfires, games, sports, dancing and contests. There were carnival stunts and shows, baseball stunts and shows, airplane stunts and many other entertaining events. The following year Wecoma held its second annual rodeo, but there is no mention of another Wecoma rodeo in the years that followed. (Beach Resort News, August 29, 1930)



Rodeo Parade down highway in Wecoma

In addition to all of that, a big street parade was featured on both days. The parade went from Cutler City to the arena at Wecoma. Merchants and others along the coast were invited to participate by entering floats or doing stunts in the parade. (Beach Resort News, August 22, 1930)

The Whistling Winds Inn, still located at 3264 NW Jetty Avenue, got its start some time in the late 1920's or early 1930s. Before it was built, a lake filled that area of Lincoln City, called Wecoma Lake. There was a dairy farm nearby, and a boat rental business on the lake. "The boat rental owner and the dairy farm owner got into a big dispute, and the dairy farmer drained the lake on the guy," as reported on the Whistling Winds website. When the Inn was first built, it was called the Wecoma Inn. It was eventually changed to Whistling Winds because the main building gave off such an enormous howl as winds shot through the upper part of the building. The building was remodeled and additions made several times over the years, but Whistling Winds remains a Lincoln City business today.

In 1931, shortly after Dr. Leif Underdahl and his brother Berger Underdahl purchased the property



Whistling Winds vintage cottage



Whistling Winds in 2010

in Wecoma, they began plans to develop it into a housing tract. New roads and streets were laid out and old ones improved. Improvements to the development included a chain of artificial lakes near the beach, a beautified "entry" to the tract, and a well, with sufficient flow of spring water to supply all the residents of the tract. (Beach Resort News, June 3, 1932)

Wecoma had become a community by this time, and local people celebrated personal occasions and national events together, as seen in this description by Grace Hammond:

“What do I want to say? That us people who were raised here paid more attention to things! So we had our own Fourth of July up there - the little group of us. There was about a half a dozen of families by that time. Every Fourth of July somebody would get up and speak! And we raised the Flag! And we were all up there on the dune. To think of it now, it would seem kinda silly for anybody to do that, but at that time it was the way we felt.”
(Salazar, Vol III, Part 2, Page 119)

By July of 1932 Wecoma residents had another improvement to the thriving and expanding Wecoma Beach tract. A beautiful arch leading into the tract from the highway was completed. The arch was said to be “of pleasing design of the rustic type intended to blend very nicely with the natural scenery of its background.”
(Beach Resort News, July 1, 1932)

As the area grew and homes were built, fire became a significant hazard. In 1932, a fire started by a short electric current totally destroyed the Pearson Cottages (location unknown) at Wecoma. A general alarm was given and the people from the community, as well as the Oceanlake Fire Department, responded. However the blaze had gained such headway that nothing could be done but protect adjacent buildings. Mr. Pearson lost all his belongings, including his car, a considerable sum of cash and new agate shop equipment, which he had just installed.

Before the ashes even cooled, debris was cleared away and work on a new building was started. Neighbors and friends turned out en masse and donated help and material for the new structure, which was quickly completed. The new building housed a modern agate shop and the office of the Ashley Real Estate firm. It was also a great testimony to the strong community that had been established in Wecoma. (Beach Resort News, July 29, 1932)



Rustic arch, similar to the Wecoma arch built in 1932



Left: Proctor's cottages

Below: Braemar cottages

More cabins and cottages were constructed to take advantage of the need for tourist accommodations. Whenever someone started a business on Coast Highway they inevitably added a few cottages to supplement their income. H.W. Proctor went about it the opposite way. He started his business with the Proctor Cottages (near NW 33rd Street) at Wecoma Beach, and in 1933 he added a restaurant on the highway adjoining the agate shop and real estate office of Ackley & Pearson. Mrs. Proctor managed the restaurant, while Mr. Proctor devoted his time to caring for the cabins. (North Lincoln Coast Guard, April 13, 1933)



In March 1935 Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Keelock installed a new water system at their housing development, Braemar Beach, located between NW 25th Street and NW 28th Street. The system had a capacity of 1800 gallons an hour. A storage tank that held 500 gallons was also installed. Construction of a 10,000-gallon storage tank on the hill was planned for the future, but never realized. (Beach Resort News, March 15, 1935)

All of these cabins and cottages were great for casual dining and weekend get-a-ways, but the

area lacked a high quality hotel and restaurant until 1935, when the Dorchester House was built. In 1929, Charles F. Walker, a Portland educator and businessman originally from Dorchester, Ontario, began construction of the building that would become The Dorchester House, based on the design of Oregon architect Rowe Kennedy.

Walker's desire to provide a hotel that recreated the tradition of hospitality of English inns was heightened by visits to his family's home in Dorsetshire, England. There he experienced the hospitality of the inns, which served travelers on their way to coastal spas, and studied their architecture. In fact, the name of the project may have been influenced by London's fashionable hotel developed about the same time known as The Dorchester, which is located near Buckingham Palace.

The crash of the stock market and the advent of the Great Depression, meant that construction

was halted for several years, but then it resumed in time for a grand opening on July 4, 1935.

The architect's design was a product of the English Arts and Crafts Movement and a colonial theme influenced by George Washington's Virginia plantation home, Mt. Vernon. It was a classic structure, gleaming white, and the rooms had a fine view of the ocean. It had a huge lobby with leather furniture and highly polished floors. There was also a billiard room for those so inclined.

The dining room was formal in the English manner and the waitresses wore black uniforms with white, starched aprons. The food was excellent, as was the service, and consequently the business prospered.

During its heyday, the popularity of the establishment and increasing motor traffic encouraged Mr. Walker to enlarge the building. He added another gable, more rooms on the upper level and a lobby with office space on the first floor.

In 1939, a new lily pond was added to the gardens at the Dorchester House, just south of the tennis court. Mr. Walker boasted that the finest lilies were bought to float there. Later, a fountain was added to the pond. (Lincoln County Gazette, April 6, 1939)

When Mr. Walker moved to Wecoma he built a beautiful home and estate on the east side of the highway, adjacent to where the St. James Episcopal Church is today. Mrs. Walker was a devotee of flower gardening, so she arranged for



The Dorchester House when it was first built



Dorchester House dining room

the land to have terraced landscaping and was responsible for all the planting with the help of a hired gardener.

Mr. Walker had a hog pen in one of the back corners of his “ranch” and the hogs were fed the leftovers from the Dorchester’s dining room. This solved two problems, since garbage disposal was a problem at the time. It was also reported that some very fine ham and bacon were served at Dorchester’s tables.

When the Walker’s left the area some time in the 1950s, the Nanos family purchased the home and named it the Iris N Ranch. Iris Nanos was then a student at Taft High School. The name “Iris N Ranch” derived from her name. (The News Guard, April 11, 1984)

A Lincoln City business that still exists today, Surftides, opened for business in Wecoma in



Dorchester lily pond



Iris N Ranch terraced garden



Iris N Ranch

1937 on the site of the former Berger Underdahl home. Berger had built a cabin that looked substantial, but was actually deceptively small and covered in imitation logs. He was an Admiral of the first Regatta on Devils Lake and he posed for the first Regatta Court photo on his deck.

Surftides on the beach was opened as the Surf Tide Apartments in the Wecoma area once known as Braemar Beach. Rented by the week or by the month, these upscale apartments had a wonderful ocean view. The beach was even lit at night to ensure guests a twenty-four hour view of the Pacific Ocean. Later, when the property was sold and renovated, the name was changed to Surftides. Apartments were still rented as well as hotel rooms and suites. Phone directories listed Surftides as apartments until 1958.

In August 1937 Wecoma residents saw an improvement to their water system. The water supply line was extended 3,200 feet from the Dorchester House to Wecoma Beach. By



September, the Oceanlake Water System was providing water service for Braemar and Wecoma residents.

Towards the end of 1938 vandalism among the graves in the old Indian burial ground spurred tribal members to make plans to remove the remains of their departed ancestors from the Morris Indian Cemetery on the crest of Wecoma Heights (NW 30th Street) to Siletz. At least two graves were tampered with, those of Annie and Sarah Morris, wife and daughter of John Morris, who owned the original allotment.

One native man, named Abraham Lincoln, was buried in the Morris Cemetery who may have lived in Wecoma even before the Morrises. Lincoln was an Indian who was brought to this area from the Sixes River country by a captain of a ship in 1860. Lincoln did not give his Indian name to the authorities, so he was given the name of this country's prevailing president. His wife Margaret rested beside him. It is believed other Indians resided in Wecoma even before the first "white" honeymoon party, Jason Lee and Cyrus Shepard and their brides, visited in 1837. (Newport News Times, December 2, 1938)

J.S. McNaught of Portland, owner of the Wecoma Heights tract, cooperated fully with local Indians in the proposed removal of their cemetery, and through the Indian agent and his field secretary, funds were made available for that purpose. In 1946, all of the remains, except those of the Morris family, were relocated to the cemetery at Siletz. (Robert Kentta, Cultural resources Director, CTSI)

On January 3, 1939, the worst sea storm ever witnessed in the area resulted in over \$100,000 in damages. It blew down garages at Liston Lodge (present site of Galluccis Pizza), washed



Indian Cemetery vandalism and neglect

away steps and undermined the retaining wall at Surftides. (News Guard, January 12, 1939)

Construction of a new sea wall on the beachfront in Wecoma took place in July 1939. The estimated cost of the wall, which measured six feet wide at its base, tapering at the top to eighteen inches and extending 260 feet long and ten feet high, was \$2500. Workmen dug down to bedrock before pouring the concrete to ensure its stability.

The new sea wall meant an end to the serious erosion problem property owners were facing as a result of heavy winter storms. A number of beachfront homes were in danger of being undermined by the high tides, which gradually wore away embankments. (News Guard, July 1939)

As the decade that brought the Great Depression came to a close, local newspapers favorably contrasted the construction and development at the coast to that which had taken place throughout the rest of the state. In 1939 the construction of many new businesses including a new "flat iron" building adjoining Safeway in Oceanlake, a new chapel, and the White House Restaurant meant that Wecoma Beach development had momentum.

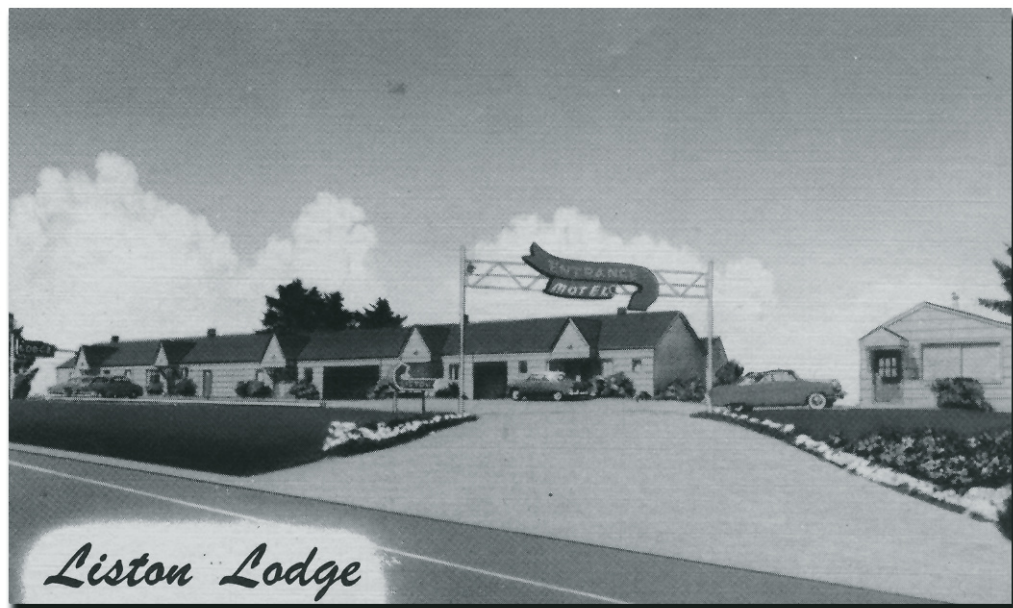
At the beginning of the 1940s, development continued at a good pace. In April the Leedy Beauty Shop opened in the Braemar Grocery Store Building (location unknown), in May Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Anderson purchased Liston Lodge from Mr. and Mrs. Jack Liston and in September a new building housed the Vanity Cleaners and some other businesses. By October 1940 the telephone system had become fully automatic.

Construction of new businesses began to slow in 1941 with the beginning of World War II and the loss of tourism dollars. For the next few years life in the town of Wecoma became quiet due to war restrictions on gasoline and other driving related goods and services.

"We were getting close to war with Japan. In fact two shells had been lobbed onto the Oregon Coast so precautions were getting very strict along the beach. No lights could be shown from houses that could be seen from the sea. No car lights. We hung heavy blankets over the drapes on our front windows, but even then we got a heavy knock on the door one night. It was the Coast Guard saying we had a crack of light showing. The beach was patrolled all night by the Coast Guard and trained dogs". (The News Guard, Senior Magazine, June 28, 1985)

Business began to pick up again in 1944. In July, Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Edmonds purchased the Morse Court from Mr. and Mrs. R.D. Morse. They changed the name to Rio-Mar Deluxe Motor Apartments. As an expert on air conditioning, Mr. Edmonds traveled all over the United States, and after examining many sections found the west coast "most to his liking." (The News Guard, July 27, 1944)

The sale of the Dorchester House, then a nationally renowned hotel, by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Walker was the big news in August of 1944. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, who were outstanding





Dorchester House 1940s



Rear view of Dorchester House

members of the residential and business communities would be missed. Their efforts made the Dorchester House renowned for its hospitality, and they had a positive affect on the life of the community as well.

The new owner, Ernest H. Aebi, had been a prominent Portland caterer who knew a good thing when he saw it. The Dorchester House had been a tremendous success almost from its inception, and Mr. Walker added to the original structure over the years, had the grounds landscaped, built tennis courts, and installed lily ponds. The result was a building "in complete harmony with its surroundings" that was "widely recognized for its architectural beauty." (The News Guard, August 24, 1944)

New ownership did not mean changes to the restaurant and hotel, "Many will wonder whether the same types of food are to be served here as in our Portland places," said Mr. Taylor, the new resident manager. "The answer is no. Within the limit of our ability to do so, we are going to carry on with the Dorchester House traditions exactly as they are." (The News Guard, August 24, 1944)

Mr. A.C. Kirtsis of Portland, owner of the Seven Gables Cottages at DeLake, realized a long held ambition when he acquired the 80-acre parcel of



Ball fields at Kirtsis Park

"Indian Land" situated between Oceanlake and Braemar in March 1945.

When bids were opened, Mr. Kirtsis learned that his was the lower of the two offers, his bid having been overcalled by some \$600. The property passed to Hinkle and Hughes of Dallas on an offer of \$19,100.

The Dallas men, clearly out to make a quick profit, sold to Kirtsis after holding the land less than a month. Twenty acres of the tract adjoined Nob Hill Beach in Oceanlake, while the other sixty were across the highway on the east side, toward the lake. (The News Guard, March 15, 1945)

For a time in 1945, Wecoma beaches became the destination for beachcombers. After a huge storm hit the area, record numbers of Japanese glass fishing floats came ashore in the Wecoma area, following strong westerly wind. Residents



An abundance of fishing floats

and visitors alike enjoyed finding the floats along north county beaches since the 1920s and 1930s. The glass balls made excellent souvenirs, and could be sold as well as collected. The going price ranged from 25 cents for the smallest ones to five dollars for the largest or most unusual. (The News Guard, March 15, 1945)

A lumber strike on the West Coast in 1945 meant the delay of some building projects. When it eased up a bit in October, Loyal Graham built a duplex in Wecoma for which the plans had long been drawn. Other projects quickly followed, and with the ending of the war, development commenced apace. (The News Guard, October 25, 1945)

The Dorchester House continued to be a focus for Wecoma businesses in the 1940s. Mrs. Adah M. Landsverk, who had purchased Mickey's Beauty Salon at the Dorchester House, also opened a gift shop and rental library there. The Dorchester Gift Shoppe and Rental Library occupied the

space used by the beauty shop, while the beauty shop was moved to an adjoining room. (The News Guard, October 25, 1945)

Tucker's Place, a once well-known Wecoma business (near the Starbuck's building on Hwy 101 and NE 33rd Street) got its start in 1945 when Mrs. Ben Tucker moved to the area. She was the head of one of the largest families ever seen in these parts, a family of dolls. Dolls overflowed the Tucker residence, the garage, and the upper story of one rental unit.

She had a doll "factory" located on the upper floor of her home where dolls of every description were scattered about in various stages of completion. Scores of arms, legs, and wigs awaited the master touch of Mrs. Tucker who transformed them into beautiful characters.

Two of her favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Button, "kicked off" the World War II War Loan drive in Coos Bay. The resplendent Mr. Button stood 36 inches



tall, glittering in tailcoat and top hat of jet buttons, while Mrs. Button was a demure 28 inches. Together they totaled 14,960 buttons that had taken three years to collect.

Her collection, which included numerous antique dolls, each with complete history attached, was ideally suited to the museum type business the Tuckers created. (The News Guard, November 1, 1945)



Announcement of the opening of the Terrace Room at the Dorchester House on February 2, 1946 ushered in an era of entertainment-type tourist attractions at the beach. The new supper club included a well-known Portland orchestra that supplied music for dancing. The room could accommodate 150 persons, yet tables for opening night were by "reservations only." As with all private dinner clubs at that time, arrangements were made for guests to check their bottles at the door. "The Terrace Room has been opened at The Dorchester House because of numerous requests for entertainment of this type," said Mr. Taylor the Dorchester manager. "It is my personal conviction that the Terrace Room will fill a need

that has long been felt in this community." (The News Guard, January 17, 1946)

Owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker sold the Bel-Aire Court to Mr. and Mrs. G.A. Dwyer of Portland and Mr. A.H. Grant of Reedsport at the beginning of 1946. The Bel-Aire Auto Court, constructed in 1940, consisted of eight rental units plus the manager's apartment in 1946. The Bel-Aire Court remains a Lincoln City business today. Renamed the Wecoma Inn in 2010, the motel has been in continuous use since 1940. (The News Guard, January 24, 1946)



Two veterans of World War II opened a bulk oil plant in Wecoma in 1946. The two men, Robert C. Johnston, son of P.M. Johnston, and Jerry Hollestelle, son-in-law, went into partnership to form the North Lincoln Oil Company.

Hollestelle managed the service station, located on the highway in Wecoma, and Johnston was in charge of the bulk sales and delivery of diesel and stove oil. The vets obtained a used Chevrolet 1 ½ ton truck from the army and added tank pumps and a hose reel, which enabled them to service consumers under the most adverse road conditions.

They also remodeled and redecorated the service station. Larger underground gasoline storage tanks were added as well as a retail fuel oil tank. The south end of the station lot was filled in to allow the erection of two large upright tanks for bulk storage. (The News Guard, Feb. 21, 1946)

Mr. and Mrs. E.A. McNair took over the Ocean Caves Store (Corner of HWY 101 and Holmes Road) in 1946. The new owner purchased the store from Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lavers. One of the innovations of the new owners was the installation of a 5 and 10-cent department that became popular with customers. (The News Guard, April 11, 1946)



Ocean Caves Store

By May of 1946 construction on a highway widening project between Oceanlake and Wecoma began. Storm sewers were installed first and then a storm sewer main line that extended the length of the new highway. The line was fitted with 10 manholes and 42 catch basins. The state highway department contract for the job went to T.W. Thomas, a Portland contractor, for \$132,810.

The length of the new section of divided highway was 6300 feet, or about one and one-fifth miles. The width of the new highway was increased from 28 to 30 feet on each side of median strips, which divided the road. The median strips, about two feet wide at the lower end of the road, widened to 15 feet at the northern end near

the Dorchester House, and were filled with 1700 cubic yards of soil and many beautiful flowers and shrubs. The strip had concrete nosing at all major intersections and was equipped with light pedestals 2 ½ feet high.

Ballast laid under the highway consisted of 21,000 cubic yards of crushed rock, topped with three layers of oiled gravel. North Lincoln Rock Production was awarded the \$30,000 gravel contract; in addition to oiling at \$15,000. Concrete work, including curbs, manholes and catch basins, was expected to cost \$32,000. These improvements greatly improved the look of the highway in Wecoma. (The News Guard, May 9, 1946)

When Lion delegates and visitors from all parts of Oregon gathered at the Dorchester House in 1946 for the annual state convention of Lions Clubs, North Lincoln County experienced one of the greatest temporary influxes of population in several years. There were 400 delegates and alternates, 350 members of the Lions Auxiliary and their guests. The total convention figure came to more than 1,000. Housed and entertained for four days, delegates enjoyed a series of special events including a Governors' Banquet and Ball at "The Coaster". (The News Guard, June 6, 1946)

Later that year, the Norcrest Terrace development, high on the hill overlooking



Accident in Wecoma 1940s

Wecoma, the Pacific Ocean and Devils Lake, was platted. Norcrest Terrace was where McDonalds, Walgreen's and the Pig & Pancake are today. Lots were approximately 70 x 90 feet. Prices ranged from \$400 to \$1200. The 98 lots were a part of the Indian allotment acquired by Charles Norwick when he moved to Wecoma.

According to Mrs. Batchelder, daughter of Charles Norwick, the family came to Wecoma Beach in 1915. The roads over which they traveled were hardly more than Indian trails and cow paths. There was a tollgate at Boyer, and they were forced to ford several streams, including Bear Creek. During the war the army took over the property for a radar station and 400 soldiers were quartered on the hill.

Syra Norwick of Portland, Mrs. R.E. Davis of Seattle and Mrs. J. L. Batchelder of Wecoma comprised the Pleasant Beach Land Company,

which started the development. The Norcrest Terrace tract had graveled roads, which wound back and forth around the hill and a panoramic view, all of which made it a very desirable place to live. (The News Guard, August 15, 1946)

Businesses changed hands, were reinvented and were newly born through the latter part of the 1940s. The Ham and Egg Restaurant at Wecoma was sold to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bedford of Portland, P.M. Johnston moved his glaziers shop from Taft Heights to a new location in the Lohkamp Building (Corner of NE 34th and HWY 101) at Wecoma and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Horton opened a new agate shop in the building as well. Carl and Eva Beirdneaux also opened a new Union Oil Service Station just north of the Dorchester House. (The News Guard, Sept. 25, 1947)



Surftides acquired 220 feet of additional ocean frontage on its north side in 1948, which led to enlarging the already successful business. Enlargement of Surftides by owner Sid K. Tworodger showed the optimism prevalent in the community at the time. Tworodger said he would justify his faith in North Lincoln's future by "an expenditure, of \$200,000".

Additional construction included three new apartments and two hotel rooms at the south end of the Surftides quadrangle, a new office building, two apartments for caretakers and a home laundry for guests. Long-range plans also included a 40x 60foot swimming pool, but that was not completed until the 1950s. (The News Guard, January 8, 1948)

In February 1948, Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Batchelder opened a new nursery, Norcrest Gardens in Wecoma Beach. Batchelder, who had many years of experience with flowers and shrubs, specialized in raising shrubs that thrive in the coast climate. (The News Guard, Feb. 12, 1948)

The Barbara B Café, located on the highway across from North Lincoln Oil Company, opened in Wecoma on March 11, 1948. The proprietor, C.H. Bedford of Portland was proud of the new neon tubing that outlined the roof, since it was so modern and greatly added to the attractiveness of the building. (The News Guard, March 11, 1948)

On March 25, 1948, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whitcomb purchased the beautiful new Surf Spray Auto Court Apartments, built by Holmes and Peterson near the oceanfront in Wecoma. Each unit had been individually styled and artistically decorated. All were gas-equipped and furnished in a modern manner. (The News Guard, March 25, 1948)



Surftides beachfront



Batchelder nursery at Norcrest Terrace



Lohkamp building

On April 8, 1948, Dan Newman, a Cutler City glass expert, purchased the Percy Johnston structural glass business in the Lohkamp Building. Newman moved the business to Wecoma in order to expand. The larger building meant he could handle any type of glazier craftsmanship from ordinary windowpanes to large plate glass work and structure contracting with modern glass blocks. (The News Guard, April 8, 1948)

A few days later, on April 10th, the grand opening of the Wecoma Appliance Center was held in the Lohkamp Building. The new owner, Berger Underdahl, threw a really “grand” opening party. The more than 300 people who attended were given door prizes and abundant refreshments. The new appliance store was attractively furnished and featured model booths for the display of kitchen and bathroom fixtures and appliances, and a special soundproof radio room where customers could listen to radios in home-like surroundings.

Underdahl, a Wecoma pioneer who came to the area in 1928, expressed amazement at the growth of Wecoma and the North Lincoln area in the twenty years preceding the opening of his business. He also spoke of his eagerness to contribute to the continuing growth and happiness of the area, as well as to maintain the highest standards in his business. (The News Guard April 8, 1948)

The Pacific Glass Company, still a Lincoln City business today, got its start in July 1948 when a new partner, Lloyd E. Thompson, formerly of Salem, joined the firm. Formerly known as the

Dan Newman Glass Company, Pacific Glass was located in the Lohkamp building, which still exists today at 3454 NE 34th Street.

The new company acquired a new auto glass pattern machine. The state of the art machinery bore the impressions of over 4300 different auto glass patterns, and a glazier operating the machine was able to turn to any auto glass pattern and to fit any model, make or year of automobile. (The News Guard, July 15, 1948)

One of Wecoma’s most successful businesses, The Pixie Kitchen, got its start in November 1948. Originally called Pixie Pot Pies, owners Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Gallagher and Mr. L.C. Cleworth located their business on the highway in Wecoma Beach, where the Motel Six is today. The front of the building was meant to represent the kind of house that pixies and fairies live in.

The owners started with a “take-home” pie service primarily, but the pie could also be eaten on the premises, if so desired, in a large room equipped with a fireplace. (The News Guard, November 25, 1948)



Original Pixie Kitchen

In 1946 the Congregational Board of Home Missions and the Oregon Conference of Congregational Churches did a survey of Oregon and decided to build a new church in this area, each providing \$15,000 for its construction.

Mr. A. C. Kirtsis owned the land that was needed for the new church. Mr. Kirtsis was a Syrian immigrant who sold the land (5 lots) for \$3000 because he had attended a Congregational school in Syria and was glad his land would be used for a church. In 1948 the Oregon Conference of Congregational Churches decided to purchase an additional lot to increase the total plot size to 250' X 125'.

Architect Warren Weber of Portland was chosen to design the church buildings. Work was begun in January 1949 on the parsonage, but heavy rains that year delayed progress. The home was finished on August 7, 1949, and the first church service was held in the living room on August 14th with 23 people present. On August 28, 1949, the first Sunday school program was conducted. A couple of months later on October 2nd the parsonage was dedicated with 150 persons in attendance.

The new minister was Paul G. Dickey, who had completed 12 years as minister of Parkrose Community Congregational Church. He and his wife Lois had two sons, 17-year-old Roger and 13-year-old David. Each Sunday for four years, they moved the furniture, set up chairs, and made coffee to hold services in their living



Congregational Church groundbreaking



Reverend Dickey after a service in 1951



Congregational Church Services in the parsonage



Ocean Caves Service station, just south of Ocean Caves Store Wecoma



Caves on beach in Wecoma, Ocean caves Store named for these caves

room. Roger played hymns on the piano. Sunday school was conducted in the bedrooms.

Nina Hutchinson Ingraham, the youngest of 13 children, moved to Wecoma with her parents Marion and Narcissus Hutchinson in 1951 when they became the owners of the Wecoma Courts Motel. Living in Wecoma in the 1950s was wonderful, although sometimes difficult, according to her account:

“ In the springtime of 1951 my parents, Marion and Narcissus Hutchinson, purchased a motel on the beautiful Oregon Coast. The motel was known as Wecoma Courts, and it was situated on the corner of Holmes Road and Highway 101, directly behind what was then known as Ocean Caves Grocery store.

“Owning a motel on the Oregon Coast had been my parents dream for several years. My mother, who had been a nurse at Good Samaritan, came first. She cleaned and painted cabins while my dad stayed behind in Portland until my sister and I finished the current school year. I was nine years old.

“Soon after school ended, the rest of us came. There were two brothers, my sister and myself. One of my brothers took a job logging and worked part-time at a fish market at the south end of Taft. In the fall I was to be enrolled at Delake Grade School and my sister would start her first year at Taft High School.

“Down in a small gully just south of our cabins there was a very large wild rhododendron. Its trunk and multiple limbs filled the gully. The top of it was clearly visible from the main highway, especially in the spring when it bloomed. Using only hand tools, my dad cleared just enough land behind the cabins for a picnic area. He also spaded a large section in the center of the court and planted a dahlia garden. The coastal climate, aided by his green thumb, produced exceptional flowers.

"During weekends in the spring my brothers and sisters and their families came to visit. If the cabins were rented, as they often were, sleeping arrangements were crowded. Some of them bedded down in the office/living quarters. My brother from Portland and his wife slept in the kitchen on a rollaway bed. He wanted to be nearest the stove come morning, and then he could reach up from a reclining position and turn on the coffee pot. The others slept on the floor in the living room.

"On Aug. 23, 1951, just two weeks after our family reunion, my dad, 71 died of a sudden heart attack. My mother found his body lying in the dahlia garden. I had a brother in the Army in Korea at the time. He was discharged and came home to help support the family. He played the piano by ear and on warm summer evenings our motel guests sat on their porches and listened to him play.

"In spite of financial hardships, my mother continued to own and operate the motel until 1953. The cabins rented for a modest amount of six to eight dollars per night. Five of the cabins were rented out by the month. One of the renters, who worked at the Beach Toggery in

Oceanlake, ate his evening meal with us. Another of the renters was a retired seaman who became a close friend of our family. A family with young children my age rented one of the larger units, and a spinster lady rented one of the smallest. The largest cabin at the top of the drive, a log one, was also rented.

"My girl friend and I earned our fun money by peeling cascara bark. We dried it, stuffed it into gunnysacks, and took it to Callison's in town. They weighed it and paid us by the pound.

"The property where the motel once stood is now a mobile home court. The large rhododendron and cascara trees are gone. They were replaced with houses and more mobile homes. Places I remembered as a nine year old are gone. Where there was once a riding stable at the end of NW second, a motel now stands. Lacey's Doll House and Pixie Kitchen are gone, too.

"Now as I drive through town passing different landmarks, I think of the changes that have taken place here. Fast food places, new motels and shopping centers have sprung up everywhere. Then I think to myself, thank goodness the Bijou is still here, and the Dorchester House, and the lake..." (The News Guard, June 28, 2000)





Hazel Lacey



Hazel Lacey shows high buckle shoes on 19th century doll

Lacey's Doll House and Antique Museum by the Sea opened on April 14, 1951 and quickly became one of Wecoma Beach's favorite attractions. The business operated in the building that had housed Tucker's Place previously (NE 33rd and HWY 101), and was in many respects a continuation of the Tucker's original concept.

Hazel Lacey, the museum's owner, was an avid doll collector who loved to see her dolls all displayed in one place. Over the years her collection grew to over four thousand antique dolls, one of the largest collections in the country. More than two thousand other collectibles including a rare gun collection dating back to pioneer days and antique miniature furniture were also on exhibit.

Mrs. Lacey never thought doll collecting would result in her filling a museum. It began as a hobby and it might have remained a hobby but her husband wouldn't let it.

"He would go to town and bring home two or three dolls," she recalls, "and I would say, "Well, there goes our money for the week." "He bought them," she recalls, "and I dressed them".

Soon the doll population in the Lacey home was booming and the walls were beginning to bulge. To provide room for the boom to continue, the Laceys bought the 42x80 foot building that had been known as "Tucker's Place". Tucker's Place had included a doll collection that Mrs. Tucker "customized" with buttons, etc., but Mrs. Lacey turned it into a real doll and miniature museum.

When Lacey's Doll House opened more than 2,000 dolls went on display. In the entrance stood a dollhouse over 100 years old, which she purchased from St. James Church in Portland for \$35.00. One of Mrs. Lacey's prized possessions was the "Gibson Girl," made by Emma Clear, the first lady to make porcelain dolls in the United States.

Her dolls came from all over the world and were made of a variety of materials including china, porcelain, wax, rags and carved ivory. She even used dried and shriveled apples for the puckered faces of some dolls.

An unusual part of her collection was the "Bonnet dolls" made in the 1800's by Kate Greenway, a noted artist. Adorned in straight dresses with wide ruffles around the hem, they were unique for their non-removable bonnets.



Lacey's Doll Museum interior



Hazel Lacey with her dolls

One case housed a collection of Japanese dolls, which were arranged to depict the annual Japanese Girls Doll Festival on March 3, and the Boys Doll Festival on May 5 in Japan. Festival dolls were arrayed in picturesque ancient imperial court costumes according to rank from emperor to footman.

Mrs. Lacey did not confine her museum to dolls. Her collections included everything from silverware to old music to a model of the pistol used to kill President Lincoln and McKinley.

Dean Lacey, Hazel's son and also an avid doll collector, died in Lincoln City on March 11, 1972. Hazel Lacey, who founded the museum with her husband Ray, died in October of 1990 at age 94. (The News Guard, April 27, 1992)

After the deaths of Hazel Lacey and her son Dean, residents attempted to purchase the collection to keep it in Lincoln City, but the collection was put up for auction instead. After inventorying and boxing the dolls, a series of auctions in Lincoln City and Portland were conducted over several months with the proceeds going to The Shriner's

Children's Hospital. The collection of dolls and antiques that had grown over 40 years and numbered more than 4,000 were scattered all over the country and are now in the hands of private collectors. However, some can still be seen today in an exhibit at the North Lincoln County Historical Museum.

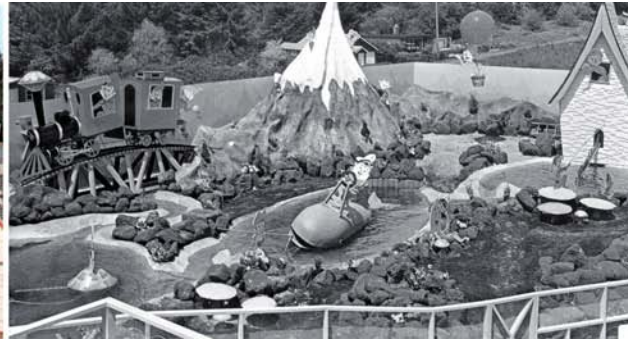
Lacey's Doll House was in operation until 1994, more than 40 years. Located at 3400 NE Highway 101, near where the Ashley Inn is today, the museum is fondly remembered by long time residents and visitors to Lincoln City.



Lacey's Doll House Museum just before it closed



Pixie Kitchen 1970s



Very early Pixie Kitchen garden

In January 1953 area residents considered the possibility of opening a hospital in Wecoma. Twenty local people gathered to hear George Shiffer, the director of the Hospital and Facilities section of the State Board of Health in Portland, offer advice and information necessary to building a hospital in North Lincoln County.

Shiffer described the provisions necessary to gain financial assistance from the government through the Hill-Burton Act, which would pay up to one-third of the costs of a hospital in Oregon. He stated that two and a half beds per 1,000 population was the best estimate to make, with a 20 bed or more hospital the only size that could be run economically.

The 17-bed hospital at Newport cost over \$280,000, he reported, and estimated that it cost about \$2,000 per bed for equipment. Even though North Lincoln had a permanent population of approximately 5,000 people at the time, which meant it could support a 15-bed hospital, the tourist population in the summer at any one time was much more than that figure.

Shiffer agreed that the Hill-Burton assistance could be had for a small hospital of about eight beds, but he warned its construction cost would be almost as great as a 20-bed structure because of the Federal requirements that must be met. (The News Guard, January 29, 1953)

On May 21, 1953, an enlarged and redecorated Pixie Kitchen opened under the new ownership of Jerry and Lu Parks. The new Pixie Kitchen specialized in dinners with table linen, candlelight, and an attractive decorative theme. Dinners included entrée choices of seafood, steak, prime rib, pork chops, or chicken. However, fun, not food, was the restaurant's main attraction.

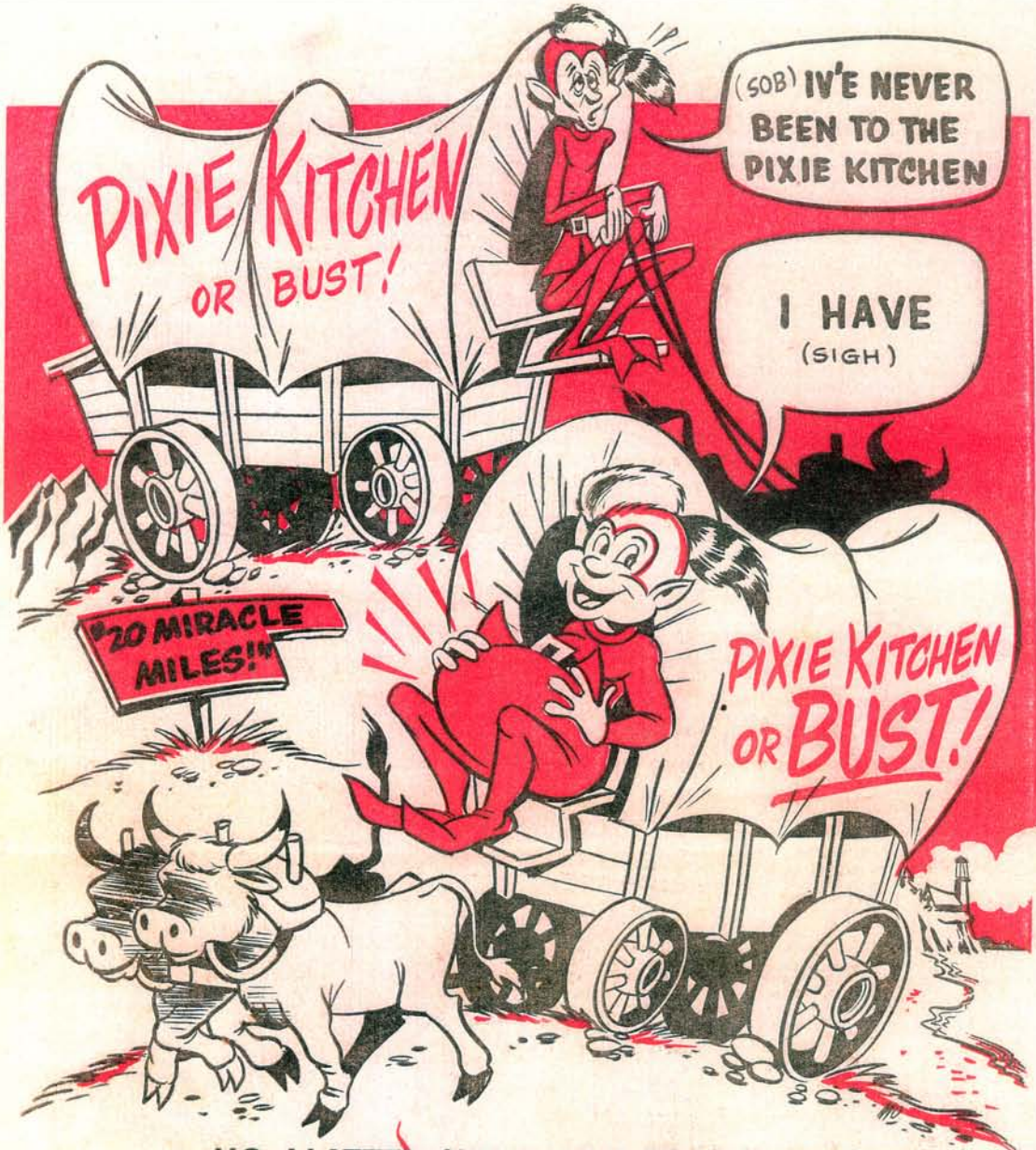
Extra attention was paid to children as customers, with "specially trained" waitresses, children's portions, place mats that folded into pixie hats and surprise grab bags filled with candy and prizes. "Intelligence tests" provided at each table kept adults entertained.

Attractions such as the Pixie Garden, which included large, colorful, wooden pixies mechanized to move as if alive, captured the imagination of young and old alike. Often kids would hurry through dinner so they could run out and explore the garden while their parents ate.

A novelty mirror placed near the entrance made a person look tall and thin and read "You Look Hungry". Another, near the exit, made a person look short and fat and read, "Guess You Had Enough".

The Pixie Kitchen was a landmark for coastal visitors for thirty years. It closed in 1983, but the restaurant had a short revival in 1985 under

THE OREGONIAN, 20 MIRACLE MILE SECTION, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1955



NO MATTER HOW YOU TRAVEL TO THE "20 MIRACLE MILES," BE SURE TO ...

STOP at the FAMOUS...

PIXIE KITCHEN

WECOMA BEACH, OREGON

VISIT THE NEW SHELL ROOM, TOO

the operation of Mike and Anne Baxter. The Pixie Kitchen is remembered fondly by thousands of visitors as a special, one-of-a-kind place that helped define Lincoln City as a special, one-of-a-kind city.

In October of 1953, the North Lincoln Hospital at Wecoma opened at the former Iris N Ranch. The original residence was ideally arranged for the purpose, with two large rooms that had a pleasant ocean view for wards; and other rooms that were easily converted for a surgery, office and staff rooms. A large sun deck on the east side of the building provided pleasant afternoons for convalescents.

The upper floor housed the wards and other hospital rooms. Each of the two wards was fitted with three beds, and additional patients could be accommodated if the need arose. Hallways were remodeled to permit easy passage of the wheeled stretcher and other equipment. The surgery was completely equipped for such minor surgery as appendix and tonsil removal, and other routine operations. Lower level rooms housed a kitchen, nurse's rooms and living quarters for the staff.

A guesthouse, a separate unit east of the main hospital building, was outfitted for obstetrical cases with a ward having three beds, a delivery room, a nursery and laboratory rooms. An extra room was added in case additional beds were needed.

There was a registered nurse with supervisory experience on duty "at all times", while other nurses were on call in case of need. An orderly and additional practical nurses were also available.



Iris N Ranch in disrepair

Local doctors, who had to take patients to Newport, McMinnville or even Portland in the past, hailed the opening. They said it gave patients a distinct advantage, since a local hospital saved critical time in emergency cases and enabled many people to remain in the area where they could be visited frequently by friends or family. (The News Guard, Oct 15, 1953)

Unfortunately, as much as a new hospital was needed, it never gained the wholehearted support of the community due to its cost and limitations. Within a year the North Lincoln Hospital at Wecoma closed its doors. Mr. A. Fleming, the hospital's owner, announced plans to convert the building into a nursing home simultaneously with the closing of the hospital. (The News Guard, May 20, 1954)

Dedication of the Wecoma Congregational Church was held on March 28, 1954 at 1760 NW 25th Street. The minister of the church, Rev. Paul G. Dickey, asked Rev. Paul A. Davies, minister and superintendent of the Congregational Conference of Oregon, to preach the dedication sermon.

Services were first held in the Congregational parsonage in 1949. The church was organized in May 1950. In May 1951 the building fund was



Congregational Church wedding of Douglas McKensie and Sandra McKensie 1958



Congregational Church

established and in August 1952 the groundbreaking service for the new church was held. Construction progressed steadily until the building was completed in 1954.

The membership of the church at that time was 170 and the church school enrollment was 110. The new 200-seat sanctuary was beautiful. Builders used natural woods and took particular care with the lighting fixtures and effects. The building also provided two classrooms, an all-purpose room seating 80 at tables, a narthex, hall and rest rooms. (The News Guard, March 25, 1954)

OCEANLAKE ANNEXATION

On May 5, 1955, Wecomans took the first step toward possible consolidation with Oceanlake when they filed a petition requesting annexation. The petition had 25 signatures and asked that the area west of the highway between the Oceanlake city boundary and the Pioneer Monument on 39th street be annexed.

East of the highway the area included in the proposed annexation consisted of a strip 600 feet wide along the highway, from about 100 feet north of the Pacific Glass building to Holmes Road where it again turns east. The area included a strip 300 feet on each side of Holmes Road down to Devils Lake.

On the south side of this strip, the area ran due south to Oceanlake city limits, 600 feet east of the highway at Holmes Road to nearly 1,000 feet east of the highway where it joins the city boundary. All the figures and descriptions were rough estimates, but a proper legal description appeared in the newspaper.

The configuration of the designated area to be annexed caused many problems, but the proposal was designed to leave out of the annexation several large areas that were unsettled and considered unsuitable for city property, as well as some sparsely populated areas. The plan represented a compromise with the original plan, which included all of the area east of the highway from north of the Norcrest Terrace hill to the intersection line south of Holmes Road and from the highway to the lake.

The "committee of four", Floyd Stager, Leslie James, John Stolz and C.J. Secor, delivered a full report at a meeting prior to a vote by Wecomans on Friday, June 3, 1955 on whether or not to annex. (The News Guard, May 5, 1955)

When the committee met and the report was made, things appeared to go smoothly. Some 150 Wecoma Beach and Braemar residents heard arguments on both sides at the public meeting held at the Dorchester House by the Wecoma Beach Community Club's Committee on Annexation. Summed up, the committee's report stated that many Wecomans sought municipal services, road improvement, better water pressure in dry months, street lights, police protection, sewers and similar services.

Annexation was one way and probably the cheapest to get them. All in all, the city was offering the area concessions that made the idea attractive.

Bruce Ambler, engineer for Oceanlake, as well as other Lincoln County cities, spoke and answered questions on water, sewage disposal problems and road problems. Oceanlake's Police Chief, Al Barzee, explained police department procedures. He said that

**WE FAVOR...
ANNEXATION
BECAUSE IT MEANS...**

- 1. Better Roads**
 - A. If we vote Wecoma into Oceanlake, on Friday, the road grading program will start on Monday.
 - B. Our east-west road will be paved before the 4th of July.
 - C. The ocean front road will be paved before the 4th of July.
 - D. Grading, ditching and road work will continue to improve all of our other streets.
- 2. Street Lighting**

Street lights will be installed before December.
- 3. Fire Protection**

The Oceanlake city council will advocate resigning the Devils Lake Fire District if recommended by the State Fire Marshal. This is on record.
- 4. Water**

Immediate steps to alleviate our present water trouble. A constructive program to give us clean, adequate water.
- 5. Police Protection**

Streets patrolled and an officer on call 24 hours a day.
- 6. Sewers**

The privilege of adequate sewage disposal is available to you and your neighbor if and when you want it.
- 7. Savings**
 - A. The average home-owner will save about \$20 per year on his water bill.
 - B. We are over \$300,000 in assets.
 - C. We are giving an added \$1,000 per year from the Oregon State Liquor Control Commission - \$100 per year from public utilities - \$4,000 by the State Highway Commission for the needs of our greater community.
- 8. Prosperity**

CITY FACILITIES MEAN—

 - More Home Owners
 - More Tourists
 - A Cleaner, Healthier, Safer Place to Live



Police Chief Al Barzee



Devils Lake Fire Department's first fire truck

annexation would result in hiring another policeman and the establishment of 24-hour patrol in the area.

Oceanlake councilman Ben Bienert explained other city services and answered a question regarding council representation of the area with another question: "Does the southeast corner of Oceanlake now have representation on the council?"

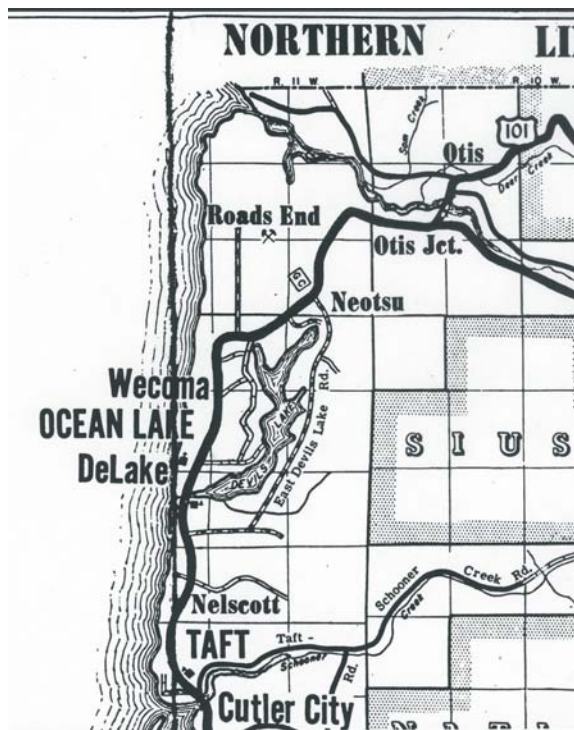
An eight-page bulletin published by the Wecoma Beach Community Club was used as a basis for the information meeting. Among points brought out at the meeting were; if the annexation was successful at the June 3rd election, the Oceanlake grader would immediately start work on Wecoma streets with oiling slated as soon as the roads were properly based; that a pump be installed east of Devils Lake that would give increased water pressure; that projects would get under way within the year. It was also stipulated that the charge on water bills paid by Oceanlakers would not be added to Wecomans' bills until the area formed a sewer district. Taxes would be as much as 18 mills lower in the enlarged city than the levy of 122 mills in Oceanlake and expansion of Oceanlake's sewer system presented no difficulties. The greatest problem still to be solved was the creation of an

acceptable plan that addressed the fate of the Devils Lake Rural Fire Protection district.

The potentially highly explosive meeting went off smoothly with the audience applauding all speakers good-naturedly and impartially. In closing, Chairman Floyd Stager asked that further meetings be held: "both pro and con, that the residents of the area attend them, inform themselves as well as possible and then vote intelligently". (The News Guard, May 12, 1955)

A call to Chief Deputy Fire Marshal Taylor at Salem brought little help. The committee was told that that office would steer clear of any controversial matter, refusing even to recommend an answer of the Devils Lake Fire district problem unless such a request was channeled through the District Attorney to the State Attorney General and he sought their advice.

In a personal conversation that followed this statement, however, Marshal Taylor referred to the similar situation solved by Taft and Delake, which took advantage of a law put in place two years prior that enabled them to rejoin the district they had been separated from on incorporation. (The News Guard, May 12, 1955)



Map showing Wecoma and Oceanlake

The next community meeting to discuss annexation did not go as well as the first. Again the audience numbered about 150. This time people definitely showed their anti-annexation feeling by loudly booing some statements of pro-annexation members. The Committee Against Annexation, Everett Ivie chairman, arranged the meeting and Ivie was the principal speaker. He pointed out reasons why the Wecoma Beach/Braemar area should not join with Oceanlake. Ivie spoke at length on past affairs of the Devils Lake Rural Fire Protection district, stating that the district being divided was the "crux of the situation". (The News Guard, June 2, 1955)

Registered voters of Wecoma Beach and Braemar area west of the highway and as far north as Roads End were eligible to vote on the issue. Wecoma citizens voted 117 to 99 to annex their area to the city of Oceanlake on June 3, 1955. Challenged votes by representatives of both sides indicated that the losing anti-annexation group would contest the election in legal action.

Both sides maintained poll watchers to challenge votes of late registrants and those "living outside the annexation area" who might erroneously seek to vote. Major cause of challenge was late registration. While Toledo attorney Dimmick, retained by anti-annexation forces, stated his opinion that bona fide residents could vote even though they had registered less than 30 days before the election, Raymond Wood, Oceanlake's official attorney advisor for the election board and T.R. Adams, an attorney residing in Wecoma Beach strongly disagreed. It was this difference of legal opinion that post election talk indicated might very well go to the courts for a decision.

A complaint was filed that temporarily blocked the integration of the annexation area into the city of Oceanlake. Work in progress on Wecoma streets was halted while city officials studied the proper legal course of action. George Kennedy, city recorder, involved with preparation of the budget, said he was waiting action of the council. He remarked that he had been about to order some 5,000 gallons of road oil for use in the annexation area. Kennedy and Attorney Wood explained stoppage of the work on grounds that if a complaint was successful in stopping annexation, it would be impossible for the city to recover city funds that had been spent in Wecoma and Braemar. (The News Guard, June 23, 1955)

The Wecoma-Braemar area officially became part of the city of Oceanlake when the Oceanlake City Council passed the last of several ordinances necessary to officially end the dispute. An emergency clause put the ordinances into effect immediately. This action was taken because of the threat of a suit to have the election declared void that hung over the city. The expected suit had not been filed when the council took this preemptive action. (The News Guard, June 9, 1955)

Shortly after this meeting Oceanlake officials were served with papers naming them as defendants in a “declaratory” judgment suit seeking to have the annexation election in Wecoma Beach declared illegal. The complaint, drawn by a Toledo attorney Donald Dimmick, bore the names of Everett R. Ivie and Maude Wanker as complainants.

The complaint was based on three contentions, Oceanlake City Attorney Raymond Wood explained. First, that 27 persons were wrongfully deprived of their right to vote. These voters would have voted against the annexation, thus defeating it. There were 27 people who were registered at the time of the election that were not allowed to vote because their registration had taken place less than 30 days before the Election Day. The second issue raised in the complaint pointed out that the voters of the city of Oceanlake did not vote to accept the annex area. Under a new state law, the Oceanlake City Council held a public hearing and waited 30 days in case a referendum election was petitioned for the city, and then preceded with action to incorporate the area into the city. Point three argued that the annexation adversely affected the status of the territory and taxation powers of the Devils Lake Rural Fire Protection district. (The News Guard, July 14, 1955)



Surf bathing at Wecoma Beach

A note of humor was injected into the tense situation as three city councilmen refused to accept service of the papers in the case due to misspelling of their names. Some denied knowing the parties named in the summonses. William Marquis denied being William Marquist, Mayor Boyd T. Jenkins denied Boyd W. Jenkins, Ben Bienert denied knowing anyone by the name Beenert and Bob McClain denied being Roland McClain.

Although the council unanimously stated their intent to fight the suit, they also moved to start collection of business licenses to correlate street names in the area, to retake the census questioned on a technicality, and put the grader back on Wecoma street work as soon as a grader man could be hired. (The News Guard, July 14, 1955)

In July 1955, members of the Oceanlake Planning Commission met with the City council of Oceanlake in a joint meeting to discuss the new city map, which would include the newly annexed territory north of Oceanlake. Many engineering problems were involved, but after considerable discussion, City Engineer Bruce Ambler was instructed to go ahead with plans for the map, giving full descriptions of the dedicated streets in the new area. The Council also instructed Ambler to prepare profiles on the three streets in the new territory for which the

city planned to establish street grades. This was a first important step the city made to prepare to receive the benefit of state funds for city streets in Wecoma and Braemar. The Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau also requested the new map to extend proper credits on fire insurance rates. (The News Guard, July 21, 1955)



Highway 101 in Wecoma circa 1950

The City Council, at the request of Mayor Boyd Jenkins instructed the City Recorder to reduce water bills commencing July 1st in the annexed territory. Street Commissioner Jack Hubbard advised the Council that he had obtained a grader operator, and that the grader was at work in Wecoma and would continue in the area until the streets were in good shape. (The News Guar, June 9, 1955).

In addition, considerable oiling was completed in the Braemar-Wecoma Beach area of Oceanlake. City Recorder George Kennedy reported spreading 6,000 gallons of road oil. Most of the streets that were oiled were also covered with rock screenings. (The News Guard, August 4, 1955)

The lawsuit challenging the validity of the annexation of the Braemar-Wecoma Beach area to the City of Oceanlake was before the Circuit Court at Newport in August 1955. The Court ruled in favor of the City of Oceanlake on two counts, asking that certain portions of the complaint be stricken. The portions stricken include quotations from the Oceanlake City Charter and references to the effect of annexation upon the Devils Lake Rural Fire Protection District.

The city had asked that the complaint state which of the persons denied the right to vote had registered less than 30 days before the election. The Court ruled, however, that as the complaint stated that the persons denied the right to vote were registered voters, the question as to whether they were registered 30 days before the election would be left for determination at the trial.

The issue of fire protection was also laid to rest when citizens of Oceanlake voted 159 to 28 to rejoin the Devils Lake Rural Fire Protection district. They voted 154 to 33 to change the city boundary description in the city charter to include the annexed area of Braemar and Wecoma Beach.

The vote to rejoin the DLRFPD effectively prevented partition of the district assets and its dismemberment. Thus the controversial question of how much Oceanlake should pay the district for protection was put to rest. (The News Guard, Sept. 15, 1955)

In 1957 Wecoma residents were appalled to learn they would no longer have a post office. "Post office department will discontinue Wecoma Beach post office at a saving to the government



Lohkamp's Store - Wecoma, Ore.
 Wecoma store, Post Office and gas station owned by William Lohkamp

of \$2200 per year and establish a substation in its place. Will render same service as before, Walter Norblad, M.C." This telegram from Congressman Walter Norblad to the News-Guard followed a series of communications between the two, which started after a Sunday Oregonian news story reported the Post Office would be closed. The News Guard editor wired Norblad immediately and received a telephone call from the Congressman in Washington, D.C. The editor explained the special circumstances, which warranted retention of the level of postal service in Wecoma. Editor Al Reed reminded Norblad of the large numbers of retired people, some without cars, who would be forced to walk or beg rides unless some type of adequate service was given.

Consideration of the abandonment or curtailing of service came as a result of the resignation of Roy Bugh, postmaster at Wecoma since 1948. Norblad explained that Wecoma was the only case outside New York City where two independent post offices existed in the same incorporated city, a situation contrary to all Post Office Department rules. The Post Office had been costing the federal government \$5,950 annually, with a return of only about \$5,000 taken in. (The News Guard, January 31, 1957)

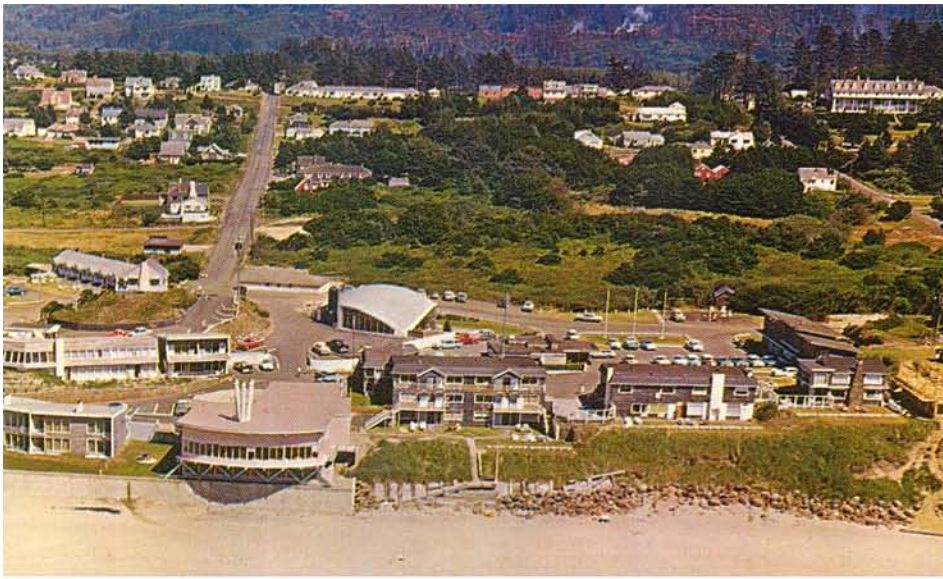
By March a new post office substation was established at the Ocean Caves Store where Wecoma people would get their mail. Although it was a sub-station of the Oceanlake Post Office, the new Wecoma Beach station received and dispatched mail independently and offered all the services previously given at the Wecoma Beach Post Office. (The News Guard, March 28, 1957)

In September of 1957, a nursing home with a 20-bed capacity was announced that would occupy the former North Lincoln Hospital at Wecoma. According to Lloyd Watson and Gordon "Bud" Loving of Battleground, Washington, proprietors of the establishment, the Oceancrest Nursing Home would soon be enlarged to a 50-bed capacity. The large converted mansion had been renovated and rearranged for nursing home use by contractors Loving and Watson. (The News Guard, September 19, 1957)

In March of 1958, the long dreamed of plans for expansion at Surftides Resort came true for Mr. and Mrs. Sidney K. Tworodger when construction began on the first part of the new development. The new construction included 12 ultra-modern hotel units, all with oceanfront and individual shuttered verandas, the majority with fireplaces, and all with plush, Oregon coast themed furnishings.

Driftwood, wind-blown pines, sea gulls, and Japanese fishing floats harmonized with the exquisite interior decorations. The use of natural materials, handmade lamps,





Surftides aerial view 1960s



Surftides swimming pool



*Henry Thiele Restaurant
and Ebb Tide Room at the
Surftides Resort*



Surftides ad by Jack Winter

embossed towels and terry-cloth robes was intended to compliment the custom made furniture, bedspreads and drapes. Maude Wanker, a distinguished resident artist and Wecoma resident, was retained to create original water colors to accent the individual color scheme of each room.

Approximately two weeks later, the second phase of this exciting project began to take shape. A delightfully arranged dining room, seating 100 guests, offered beautiful ocean view dining. A central fireplace open on three sides, richly carpeted floors and soft candlelight added warmth and beauty. A background of subdued music and the song of the surf below accompanied it all.

In addition, a unique cocktail lounge with a waterfall sparkling in a rock garden was added.

Adjacent was a continental type sundeck, flanking the new outdoor heated pool reserved for adults. Radiant heat provided year round comfort on the decks.

The entire resort was redecorated to blend the old with the new. As if this were not enough to fire the imagination, Bob King, lighting specialist for Pacific Power and Light Company, created an original and fantastic drama of indirect lighting, which transformed Surftides into a glittering vision and put it in perspective to the brilliantly lighted wide expanse of ocean behind.

This transformation of Surftides into a "million dollar resort" made it a focal point in the state of Oregon. Only a couple of months after this addition was completed, "Surftides on the Beach" received recognition as one of the

outstanding places to see and visit by the Travelers of America organization that promotes travel in its "U.S. Pleasures and Treasures Map". The G.P. Dicus Award came with this recognition. (The News Guard, May 8, 1958)

In May 1958, Nina Heider of Willamina became the owner of the new Dairy Queen, which opened for business in Oceanlake across from Ocean Motors at 2224 NW HWY 101. Mrs. Heider lived with her husband, Virgil, in their trailer house adjacent to the Dairy Queen.

The outstanding modern Dairy Queen building was intended to demonstrate that the store and the surrounding area were maintained in a neat condition. Mrs. Heider stated that the products she used were of known quality, purity and cleanliness. The friendly and courteous service initiated as the business began may be one reason that the business remains a Lincoln City business today, in the same location after fifty years. (The News Guard, May 15, 1958)

On Wednesday, April 24, 1957, Pixie Pancakes opened their doors to the public in the former Darimaid building (location unknown), which had been completely remodeled and modernized to seat 52 people. At that time the business was owned by Jerry Parks and Ron Kreiger, but was under the sole management of Kreiger.

Pixie Pancakes served breakfast all day and employed eight people. They used the latest heat controlled grills and spent weeks practicing and developing recipes. They also contacted major flourmills asking for their suggestions and ideas. This research resulted in developing 17 different pancakes and a variety of waffles. With coffee served fresh hourly for just ten cents a cup, the restaurant soon became a breakfast Mecca. According to Margaret Kerr, "The huge



Dairy Queen, 2010



Lil Black Sambos interior



Lil Black Sambos 1950s



Barney's Go Karts as it looked after closing in 1988

German or Apple Pancakes were just wonderful, and beautifully served topped with a glaze or whipped cream for only \$1.25.”(The News Guard, April 18, 1957)

In a business transaction on May 1, 1958, Jerry Parks transferred his interest in the Pixie Pancakes to partner Ron Krieger. Parks and Krieger announced that their past policy of close cooperation would be continued. (The News Guard, May 8, 1958)

This business was renamed “Lil Black Sambos.” Ron Kreiger could be seen driving around town in his little red vehicle that sported a sign reading “Have eggs will scramble.” He also passed out broasted chicken, when Lil Black Sambos started serving lunch and dinner. Great “Tiger burgers” cooked on the “cannibal grill” were a town favorite. (The News Guard, May 8, 1958)

The business moved to its present location at 3262 NW HWY 101 in 1959. For a couple of years Ron Kreiger had a batting cage and miniature golf course at the back of the restaurant to attract summer visitors. Almost a decade later Barney’s Go Kart opened a short distance north of Sambos. Together, they made a great spot for recreation in Wecoma that attracted both residents and visitors. However, since both businesses were outdoors, the heavy coastal rains made them rely on the summer season for a year of revenue. Still, Barney’s Go Karts remained a Wecoma area business from 1967 to 1986. The miniature golf course was forced to close due to lack of steady, year-round business. (Oral history interview with Ron Kreiger, November 18, 2010)

When the original Lil’ Black Sambos building burned down in 2002, local residents were devastated. However, the popular restaurant was



Lil Black Sambos Restaurant



quickly replaced by Lil Sambos, built on the footprint of the original building in 2003. Sambos still serves pancakes and has great ambiance, but no longer has the little three-wheel delivery vehicle.

Plans for a combination hospital and clinic to be built in Oceanlake were revealed to the Oceanlake City council by Dr. Virginia L. Wilhelm on August 27, 1959. The two-level structure was originally planned to have a main entrance on Highway 101, and ambulance entrances on both Highway 101 and Columbia Street. The building was to have 15,000 square feet of floor space that would accommodate 25 beds, a surgery, laboratory and out-patient clinic on the top level; while rooms for utilities, kitchens, dining, physical therapy, public health classes, storage, medical files and supplies would be on the lower level. It was to have its own 2-way radio hook-up and an auxiliary electric power plant for emergencies in case of power outages.

A staff of at least 30 people would be employed to keep the hospital operating 24 hours a day. Three medical doctors were to be in residence at all times with consulting specialists on call. Four registered nurses, six aids and practical nurses, orderlies, technicians and maintenance workers were all to be employed.

This hospital was to co-operate with the Newport and other South Lincoln County hospitals, as well as fill an urgent need for medical and hospital care in the fast growing population of north Lincoln County. (The News Guard, September 4, 1958)

A mother and daughter formed a highly successful partnership in August 1958 when they opened the Brae Mar Café. Mrs. Margretta Wallace and 19-year-old daughter Margaret made up the hard-working team. Mrs. Wallace's principal duty was cooking, while Margaret served the customers. The friendly service made the Brae Mar Café outstanding for "coffee break"



Kenny's IGA Ocean Caves Store



Ocean caves near Wecoma

snacks as well as for home-cooked meals. The homemade bread, rolls and doughnuts that were Mrs. Wallace's specialty were highly prized by the workmen of the area.

The Brae Mar Cafe was said to be a very popular late night spot, since Mr. Wallace was something of a night owl. It remained open long after other restaurants and even some bars were closed serving Mrs. Wallace's wonderful meals. The building that housed the cafe still stands today, now a residence at 2826 NE Highway 101. (The News Guard, May 1958)

In 1958, just as he was celebrating 21 years in the grocery business, Kenny Morgan purchased the Ocean Caves Store and started an extensive program of remodeling and refitting. "Kenny" as K.L. Morgan was known to almost everyone in north Lincoln County, served as Oceanlake's first mayor in 1946-47, and took an active part in community and civic affairs throughout his career. He came to the area in 1937 to take over operations of the new Safeway store. In 1940, when the chain closed their small town stores including the one in Oceanlake where Kenny was the manager, Kenny bought the store.

Kenny, his son Ken Jr. and his grandson Andy Morgan have operated *Kenny's IGA* ever since that time in Oceanlake. (The News Guard, October 1958)



Above: Lohkamp Grocery Store



Right: Lohkamp building

In April 1959, if you were the owner of 5,000 square feet or a 50-foot by 100-foot lot in Wecoma, within 100 feet of an existing lateral sewer or one to soon be built, you received a notice of assessment for \$169.60. The \$169.60 covered an individual homeowner's share of the cost of the pump station, pressure line and the sewer main from the street to the station. The amount was \$25.00 less than engineers thought it would cost when the project was started.

City Engineer Bruce Ambler praised the work done by city crews, pointing out that not only was there a saving to the property owner over bids submitted by contractors, but also that the Wecoma system construction was vastly superior to the admittedly leaky and defective 1950 job. (The News Guard, April 1959)

However, the assessment was still unpopular and some residents protested it. At least one group of Wecoma residents hired an attorney to review and stop if possible, the assessment for the sewers. The final session of public hearings on the assessments in Wecoma Beach brought a

litany of protests, after which the ordinance levying the assessments was read by City Attorney Raymond G. Wood and included the description and amount levied on each parcel of property affected. In response to questions from some objectors present, Mayor Bienert indicated that in cases where careful study of the protests showed an inequity, adjustments would be made and passed as amendments to the ordinance levying the assessments.

Principal objections registered at the three meetings, both oral and written, were based on financial hardship to pensioners and non-earning property-owners. Several protests were received from owners of large tracts of underdeveloped property, most of which were stated to be of little value at the time.

The city, working under a clause of the city charter which enabled them to proceed without a vote of the people on the project, stated that the sewer was a matter of public necessity and that it was understood at the time of the annexation vote that sewers would be one of the

first and major benefits to come to Wecoma as a result of joining the city. (The News Guard, July 2, 1959)

Also in July 1959, Frank and Alice Mann purchased the Lohkamp Grocery at Wecoma, which had been the original Wecoma Post Office. It was renamed the Wecoma Corner Grocery, and was open seven days a week. Mr. Mann was a brick mason, and was responsible for building the fabulous fireplace at the Dorchester House. (The News Guard, July 9, 1959)

Unfortunately the original Lohkamp Grocery and Post office no longer exists at its former location at the end of NW 34th Street, next door to the *Herb Store*. However, the cottages he rented out are still there. They are now various businesses and apartments on NW 34th and Highway 101.

In April 1960 Pacific Glass moved to new quarters after 12 years in the same location at the Lohkamp Building. The new building, located just north of the Dorchester House, had been

recently remodeled. Owner Dan Newman said the new showroom and shop would add greatly to the display of his products. (The News Guard, April 28, 1960)

Mayor Ben Bienert announced the purchase of the Underdahl water system in Wecoma Beach by the City of Oceanlake for \$2,500 in January 1962. Purchase of the pioneer business that had served some 49 homes enabled the city to integrate the system into Oceanlake's regular supply, including a reduction in rates to users.

The Underdahl system had been started in 1931 as a cooperative, which later became the Wecoma Beach Water Company. It got its water from springs and later a well in the neighborhood of Norcest Hill. It was one of several such private systems that served small groups of houses in the area later covered by Oceanlake. Most of these systems were absorbed into the Oceanlake Water district on its formation in 1946. (The News Guard, January 25, 1962)



Lohkamp cottages, 2010

LINCOLN CITY CONSOLIDATION

By the end of 1962, an aerial survey showed that north Lincoln County towns were growing at a rapid rate in terms of new construction as well as population. The rate of growth and subsequent need for city services meant that individual town administrations could not keep up with development. In August of 1962, a committee was formed to get a city charter ready for a possible merger.

However, it wasn't until June of 1964 that a vote on consolidation was taken in the tri-cities (Taft, Oceanlake and Delake had incorporated as cities). The result of the election was not encouraging. The proposal to consolidate was voted down. Since it was the city of Taft that defeated the proposal by eight votes, Delake and Oceanlake considered consolidation of just the two towns.

A lasting solution to sanitation, police and fire problems was needed and many thought a solution could not be found without merging all of the neighboring cities and towns. Still, there was resistance to the idea. No city or town wanted to lose their independence or give up what they had achieved on their own. Some cities, like Taft and Oceanlake, already had many services. These cities did not want to be taxed to pay for the same improvements elsewhere. Each place had advantages: Oceanlake had the big business district and had already combined with Wecoma, 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 fire and police protection, sewers, water, and local





First Lincoln City, City Council

ordinances. A larger, combined city would undeniably provide these services more easily and at less cost.

By February 1964, more consolidation planning meetings were held from Roads End to Cutler City. In March 1964, it was decided that a vote for consolidation of the area from Oceanlake (Wecoma had already incorporated as a part of Oceanlake) to Cutler City would be held on May 15th, 1964, but this vote proved a disappointment as well. 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.

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 still had to select a name, elect a mayor and city council, and establish a city budget before it became official and ready to do business on March 3, 1965.

When it was clear that using any one of the five city 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

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.



Dorchester House, site of first Republican Party Dorchester Conference

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.

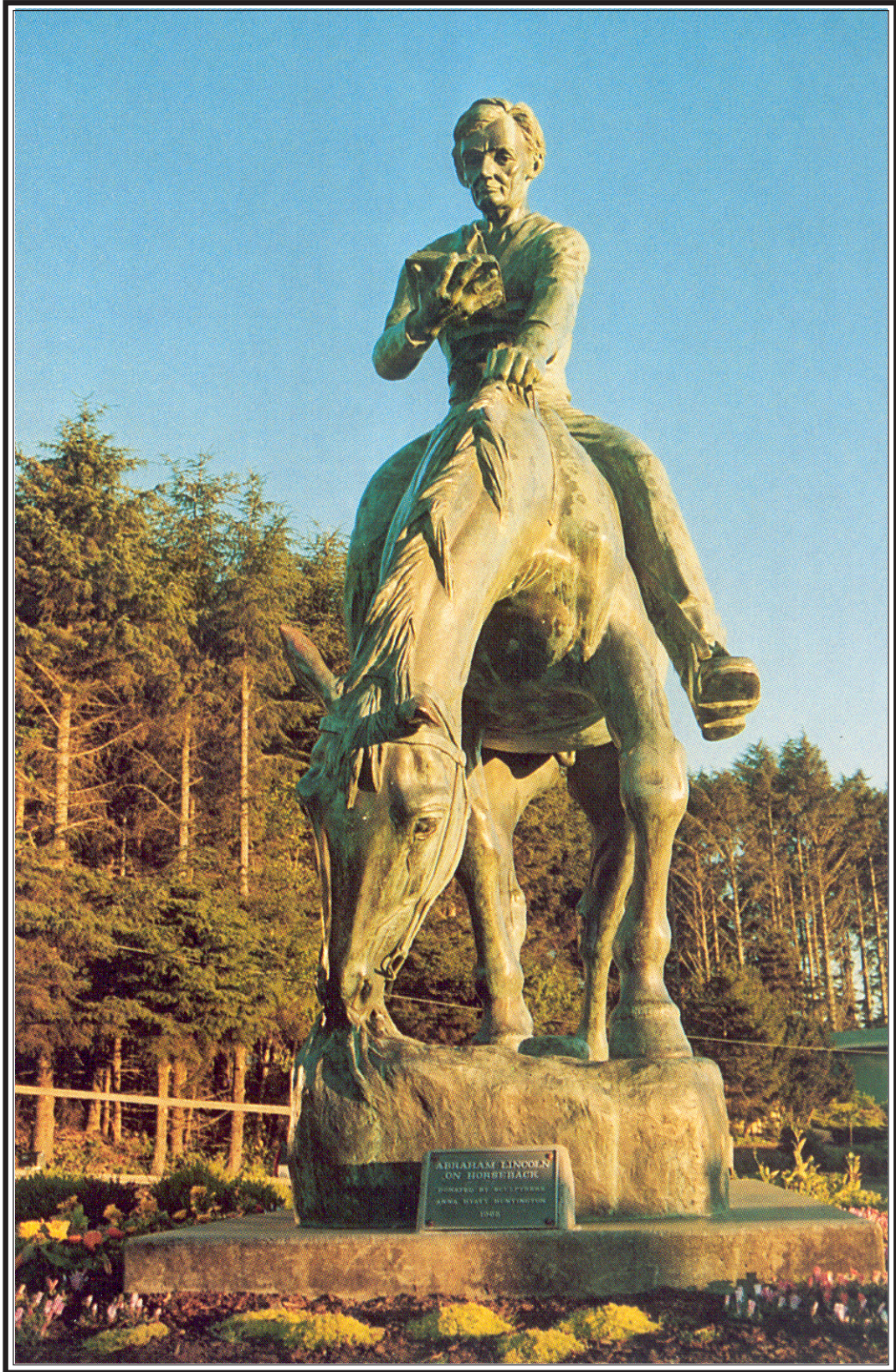
In April 1965, the Dorchester House was chosen as the site of the first state Republican issue conference organized by Robert Packwood. Packwood instituted the conference when he was a member of the Oregon House of Representatives. His idea was to lead a renaissance of the party in Oregon. He wanted Republicans to get together informally, enjoy a weekend at the Oregon Coast and talk about some political issues. The first conference was made up largely of Packwood's friends. No positions were taken by the conference at the first meeting. It featured speeches by members of the Legislature on a variety of topics along with general discussion. One of the speakers at the first conference was John Dellenback, then an Oregon House member and later a

congressman. Though the meetings have since been moved elsewhere in Oregon, they still retain the name, *Dorchester Conference*.

By the end of 1965, Lincoln City had made the five original towns and cities into one entity. However, it wasn't until Lincoln City acquired a fitting symbol that represented its name that residents began to think in terms of living in one city. A 14-foot high, bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was given to the State of Oregon by famous sculptress Anna Hyatt Huntington and the Margaret Brent Fellowship Foundation of Washington, D.C.

The statue commemorates a moment in Lincoln's career when he found it necessary to "respectfully decline" the governorship of Oregon.

"Lincoln on the Prairie" is the official title given the statue by the famous sculptress. The statue depicts Lincoln in his saddle, reading a book while his horse grazes, at the moment when he felt bound to give up coming to Oregon. It says in effect: "When all else lies in ruins about you, you can still study." (The News Guard, February 12, 1970)



Lincoln on the Prairie

The 14 foot high bronze statue of Lincoln was the last of three castings. The first casting was displayed at the Illinois Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. It now stands in Springfield, Ill. The second casting was requested by Austria, the people of that country had long been admirers of Lincoln. Sculptress Anna Huntington dedicated the third casting to students of all ages in the Old Oregon Territory by way of consolation that Lincoln did not become Oregon's Governor.

Initially the 8,500-pound statue was to be located on the University of Oregon campus at Eugene. However, largely through the efforts of Jerry Parks, then Mayor of Oceanlake, the statue came to the newly created city of Lincoln City. Since the city is also part of Lincoln County, it was natural that the statue be located there. A stipulation was attached that the statue could be moved by order of the governor if the city changed its name at a later date.

Moving the statue to Oregon from the east coast was a substantial logistics problem. The huge object was taken from New Jersey to New York by barge, then from New York to Chicago by train. Because of tunnels and overpasses it had to be routed up through Canada by rail, back into the United States in Montana, and eventually to Salem, Oregon. From Salem it was transported to Lincoln City on a special flat-bed truck, with crews moving ahead of the truck to push up power and telephone lines so the truck could pass beneath.

The statue was damaged when railroad cars were "bumped" in Bozeman, Montana. Two hooves were broken loose, the nose was separated from the ground, and a rein was broken. However, Vancouver sculptor James Lee Hansen repaired the work in time for the dedication. (Oregonian April 2, 1972)



Lincoln Statue 1965 being installed at Kirtsis Park



Lincoln statue dedication, Mark Hatfield speaking



Band playing at Lincoln statue dedication

Governor Mark O. Hatfield accepted the statue for the people of Oregon in 1965, 100 years after the assassination of the sixteenth president.

An estimated 500 persons watched the dedication of the statue on October 9, 1965 at Kirtsis Park. Governor Mark O. Hatfield, Mayor Ross Evans, Jerry Parks and radio-tv actor and Lincoln "buff," Nelson Olmstead, took major roles in the two-hour ceremony.

Governor Hatfield, in the dedicatory talk, recognized the ceremony also marked the opening of the weeklong Festival of the Arts. He pointed out that his decision to place the gift to the people of the state of Oregon in Lincoln City was influenced by the community's leadership in the renaissance of appreciation of the fine arts by the public. Included in the audience was an impressive list of Oregon leaders in the field of fine arts.

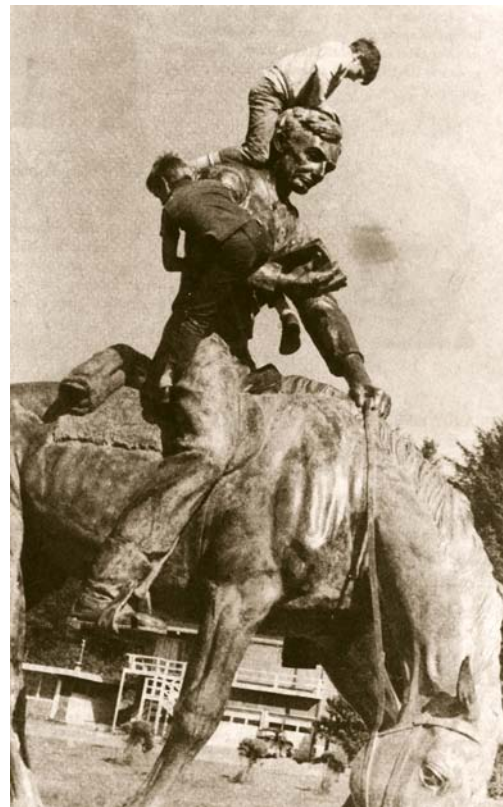
Mayor Evans recounted the history of Lincoln City; Jerry Parks, who served as chairman of the statue committee, traced the history of the gift. Nelson Olmstead, in addition to his duties as master of ceremonies, gave a reading, "The War Between the States" and narrated the words as the McMinnville High School band played the third movement of Aaron Copeland's "Lincoln Portrait".

Ceremonies went smoothly until the final moment of unveiling, when the statue, with its previously noted tendency to non-conformism, clung tenaciously to its ceremonial covering of black plastic. Twenty azaleas given to Lincoln

City by Governor Mark Hatfield during the beautification campaign were placed around the base of the Lincoln Statue during the ceremony.

Sculptress Anna Hyatt Huntington's wish that her "Lincoln on the Prairie" statue would be so loved that "children would swarm over it" came true. Just as soon as the dedication ceremony was over when the children present climbed all over it.

This was how Lincoln City was born, by combining the small towns and cities that stretched along the north Lincoln County coast into one. Wecoma and the other small towns are still remembered as an important part of the city's history and heritage, but they are now a part of the larger story of Lincoln City.



Lincoln statue with kids climbing on it

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WECOMA TIMELINE

- August 1925:** Coastal highway from Neskowin to Devils Lake was completed.
- August 1926:** Wecoma Beach Town Site, owner Paul Fundman, was approved by the County Court.
- January 1928:** Business ads in issue of January 13, 1928 included the Wecoma Beach Grocery store.
- February 1928:** Direct mail service was established between Cloverdale and Newport and including all points in between.
- July 1930:** Roosevelt-by-the-Sea Water System laying water lines to Bard Addition.
- August 1930:** First Lincoln Beach Rodeo held for 2 days at Rodeo grounds in Wecoma Beach.
- October 1930:** Salmon River Highway became State Highway 18 on October 30th.
- February 1931:** W.H. Lohkamp opens new restaurant in Wecoma.
- May 1931:** W.H. Lohkamp erects 4 new cottages at Wecoma Beach.
There is a heavy infestation of Tent Caterpillars in area.
- July 1931:** 2nd Annual Round-up held at Wecoma Beach on July 4th.
- March 1932:** Rock quarry opens at Roads End to supply gravel for coastal highway from Otis to Kernville (*6 tons of dynamite used to blast hill*).
- June 1932:** Dr. L. Underdahl and Berger Underdahl purchase development at Wecoma Beach.
- July 1932:** Fire destroys Agate shop and cottages of Albert Pierson of Wecoma. Neighbors and friends donate materials and help to rebuild.
- February 1933:** Garbage service for the area started by J.R. Fuller of Wecoma.
- March 1933:** Mr. and Mrs. L.A. Maulding are proprietors of new restaurant at Ocean Caves Auto Park in Wecoma.
- August 1933:** Only 4 months of school assured since taxes are only source of income and too many people have not paid taxes.
- December 1933:** Storm during the middle of the month, which was the most severe ever known in area. Power and lights off for nearly a week.
- December 1934:** Businesses advertised in newspapers during period of 1931-34 included Wecoma Service Station and Lunch Room.
- March 1935:** New water system installed at Braemar Beach (north of Oceanlake).
Wecoma gets a Post Office.
- April 1935:** Work started on Walker Hotel (Dorchester House) in Braemar Beach.
- May 1935:** J.H. Peterson purchases Ocean Caves Grocery in Wecoma.
- July 1935:** Dorchester House opens July 12th.
- May 1936:** Surfides Apartments opens May 23rd.
- June 1936:** Dorchester House doubles size.
- July 1936:** Surfides Resort Hotel is under construction at Braemar Beach.
- May 1937:** Mr. and Mrs. C.L. Hay take over management of Grocery store next to Dorchester House.
- August 1937:** Water supply line extended 3200 feet from Dorchester House to Wecoma Beach for Oceanlake Water System.
- September 1937:** Water service from Oceanlake Water System for Braemar and Wecoma started September 1st.
Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Finch take over management of Surfides Apartments.
- May 1938:** Construction of tennis courts in back of Dorchester House in process.

- September 1938:** Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Blank takes over Caves Café in Braemar.
- December 1938:** Indians plan to move remains of deceased from cemetery in Wecoma to Siletz.
W.H. Lohkamp, North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce elected Wecoma Beach to Board of Directors.
- January 1939:** Worst sea storm ever witnessed in area hits on January 3rd with \$100,000 in damages.
- March 1939:** New "flat iron" building adjoining Safeway in Oceanlake completed by E.L. Hoyt.
- May 1939:** White House restaurant in Wecoma opens May 27th.
- July 1939:** Commencement of sea wall construction in Wecoma started (260 feet long at cost of \$2,500).
- April 1940:** Leedy Beauty Shop opens in Braemar Grocery Store Building.
Arthur Miller purchased Shell Light House Service Station and Cottages in Wecoma.
- May 1940:** Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Anderson purchase Liston Lodge from Mr. and Mrs. Jack Liston (present site of Galluccis).
- October 1940:** Telephone system is fully automatic.
- February 1941:** Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quirk purchase store, apartment and cottages in Braemar.
- June 1941:** Mr. and Mrs. H.E. Porter are building new modern store building in Wecoma to house Variety store.
Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Love open R L Love Grocery at Braemar cottages.
- January 1942:** North Lincoln Chamber elected officers: A.T. Walker, Braemar, Director, W.H. Lohkamp, Wecoma Beach, Director
- February 1942:** Home Nursing Class was opened at Dorchester House by Mrs. D.J. Allman.
- June 1943:** Rent controls to apply to rentals, hotels and cottages.
- July 1944:** Mr. and Mrs. A.S. Edmonds purchase Morse Court in Wecoma and change name to Rio-Mar Deluxe Motor Apartments.
- August 1944:** Ernest H. Aebi, George Sahr and Kenneth Taylor purchase Dorchester house.
Surveyors plot new sub division between Dorchester house and Oceanlake.
- January 1945:** North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce elect following officers in Wecoma areas:
W.H. Lohkamp, Wecoma, Director, P.M. Johnston, Wecoma, Director.
- February 1945:** Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown purchase Sunset Apartments in Braemar.
- March 1945:** A.C. Kirtsis purchases 80-acre tract between Oceanlake and Braemar.
- July 1945:** Mrs. Mickey Burns opens Mickey's Permanent Wave in Dorchester house.
- October 1945:** Mrs. C.I. Landsverk purchases Mickey's Beauty Salon in Dorchester House.
- November 1945:** Caley's Electric moves to Wecoma from Oceanlake.
- December 1945:** Henry and David Moon (brothers) erecting a service garage in Wecoma.
- January 1946:** Tri J Gift Store opens in Wecoma. Owned by Mary Lou Johnson, Mrs. Jean Wilson and Jinkey Wilson.
North Lincoln Oil Company opened service station next to Ocean Caves Store.
Terrace Room at Dorchester house will open February 2nd. Supper club that will operate on Saturday nights.
Mr. and Mrs. G.A. Dwyer and A.H. Grant purchase Bel-Aire Court in Wecoma.
John, David and Henry Moon open garage in Wecoma.
- February 1946:** Robert C. Johnston and Jerry Hollestelle open a bulk oil plant in conjunction with their North Lincoln Oil Company in Wecoma.
- April 1946:** Mr. and Mrs. E.A. McNair purchase Ocean Caves Store in Wecoma.
S.K. Tworodgers open Surfides Motor in Wecoma as agency for Kaiser Frazier autos.

- May 1946:** County registration shows 4,522 Republicans and 3,928 Democrats.
Highway improvements involve widening road from Delake to Wecoma and installing median center of road.
- June 1946:** Lions Club holds Oregon state convention at Dorchester House.
- July 1946:** R.T. Rea buys Palmer Tire Shop in Wecoma.
- August 1946:** 98 lots have been plotted on Norcrest Terrace at Wecoma.
- September 1946:** John, Calbin and Donald Willis open Willis Brothers Radio at Braemar.
- October 1946:** Daily bus service between Neotsu and Cutler City for a fare of 10 cents per person started October 13th by Walter R. Smith and Forrest Schweinster.
- February 1947:** New Shell Service Station to open just north of Oceanlake.
- April 1947:** Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rogers purchase North Lincoln Oil Company.
- June 1947:** Tucker's Place in Wecoma with collection of over 2,000 dolls opens June 24th.
- July 1947:** Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Bedford purchase Ham & Egg Restaurant in Wecoma.
- September 1947:** Carl and Eva Beirdneaux open Union Oil Service Station in Braemar north of Dorchester House.
- November 1947:** Willis Bros. Radio moves from Wecoma to Oceanlake.
- December 1947:** Support grows for incorporation of 8 towns from Roads End to Cutler City.
- January 1948:** Surftides makes \$45,000 addition.
- February 1948:** Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Balchelder open Nursery in Wecoma.
Wright Lewis buys out interest of Walter R. Smith in Beach Bus Service. Buses will run from Wecoma to Depoe Bay.
North Lincoln Chamber recommended that North Lincoln area should become a new and separate school district.
- March 1948:** Mr. and Mrs. George Koines purchase Bel-Aire Auto Court in Wecoma, which was built in 1940 and consisted of 8 units plus a manager's unit.
C.H. Bedford to open Barbara-B Café in Wecoma, across from North Lincoln Oil Company.
Ross Harris buys Beirdneaux Union Service Station next to Dorchester House.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whitcomb purchase Surfspray Auto Court near the oceanfront.
- April 1948:** Dan Newman purchases the Percy Johnston glass business in Wecoma in Lohkamp building.
Wecoma Appliance Center opened in Lohkamp building by Berger Underdahl.
Roger Whitman to open Roger's Gift Shop and Antique store, in Wecoma across from Liston Lodge.
Gem City Museum opens at Roads End by Mr. and Mrs. A.S. Weaver.
- June 1948:** 34 automobile accidents in 24 hour period between Otis and Kernville on weekend of June 19th resulting in 2 deaths and 16 to hospital.
- July 1948:** Dan Newman and Lloyd E. Thompson form Pacific Glass Company in Wecoma.
- August 1948:** Ben W. Bienert completes building "The Beachhead", a new auto court in Wecoma.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Richards buy Wecoma Barber Shop.
- October 1948:** Beach Bus Lines cut back on service in area.
- November 1948:** The Beach Bus Service stops service.
- May 1949:** Pacific Coast Line (bus) slates Newport to Salem route via North Lincoln.
- July 1949:** Pixie Pat Kitchen open in Wecoma.
- August 1949:** Oceanlake-Wecoma Community Congregational Church located at North Scenic Drive (NW 25th) and Coast Street (Keel) in North Oceanlake.

- September 1949:** Pioneer History of North Lincoln, Volume 1 is compiled.
- July 1950:** L.V. Cleworth buys out interests of Thomas Gallagher in Pixie Kitchen.
- November 1950:** Mr. and Mrs. R.G. Lacey purchase Tucker's Doll Museum in Wecoma.
- January 1951:** Churches listed in Wecoma area on January 4th
Oceanlake-Wecoma Community Church- Rev. Paul G. Dickey, N. Scenic Drive (NW 25th)& Coast Street (NW Keel).
- March 1952:** Ad Club to build information Center at roads End road (Logan Road) and Coast Highway.
- July 1952:** Visitors Information Center opens at Roads End Junction.
Mr. and Mrs. Alois Pleshnik purchase Bel-Aire Court in Wecoma.
- August 1952:** Mrs. Nellie Gill purchases modern store building across from Dorchester House.
Braemar residents turn down annexation to Oceanlake by 40-190.
- October 1952:** Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bolliger buy Surf Spray Motel in Wecoma.
- January 1953:** Local meeting held regarding need of hospital in area.
- February 1953:** Mr. and Mrs. Bill and Reita Cree buy Liston Lodge.
- May 1953:** Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Parks open Pixie Kitchen.
- October 1953:** Television reception assured for North Lincoln. Channel 6 from Portland begins test patterns.
New North Lincoln Hospital opens for patients at Wecoma location (Old Iris N. Ranch with 10 beds and minor surgery facilities). Mr. A. Fleming is owner.
- March 1954:** Dedication of the new Oceanlake-Wecoma Congregational Church held March 28th.
- May 1954:** Mr. and Mrs. B.M. Brewster purchase Brae-Mar café in Braemar.
Due to lack of support after 7 months, North Lincoln Hospital at Wecoma to close June 1st and convert to Nursing Home.
- July 1954:** Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wilson purchase York Apartment in Wecoma.
- August 1954:** Consolidation of Wecoma and Oceanlake is discussed.
Samuel and Anna Kaufman purchase Dorchester House.
- October 1954:** Community TV system in operation within the month.
- November 1954:** Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackey purchase Liston Lodge in Wecoma.
Lincoln Television Distribution System, managed by Chuck Trimble, furnishing TV service in Oceanlake, Wecoma and Delake. Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City will receive service after first of year.
- January 1955:** Leonard Hawks purchases North Lincoln Oil Company.
Lee Lang opens Real Estate office across from Dorchester House.
- May 1955:** Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Maddox purchase Liston Lodge.
- June 1955:** Oceanlake City Council accepts Wecoma area into Oceanlake.
- July 1955:** Sid and Virginia Tworodger (owners of Surf-tides Motel) plan new motel on highway in Wecoma.
Milton Huff is named as School Superintendent.
- December 1955:** Judge voids Wecoma annexation. New vote on January 16, 1956.
- January 1956:** B & B Real Estate opened by Alois Pleshnik in the Bel-Aire Court in Wecoma.
Annexation of Wecoma to Oceanlake wins by 190-114 vote.
- March 1956:** Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bagby purchase Wecoma Courts.
- September 1956:** Information Center was closed until March 1, 1957.
- January 1957:** Wecoma Post Office changed to sub-station status.

- March 1957:** Wecoma Post Office moves to Dick Gordon's Ocean Caves Store at Holmes Road as a substation.
- April 1957:** Everett R. Ivie, long time Wecoma resident dies April 27th.
- June 1957:** The Magic Shop opens in Oceanlake, by Jerry Parks Jr., next door to old post office.
- July 1957:** Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aher purchase Ocean Caves Grocery.
Gordon Gennet purchases North Lincoln Oil Company.
- September 1957:** Lloyd Watson and Gordon "Bud" Loving open Oceancrest Nursing home in former North Lincoln Hospital.
- October 1957:** First 11 beds open at Oceancrest Nursing Home in Wecoma.
- February 1958:** Cleo Morelock and Earl Wilson purchase Butcher Realty in Wecoma, just north of Pixie Kitchen.
- March 1958:** Surftides Resort starts expansion of million-dollar plant.
- May 1958:** Ron Krieger buys Jerry Parks interest in Pixie Pancakes restaurant.
New Dairy Queen opens in Oceanlake (across from Ocean Motors) highway and Lake Blvd (N 22nd).
- July 1958:** Mr. and Mrs. Kenny Morgan purchase Ocean Caves store at highway and Holmes Road.
- August 1958:** Shopping Center planned for Oceanlake. Parcel sold to developer runs from Dairy Queen (NE 22nd) to Ocean Crest nursing Home (about 500 feet) and extending east to ball park (6 acres).
Margaret Wallace buys Braemar Café in Wecoma area.
- September 1958:** Hospital plans told-building to start in 1959. To be located at Highway 101 and Columbus (N 21st), 2 ½ Acres.
- October 1958:** Construction in progress on new Banquet Hall at Surftides.
Kenny Morgan celebrates 21st anniversary in the grocery business in the area.
- April 1959:** Sewer assessments due out for residents of Wecoma area.
- May 1959:** Mr. and Mrs. Bill Renner to build Miniature Golf Course in Wecoma Beach, back of Li'l Black Sambos Restaurant, which is being built.
- June 1959:** Surf mishap takes life of 2 Portland boys at Wecoma Beach.
- July 1959:** President Moore of Ad Club resigned and C.C. Morelock was elected as Vice President. After Jerry Parks resigned as President, C.C. Morelock was named President.
Li'l Black Sambos restaurant moves to new building in Wecoma area.
Frank and Alice Mann purchase Lohkamp store in Wecoma.
- September 1959:** Alma D. Ormiston purchases Braemar Cottages in Oceanlake.
- November 1959:** Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gates purchase Ocean Crest Nursing Home in Oceanlake and change name to Driftwood Manor.
- April 1960:** Pacific Glass to move to new quarters, just north of Dorchester House in Wecoma.
- June 1960:** Morelock and Wilson Realty changed to Morelock Realty.
- February 1961:** The name of the Oregon Coast Ad Club was changed to 20 Miracle Miles of Oregon Coast Inc.
- July 1961:** Sea Horse Motel, after 26 days of construction, open for business on the oceanfront at Columbus Street (NW 21st).
- August 1961:** Mr. and Mrs. Norman Percival purchase Sea Horse motel in Oceanlake.
- October 1961:** Mr. and Mrs. Luke Snyder purchase The Pantry Restaurant in Wecoma.
Lee and Frieda Hosely purchase former Barbara B Restaurant in Wecoma.

- November 1961:** Kenny's IGA Foodliner opens November 10th, 1961.
- January 1962:** Oceanlake buys Underdahl water system in Wecoma (49 homes) and will integrate into their system.
- March 1962:** Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Zimmerman purchase Ocean Lea Court in Wecoma.
- April 1962:** Roy Dorsey buys Morelock Realty. The building that housed Morelock Realty becomes a branch office of Dorsey Realty with Earl Wilson as manager.
- May 1962:** Captain and Mrs. Howard Buller buy Rio-Mar Motel in Wecoma renamed The Hostel (SW corner of highway and NW 36th).
- June 1962:** Trader Rick's, Braemar's new snack spot, opened by C.A. Ricketts.
Jack Robben purchases North Lincoln Oil Company in Wecoma.
- July 1962:** Dick Rouske opens Shopping Center in Oceanlake (west side of highway between NW 21st and NW 22nd in Oceanlake). Signature Beauty Salon and Coast Plumbing are tenants.
- March 1963:** On March 20, 1963 a meeting of the Hospital Association was held at the Pixie Kitchen. It was decided at this meeting that a Hospital District should be formed; that the medical staff should include both Osteopaths and MD's and a Hospital Committee was appointed.
- August 1963:** Mr. and Mrs. Ramie Martell purchase Bel-Aire Court in Oceanlake.
- October 1963:** Robert R. Greenwood opens Signature Imports and Exports in Wecoma.
- April 1964:** Mr. and Mrs. Wes Banta and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ramberg open The Roamer's Paradise, a Rock and Gift Shop in Wecoma Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Sig H. Seashore are new owners of Sea Horse Motel in Oceanlake.
- September 1964:** Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martin open Wecoma Flooring Company in Wecoma.
- October 1964:** First National Bank will have longer hours at their office (across from Pixie Kitchen).
- November 1964:** Indian Land (north of Oceanlake) to be site of new shopping center, including Safeway and Sprouse-Reitz.
- February 1965:** Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson of Wecoma start new general storage service located under Rexall Drug in Oceanlake.
- April 1965:** First Dorchester Conference held at Dorchester House.
- May 1965:** Information Center to be open 7 days a week from 10:30 to 5:00PM after Memorial Day weekend.
- June 1965:** Terrace Garden Apartments are open.
- August 1965:** Red Carpet Inn in North Oceanlake area opens for business.
- October 1965:** Lincoln statue dedication held on October 9th.

WECOMA CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The purpose of this cultural resource inventory is to identify community resources that have historic or cultural significance. The various kinds of resources include:

■ 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 recreational or 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.

■ Transportation Resources

The role of transportation, especially the introduction of the automobile and consequent road and highway construction cannot be overstated when considering the history of Wecoma 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 Wecoma 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 Lincoln City development.



INDIAN CEMETERY AT WECOMA

NW 30th and Port Avenue

The 1900 census shows that John "Siletz" Morris, a Euchre Indian, was born in Oregon in 1854. His wife Annie, of the Sixes River Tribe, was born in Oregon and did not speak English. Their daughter Sarah, born in 1884, was one of several children, but the only one that survived past childhood. Sarah died at 18 in 1901, Annie at 74 in 1914, and Siletz at 64 in 1918, leaving Lavina Morris as their heir. Lavina was Siletz's last wife after Annie died.

In 1892 the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians' (CTSI) tribal members were assigned allotments of reservation land to be held in trust by the U.S. for them, and eventually owned individually by the Tribal members. The John "Siletz" Morris family received three of these allotments, one each for himself, his wife and his child (Siletz Allotments # 342, 343, and 344 respectively). Each allotment was 80 acres of land located on the hill in Wecoma Beach. The

beauty of this site inspired Mr. Morris to provide a place on the property where he and his family could be buried and he designated a plot of land as a cemetery.

Before the Siletz Allotments were confirmed, the Secretary of the Interior declared the unallotted portions of the remaining reservation and sent a team of U.S. representatives to Siletz Agency to "negotiate in good faith" for the cession of those unallotted lands. The group stayed within the reservation for the month of October of 1892, and when they were not making progress with convincing the Indians fast enough for their tastes, a committee of five Tribal members was appointed or selected to carry on the discussions. John "Siletz" Morris was one of the five men selected to represent all of the Siletz Indians in the negotiations. Many inducements were used to force the agreement, and eventually, on Halloween day of 1892, the

majority of the adult males members signed the agreement to cede those lands (approximately 191,000 acres) to the United States government.

Some Indians would not give their real names to the government agents, so the agents gave them names of US presidents or other prominent people. The cemetery originally had graves bearing the names of John and Margaret Lincoln who had lived in the Wecoma area in the early 1860's. John was given the name of Lincoln since Abraham Lincoln was president at that time. According to the markers John was 100 years old when he died. The remains of John and his wife were taken away in 1946 and are now in the cemetery at Siletz, according to Mr. Elmer Reed of Cutler City, once a member of the Siletz Tribal Council. Siletz Allotment and Census records actually show the names as Abram and Margaret Lincoln.

After John "Siletz" Morris died in 1918, his surviving wife Lavina Morris was granted three federal "patents" or deeds on 89 acres of Wecoma Beach land, including the small family cemetery, by the federal government in 1920. In 1926, Paul Fundman acquired some of that land and had it subdivided and platted, but the gravesite was not marked on the map at that time.

In 1938, the Beach Resort News reported that vandals had been tampering with the graves. A.B. Dick, a local leader of the remaining Indians in North Lincoln County, supplied some information that at least two graves had been tampered with, the graves of Annie Morris and of her daughter Sarah.

At the time of this vandalism there were iron fences lying on the ground, but no markers. The

place was a tangled mass of undergrowth, and it was reported, "only by crawling on one's hands and knees can one enter the place at all."

In 1946, J.S. Mc Naught of Portland, owner of the Wecoma Heights tract at the time, cooperated with local Indians in the removal of all the remains except those of the Morris family to the cemetery at Siletz. An Indian agent and his field secretary set up a fund to assist in the task.

The cemetery land passed through several hands after this report, and in 1954, after several years of delinquent taxes, the county foreclosed on it. Over the years the lot again became covered with brush, forgotten by all but a few.

On Sept. 17, 1984, carrying out a city ordinance, Lincoln City's Public Works crew began to clear the lot. Not knowing there were graves beneath



Indian Cemetery



the blackberries, they used a machine for the initial clearing that knocked down at least one of the headstones. Workers uncovered a few scattered headstones and some graves that were invisible beneath blackberry canes. "The lot was so overgrown," said city planner Emmett Dobe, "you couldn't walk through it." Dobe said the city sent a notice to the lot's owner at that time. Lincoln County Assistant County Engineer Jim Buisman said the notice was never received.

When a genealogist and part-time Lincoln City resident who knew of the cemetery noticed the cleared lot and the damaged stones, she told the city what had happened. On October 18, 1984, the city notified the county of the accident.

County workers found not only the graves but also pieces of a cast iron gate intact. The gate was described as being extremely ornamental, decorated with scrolls and sprays that could date from the turn of the century.

"We're going to display the gate if we can find out anything about it... but we would certainly relinquish it if they (Siletz Indians) wanted it up there." Dobe said. He asked the county to deed the property to either the City of Lincoln City or the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians so it would be maintained.

Shirley Strickler, the tribe's enrollment manager, said the tribe confirmed that three people buried there, John "Siletz" Morris, Annie Morris, and Sarah or "Sadie" Morris, were tribal members, and sent a letter asking for the lot, which was granted. In 1985 title to Lot 5, Block 33 was transferred from Lincoln County to the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians.

Mr. Dobe stated his intention that the cemetery be included in the city's comprehensive plan as a historical site in order to protect it from future development. (The News Guard, December 12, 1984)

Then in 1992, the cemetery was "rediscovered" once again. Longtime resident Nail Beavers and her husband visited the Morris Cemetery on NW Port and 30th, and found it was "really a mess." She said, "People had used it for dumping garbage and brush and weeds were overgrown. I had driven by it a lot, but it was so overgrown, I never saw it."

As a member of the Relief Society, a group with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Beavers was thinking of a project to signify the sesquicentennial of the society. She suggested the group clean up the burial ground, which then belonged to the Confederated Tribes of the



John Morris headstone

Siletz. Beavers went to members of the Siletz Tribal Council and told them the group would do whatever the tribe wanted to clean or restore the burial ground. "We agreed to clean the garbage out, erect a fence and spread wild flower seeds," Beavers said.

The project began with a kickoff dinner April 28, 1992. "We had a lot of community support," Beavers said. "Lumbermen's and Copeland Lumber donated lumber, Morris Kauffman donated and delivered cement, North Lincoln Sanitation donated a dumpster for clean up use, the Siletz Indians donated cedar beams, Birch Concrete donated sand and gravel for cement, the Sandcastle Motel donated a Bobcat to move rock and neighbors donated water and power."

"We filled a construction size dumpster with garbage. A lot of people also donated and paid for cement," she said. "We picked a hard fence to build." The fence that now surrounds the cemetery is made of rock and cement pillars connected by cedar beams. While cleaning, the group found pieces of a wrought-iron fence that they gave to the CTSI for display in its museum. Beavers also said they found a primitive-looking headstone made of rock and clay with no markings on it.

The group finished the fence and cleaning the grounds on Saturday, September 18, 1993, after a year and a half of on-and-off labor. Volunteers worked steadily through the summer months, but often had to stop at other times because of rain.

After the work was completed, the Relief Society began looking for a donation of four six-foot planks for a sign that would recognize the

site. Bobby Simmons, a member of the tribe, had volunteered to carve the cemetery name and a description on the cedar. (News Guard, September 22, 1993)

On March 5, 1996, the Siletz Tribal Council passed a resolution to accept the transfer of Lots 3 and 4 in Block 33, which adjoin the parcel that was transferred to CTSI in 1985. The transfer of the additional lots was in recognition of the original boundaries of the Morris family cemetery.

Today, the cemetery is well maintained and visible to all who pass by. However, there is currently no sign commemorating the site.



Indian headstones



CONNIE HANSEN GARDEN

1931 NW 33rd Street

Connie Hansen Garden has always been a special place in the Wecoma area of Lincoln City. Maude Walling Wanker was the original owner of the property that later became Connie Hansen Garden. Mrs. Wanker's home, as well as her own art studio, The Paint Box was part of the original property.

Mrs. Wanker was an outstanding gardener and agate enthusiast. According to Grace Hammond, "She was interested in flowers, and she developed that place up there, and she built the little box there so she could go down there and paint. But she bought all kinds of nice flowers and got 'em started around there. That was a beautiful place, and she kept it beautiful. Connie

Hansen bought it because of the flowers, I'm sure. I never met her, but it was beautiful before she took it over." (Salazar, Vol 3, Part 2)

Constance "Connie" P. Hansen was born in California but raised in Oregon. She moved to California to attend the University of California, Berkeley, graduating with a degree in Botany. In 1973, retired and a widow, she returned to Oregon to look for a damp and sheltered piece of property where she could grow her favorite plant, the Iris. In Lincoln City, she found and purchased her dream location from Maude Wanker, a small house surrounded by swampy land.

When she moved into her new home at 1931 N.W. 33 Street, part of the yard was what she called a meadow, while the lower half was a



Connie Hanson

swamp filled with alder, blackberries, salmonberries, and water grasses. She found trees on the 150 by 200 foot lot smothered in blackberries and brambles. "When I saw its stream, swampy area and large shade trees, I knew it could make a home for Japanese iris, ferns, rhododendrons and many of my favorite plants," she recalled. (The Oregonian, January 1992)

A few years later, Hansen added an adjacent third of an acre. After clearing out the berries and brambles she followed the contours of the land, creating great curving beds that she called her "commas." In them, she planted more than 300 species and cultivars of rhododendrons. Although she tried almost everything, she favored primroses, hardy geraniums, hostas and iris. "I've sort of gone mad for rhododendrons the last couple of years," she said. "They do so well here. They come in all sizes, from little flat shrubs to trees." (News Guard, April 7, 1993)

Mrs. Hansen was a member of a number of organizations whose members specialized in



raising the same types of plants she did. All these organizations had seed exchanges, she explained. "You collect seeds and other members do the same thing. The seed chairman has the seeds packaged and makes a list of what's available. That way I can get seeds from all parts of the world." (The Oregonian, January 1992)

A visitor's first impression of Connie Hansen Garden is from the driveway, where grass paths winding around island beds come into view and then lead on to a succession of beds and borders. It seems perfectly planned to suit the environment, but according to Connie no plan was made:

"I never made an overall plan for the garden. I just did it. For example, I was intrigued for some time by a grassy area on the north edge of the



meadow. Its gentle slope formed the shape of a comma, and it seemed like the ideal location for a large collection of rhododendrons and other plants that friends had given me. (Coast Tidings, News Guard, April 2002)

“At first, it seemed as though the space here was endless. I planted with a free hand and allowed many natives to come up on their own. Over the years, as the plants, especially the rhododendrons, have grown larger, I’ve had to expand the beds and reduce the grassy areas between them to narrow paths.

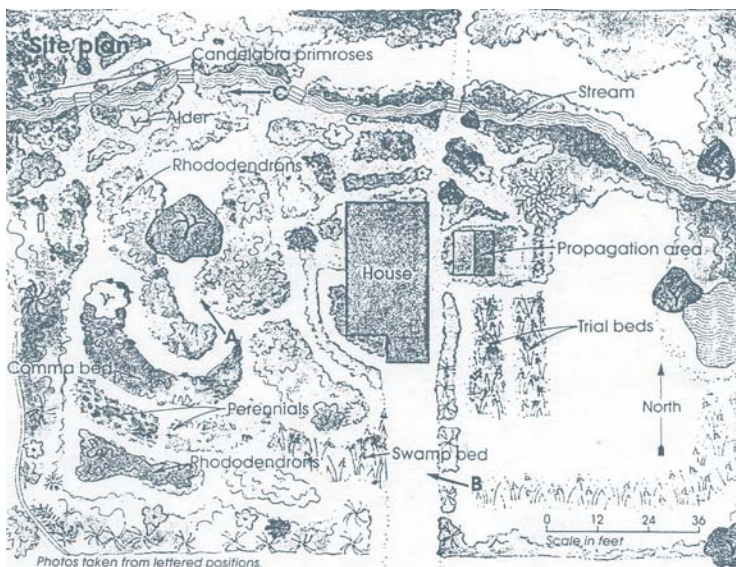
“Enclosing the garden has been an ongoing process. I think a fence is unfriendly, and a 700 foot one would have taxed my limited finances and

building ability. I do all the garden work myself. I still make a gesture toward fencing with bamboo canes. And the growth of shrubs and small trees is gradually creating a feeling of enclosure.” (Fine Gardening, Jan/Feb 1992)

Connie also describes how she selected her plants in great detail: “Visitors often ask where I find so many different kinds of plants. I try to explain that learning about plants takes time- reading books, studying catalogs, visiting gardens and nurseries and joining various specialist groups. The Oregon Hardy Plant Society has been a wonderful source of information for me.

“The plants I’m excited about range from the familiar to the less common. In choosing plants for the garden, year round interest is one of my goals. If I especially like a particular plant, I want to grow more than one. I like all flower colors, but when an occasional unfortunate color combination occurs, I either remove the offender, if doing so won’t disturb the plants too much, or I try to look the other way while the plants are in bloom.

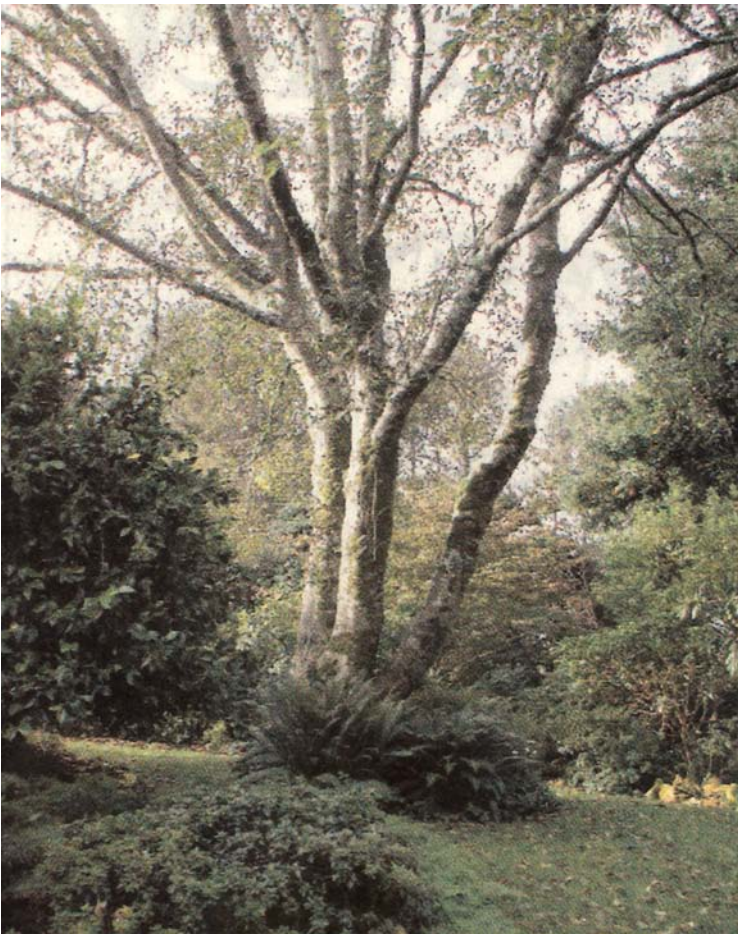
“This is not a low maintenance garden. In fact, the subject of low-maintenance gardening leaves me sort of cold as I believe it’s for people who want to “furnish” the surroundings of their house as they do its interior, so it looks



Garden Site Plan

presentable and requires only sporadic attention, which would be provided by hired help. To those whose interest lie in the wonderful diversity of plants and to those who have the time for their favorite occupation of caring for these plants, the topic of low maintenance has little charm.” (Fine Gardening, Jan/Feb 1992)

For the next 20 years Connie worked tirelessly in her garden from dawn to dusk, creating the masterpiece we enjoy today. She worked ceaselessly, making a showcase for rhododendrons, azaleas, irises, primroses, lilies, heathers, a collection of trees and a variety of perennials from an overgrown marshland meadow and creek.



As a botanist, she knew plants intimately. As an artist, she created a complex and beautiful landscape. Featured twice in *Sunset* and once in *Fine Gardening Magazine*, and many times in the *Oregonian*, the garden was well known. People from all over the United States and even from foreign countries sought her out.

Towards the end of her life, as her health was deteriorating, Connie sold her property to a friend, Virginia Warren, to make certain the garden would not be destroyed. Mrs. Warren had said she was very much interested in maintaining the well-known site, but later she had health problems and other difficulties she had not anticipated and she discovered she could not preserve the garden as she had hoped.



When Connie Hansen died in California on March 10, 1993, after a long fight with leukemia, efforts of friends and supporters to help Mrs. Warren protect the one-acre property, which had become a community garden and tourist attraction, were given a new urgency. (*New Guard*, April 7, 1993)

Virginia Warren spoke with Lincoln City Manager Kathleen Stockton about a number of options for the future of the property, which encompassed eight tax lots. Options such as buying or trading the property for a city park, creating a foundation, and seeking involvement from gardening organizations were floated as methods of preserving the garden.

Stockton said both the City and Warren were interested in maintaining and enhancing the garden property, and that the matter should go before the City Council in the near future. "I don't know how involved the city will be, but I know we want it preserved," she said.

The Arts Council had also recognized the garden as an important cultural resource in the area, and was offering its assistance in any preservation efforts. Another friend of Hansen's, Paulette Switzer, sought protection of the site from the Nature Conservancy. "A lot of the plants could come under protection as natural resources," she said. (New Guard, April 7, 1993)

She also made some preliminary inquiries to the Oregon State University Extension Service. In addition to being an all-consuming past time for Hansen, the garden served as a test garden for nurseries, with a number of hybrid varieties being created there.

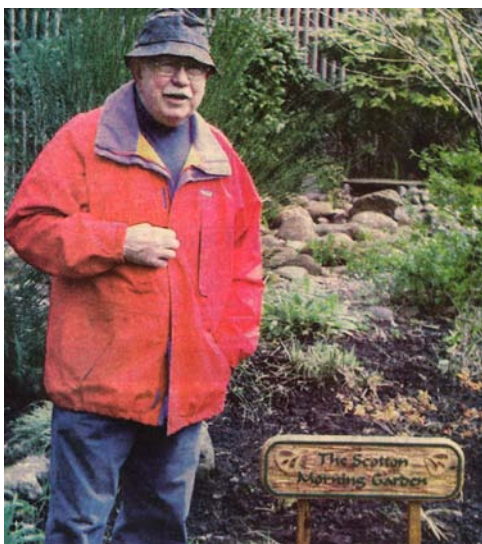
In May of 1994, with the help of both Virginia Warren and Rita Holmes, a local benefactor, the Connie Hansen Garden Conservancy was formed to revitalize and maintain the garden for the use and enjoyment of the public. Its ultimate

purpose was "to restore, preserve, and propagate the native and ornamental perennials of an urban coastal garden, to demonstrate and promote sensitive horticulture ecologically compatible with wetland environments, to provide an aesthetic botanical setting, and to nurture related arts and community education."

Steps to create a non-profit, tax-exempt status were immediately taken. The group began by launching a fund-raising appeal to acquire the garden, then owned by Virginia Warren. They established an account so that contributions could be made, saying, "It (the group) would like to see the broadest possible base of support. Many gifts, large and small, will be needed to accomplish the goal." Rita Holmes, a resident of Lincoln City, donated a substantial sum of money to the Conservancy, which along with other donations, allowed the group to purchase of the garden from Mrs. Warren. (News Guard, April 2002)

Since 1994, the Conservancy's tireless efforts have preserved the garden and restored the grounds, as well as adding some needed improvements. The garden itself was restored and maintained through the efforts of head gardener Robert "Scotty" Scotton and perennial expert Pat Sears, together with assistance from many volunteers, local nurseries, and Conservancy board members.

Critical to the development and preservation of the garden for the use and enjoyment of the public was the construction of a parking lot. Parking was needed so that the Garden could host art and photography classes, concerts, gardening classes, family gatherings, and other special events. Because of the complex draining system required to preserve the garden, its



Scotty Scotton



Parking lot today

construction was unusually expensive and time consuming.

The parking lot was begun in June 1996 when volunteers, supervised by architect Lyle Stewart, began digging and setting the main drainage field lines. Work progressed through the mud and rain of one of the wettest winters in recent history. "We attacked the perimeter, moving plants and pushing sod back," said Scotty Scotton of the creation of the parking lot. Its location happened to be in one of the lowest corners of the garden, where Hansen's "Iris Stream" had been. (News Times, October 10, 1997)

The 12-stall parking lot, complete with spaces for handicap parking was finally completed in the spring of 1997. The \$35,000 project was accomplished with a \$10,000 grant from the city of Lincoln City and donations from Drayton Excavating, Devils Lake Rock, Garden Art and Gifts, Alice DeGruttola, Allen and Sons Paving, Dan Thomas, Northwest natural Gas and "numerous individuals who wielded shovels to dig those trenches and shovel that rock," stated Conservancy president Sandy Pfaff.

With the garden well maintained and crisscrossed by new paths and bridges, and the parking lot finished, the board turned its attention to the house.

Built some time in the mid 1930s, with an addition constructed in the 1950s, the house needed serious restoration. The continuous coastal damp and its location near a stream took a major toll on the building. "They say the water used to run in the back door, through the house, and out the front door," one Conservancy volunteer said. (News

Times, October 10, 1997)

Not surprisingly, the house was found to be full of dry rot and carpenter ants, especially near the ceiling and foundation. An estimated \$170,000 was needed to completely remodel the house. Contributions included \$10,000 from the Collins Foundation; \$7,000 from a fundraiser hosted by the Inn at Spanish Head, \$2,000 from a plant sale and many individual contributors.

The remainder of 1997 was spent remodeling the house under the leadership of Kaye Hering, who coordinated and stretched donations of money, material and labor. Armed with nearly \$17,000 from a horticultural trust grant and the proceeds of a fundraiser hosted by Robert Eaton of the Inn at Spanish Head, Hering and the contractors redrew plans for the house to conform with funds available; and except for "a few remaining bells and whistles" the \$125,000 project was completed for \$45,000. (News Times, March 25, 1998)

On a rainy day in March 1998, a Spring Solstice Dedication and Celebration of Life Ceremony took place at the Connie Hansen Garden, marking the completion of the garden's new



Kaye Herring and Mayor Smokey Aschenbrenner cut ribbon to dedicate newly completed Garden House

Garden House and parking lot. Amid blooming camellias and budding rhododendrons and azaleas, Connie Hansen Garden Conservancy board member Kaye Herring and Lincoln City Mayor Smokey Aschenbrenner cut a ribbon to officially dedicate the Garden House and parking lot while a large group, clad in rain gear and garden-proof boots, watched. (News Times, March 25, 1998)

On Sunday, March 19, 2000, Robert "Scotty" and Joyce Scotton were honored by dozens of friends and fellow gardeners when the morning garden at the Connie Hansen Garden was dedicated in their honor. According to Garden Conservancy president Kaye Herring, the couple were founding members of the original board of directors. "Since then," Herring said, "a lot of people came and went. But they stayed." Herring said Scotty's former title of head gardener had been retired. "We'll never replace that position," Herring said, "If it weren't for their tireless efforts, the garden wouldn't exist today." The garden's Morning Garden was renamed the Scotton Morning Garden. (News Guard, March 22, 2000)



Scotty and Joyce Scotton honored by Garden Conservancy

Connie Hansen Garden continues to be a favorite spot to visit for local residents and Lincoln City visitors. It is a peaceful place of beauty, but also much more. It is an historical and cultural treasure for the people of Lincoln City.



SURFTIDES INN ON THE BEACH

2945 NW Jetty Avenue

A Lincoln City business that still exists today, Surftides, opened for business in Wecoma in 1937. Surftides on the Beach was opened as the Surf Tide Apartments in the Lincoln City area once known as Braemar Beach. Rented by the week or by the month, these upscale apartments had a wonderful ocean view. Later, when the property was sold and renovated, the name was changed to Surftides. Apartments were still rented as well as hotel rooms and suites. Phone directories listed Surftides as apartments until 1958.

Sidney Tworodger purchased the business in March 1944. At that time, the \$65,000 sale included one building with 14 large apartments, 8 guest rooms, an office building and a 5-room house. Surftides owners acquired 220 feet of additional ocean frontage adjoining Surftides on the north in 1948, which led to enlarging the already successful business.

Enlargement of Surftides by owner Sid K. Tworodger showed the optimism prevalent in the community at the time. Tworodger said he would justify his faith in North Lincoln's future by "an expenditure, of \$200,000". Additional construction included three new apartments and two hotel rooms at the south end of the



Surftides renovated

Surftides quadrangle, a new office building, two apartments for caretakers and a home laundry for guests. Long-range plans also included a 40x60 foot swimming pool. (The News Guard, January 8, 1948)

In March 1948, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney K. Tworodger saw construction started on the first part of an expansion project at Surftides Resort. The new development included 12 ultra-modern hotel units, all with oceanfront and individual shuttered verandas and the majority with fireplaces.

All the furnishings were designed with an Oregon coast theme. Driftwood, wind-blown pines, sea gulls, and Japanese fishing floats harmonized with the exquisite interior decorations. The use of natural materials, handmade lamps, embossed towels and terry-cloth robes was intended to compliment the custom made furniture, bedspreads and drapes. Maude Wanker, a distinguished resident artist and Wecoma resident, was retained to create

original watercolors to accent the individual color scheme of each room.

Approximately two weeks after the start of construction, the second phase of the exciting project began to take shape. A delightfully arranged dining room that seated 100 guests and offered beautiful ocean view dining was added, as well as a central fireplace, open on three sides. In addition, a unique cocktail lounge with a waterfall sparkling in a rock garden was added. The cocktail lounge was adjacent to a continental type sundeck, flanking the new outdoor heated pool. Radiant heat ensured year round comfort on the decks. The entire resort was redecorated to blend the old with the new.

This transformation of Surftides into a “million dollar resort” made it a focal point of interest in the state of Oregon. However, Mr. Tworodger

wasn't finished creating the resort he envisioned. Future plans included a beauty salon and gift shop, followed by a large convention room, and a four-tiered hotel accommodating 100 guests. (News Guard, March 20, 1958)

Only a couple of months after this addition was completed in 1958, Surftides on the Beach received recognition as one of the outstanding places to see and visit by the Travelers of America organization that promotes travel in the United States via its “U.S. Pleasures and Treasures Map”. The G.P. Dicus Award came with this recognition. (News Guard, May 8, 1958)

Surftides on the Beach continues to be a Lincoln City landmark. Situated on an historic footprint, the resort's history mirrors the history and development of Lincoln City, making an historical and cultural resource for its residents.





The Dorchester House when it was first built

THE DORCHESTER HOUSE

2701 N.W. Highway 101, Lincoln City, Oregon

In 1929, Charles F. Walker, a Portland educator and businessman originally from Dorchester, Ontario, began construction of an establishment that would recreate the amenities of the traditional English inns that he had known as a boy in Canada. Walker's desire to provide a hotel that recreated the tradition of hospitality of English inns was heightened by visits to his family's homeland in Dorsetshire, England. He experienced the hospitality and studied the architecture of the inns, which served travelers on their way to coastal spas. In fact, the name of the project may have been influenced by London's fashionable hotel developed about the same time. Also known as The Dorchester, it is located near Buckingham Palace.

Rowe Kennedy designed the Colonial Style building for Charles Walker. The architect's design was a product of the English Arts and Crafts Movement and a colonial theme influenced by George Washington's Virginia plantation home, Mt. Vernon. It was a classic structure, gleaming white, and the rooms had a fine view

of the ocean. The hotel had a huge lobby with leather furniture and highly polished floors. There was also a billiard room and a formal dining room in the English manner. The waitresses wore black uniforms with starched white aprons.

Construction of the Dorchester House was halted for several years with the crash of the stock market and the advent of the Great Depression. It resumed for a grand opening on July 4, 1935.

During its early years the Dorchester was the only "fancy" hotel in the area. The popularity of the establishment and increasing motor traffic encouraged Mr. Walker to enlarge the building by adding a 50 foot long addition to the north of the main entry in 1938. A new gable mirrored the one to the south and gave the building its current symmetrical appearance. At the same time, rooms were added on the third level and a gift shop, lobby and office were constructed on the first floor. Later, the covered gas pump island was enclosed and converted to a coffee shop and an addition that houses the current kitchen was constructed.

Guests at the Dorchester enjoyed crackling fires in the lobby's stone fireplace, constructed from river and ocean rocks, hand-selected by mason Frank Mann. He built the fireplace one foot at a time, allowing each foot of mortar and stone to dry for up to five days before continuing his work.

Over the decades, the Dorchester House developed a reputation for good food and hospitality. Dinner guests enjoyed views of the Pacific Ocean and stylized flower gardens while warming themselves before either of two massive stone fireplaces. The food was excellent, as was the service, and the business prospered.

In 1939, a new lily pond was added to the gardens at the Dorchester House, just south of the tennis court. Mr. Walker boasted that the finest lilies were bought to float there. Later, a fountain was added to the pond. (Lincoln County Press, April 6, 1939)

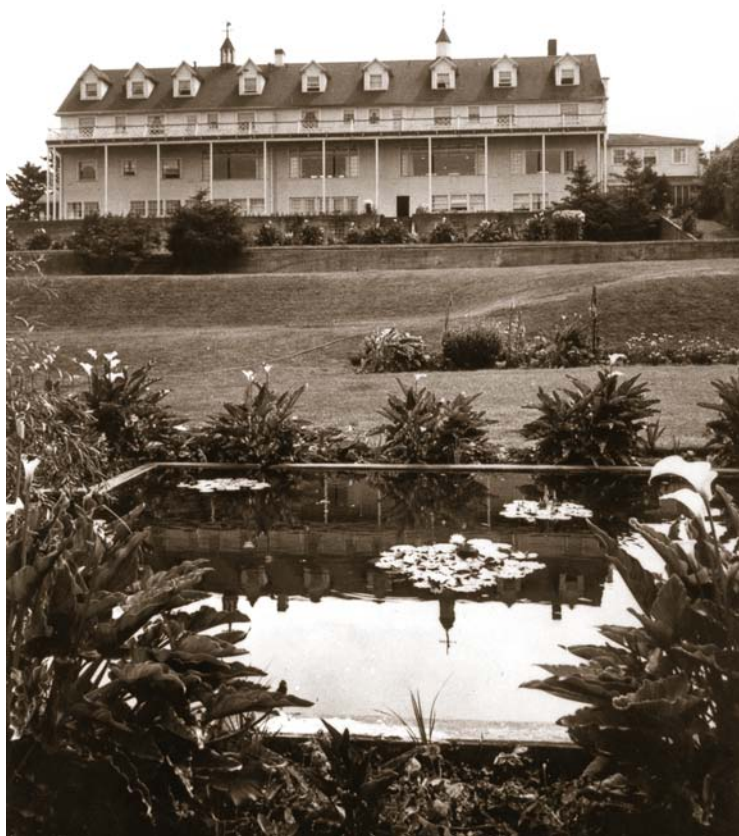
Sale of the Dorchester House, by then a nationally renowned hotel, was the big news in August of 1944. The new owner, Ernest H. Aebi, had been a prominent Portland caterer who knew a good thing when he saw it. At the time he purchased The Dorchester House, he described the building as being, "in complete harmony with its surroundings" that was "widely recognized for its architectural beauty." (News Guard, August 24, 1944)



Dorchester interior



Dorchester House fireplace



Dorchester back garden

However, World War II with its gas rationing and blackouts had destroyed the tourist business on the coast. The resurgence of tourism after the war didn't restore the Dorchester House to the glory it had known. It needed some work by the new owner to put it back into the spotlight, which was started soon after the sale was finalized.

Mrs. Adah M. Landsverk purchased Mickey's Beauty Salon at the Dorchester House, and opened a gift shop and rental library there in 1945. The Dorchester Gift Shoppe and Rental Library occupied the space used by the beauty shop, while the beauty shop was moved to an adjoining room. (The News Guard, October 25, 1945)

Announcement of the opening of the Terrace Room at the Dorchester House on February 2, 1946 ushered in an era of entertainment attractions at the beach. The new supper club included a well-known Portland orchestra that supplied music for dancing. The room

accommodated 150 persons, yet tables for opening night were by "reservations only." As with all private dinner clubs, arrangements were made for guests to check their bottles at the door. "The Terrace Room has been opened at The Dorchester House because of numerous requests for entertainment of this type," said Mr. Taylor the Dorchester manager. "It is my personal conviction that the Terrace Room will fill a need that has long been felt in this community." (The News Guard, January 17, 1946)

When Lion delegates and visitors from all parts of Oregon gathered at the Dorchester House in 1946 for the annual state convention of Lions Clubs, North Lincoln County experienced one of the greatest temporary influxes of population in several years. There were 400 delegates and alternates, 350 members of the

The Dorchester House

TELEPHONE DeLAKE 373 -- OCEAN LAKE, OREGON

Rooms	Single	\$2.25	\$2.50	Rooms	without bath	Single	1.50	2.00
with bath	Double	3.50	3.75		with bath	Double	2.25	2.50
	Twin	4.00	5.00			Twin	3.00	

Connecting rooms, bath between — \$5.00 \$7.00
 Weekly Rates — Seventh Day No Charge

DINING ROOM
 \$50-1.25 (Special Child's Prices) Continuous a la carte service
 Banquet room and Private Parties as desired

COFFEE SHOP

From the Ocean

From the Highway

Spend a day, a week, or a month at this beautiful Oregon Beach

Lions Auxiliary and their guests. The total convention figure came to more than 1,000. (The News Guard, June 6, 1946)

Sam Kaufman bought the Dorchester House in the early 1950s. He had the gardens restored to their original beauty and refurbished the hotel.

Because of the hospitality and guest accommodations, the Dorchester House was chosen as the site of the first state Republican issue conference organized by Robert Packwood in 1965. Packwood instituted the conference when he was a member of the Oregon House of Representatives. His idea was to lead a renaissance of the party in Oregon. He thought that Republicans could get together informally, enjoy a weekend at the Oregon Coast and talk about important political issues. The first Dorchester Conference was made up largely of Packwood's friends.

No positions were taken by the Conference at the first meeting. It featured speeches by members of the Legislature on a variety of topics with discussion following. Though the meetings have since been moved elsewhere in Oregon, they still retain the original name, The Dorchester Conference.

Some time in the 1970s, Mr. Kaufman sold the Dorchester to Al Jaroff. Mr. Jaroff felt that a nightclub atmosphere would enable him to turn a profit and keep this historic structure in operation. That idea was only marginally successful as some people thought the Dorchester was losing the "class" it had always had.

When the gas crunch of 1973 hit the coast, there were few tourists, and the cost of operating the huge structure doomed even the best operator to failure. Many tried and no one succeeded. The property had become worth far more than the building, but no one could bring themselves to tear it down. It languished and eventually closed.

Then on February 29, 1980, the building was included in the National Registry of Historic Buildings, an honor that has not been given to any other building in Lincoln City. However, it was still in need of restoration.

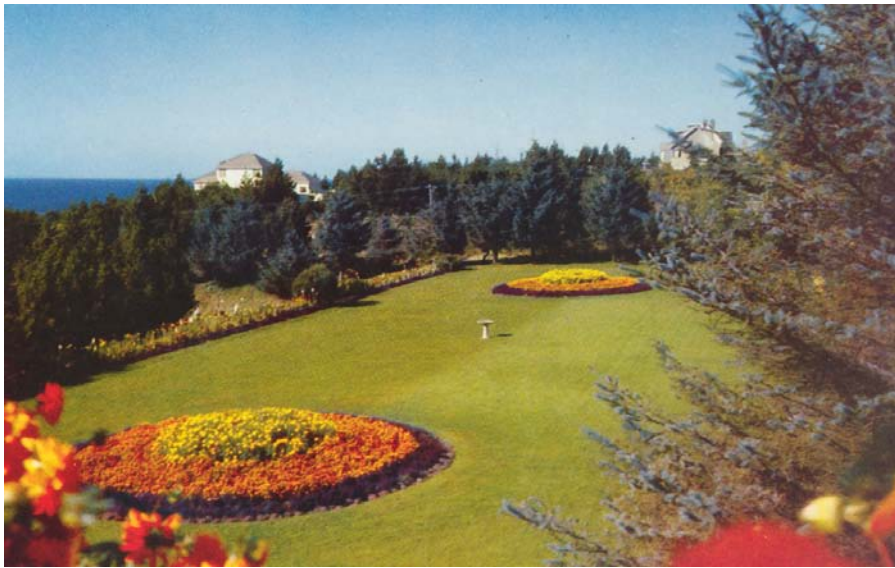
Fortunately in January of 1983, a group calling themselves the Dorchester House Partnership



Above: Early Dorchester House



Left: Dorchester House in disrepair



Dorchester gardens looking west to the ocean

bought the property. Their primary purpose was to retain the historic structure and put it on a sound financial basis so that future generations could observe and enjoy a part of the Oregon coast as it was in the good old days.

The Dorchester House was restored to its original condition including window, wall and floor treatments in June of 1984. The long dormant landmark underwent a \$2,000,000 renovation of the existing structure and an addition of a new three-story wing in order to provide 70 apartments for citizens 58 years and older. Each apartment contained a convenience kitchenette, private bath, and living area. Three basic unit styles were available to residents with a mix of 21 studios, 47 one-bedroom, and 2 two-bedroom suites.

Rents were \$625 per month for the studio apartments and \$725 for the one-bedroom units and \$1,075 for the two-bedroom units. Rents

included all utilities, as well as cable TV, two meals a day, weekly maid service, an emergency call system for immediate contact with staff day or night, parking and storage space. Residents paid for their own telephones. (The Oregonian April 29, 1984)

Later in 1984, tennis courts were added. The engineering design called for courts at two levels, separated by a grassy slope. This two-level arrangement required perimeter fencing plus a low fence in-between to contain balls on the upper court. The new courts were meant to be fully accessible to the handicapped. Eight parking spaces were also added, located off the street. (The News Guard, September 12, 1984)

Although the Dorchester House continues to change ownership, it remains an elegant retirement home today and is still the pride of Lincoln City.

THE SEA GULL MONUMENT AT WECOMA BEACH

The Oceanlake Booster Club first proposed a monument to north Lincoln County Pioneers in 1928. Eighty members of the club met at the old Oceanlake Dance Hall to discuss the proposal. It was decided that the money for the monument would be raised by donations.

A stone monument was agreed upon, with Ollie Dahl submitting the lowest bid of \$75.00. He beat out Mr. Frank Mann, a well-known local mason, by underbidding him by five dollars.

Various design ideas and plans were submitted but none were agreed upon. The design was finally left to Mr. Dahl to use his own creativity to design something with a beach theme. He used two loads of beach rock, picking the stones carefully to select the best size and color.

“The monument as originally planned had two panes of glass in frames that contained cards announcing the time and place of the meetings of the Booster Club. It was to be lighted at night.” (From a letter written to Frank Parent, secretary of the North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, by Helen Batchelder, dated August 16, 1944)

At Oceanlake on August 29, 1937 at the centennial celebration commemorating the visit of Jason Lee and his party to Oceanlake in 1837, a resolution was presented which “called for the erection of a bronze tablet to be affixed to the monument where the traveler on the Coast highway coming south first sights the ocean, the plaque to state the facts of the Lee Shepard trek of 100 years ago. The Daughters of the American



Sea Gull monumnet dedication

From left to right: Arnold H. Earnshaw, Delake; John Annala, Nelscott; William H. LohKamp, late postmaster of Wecoma Beach; William L. Graham, president of the North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, Delake; Veryl Hoover, district manager (1947-1950) of the Mountain States Power Company, Nelscott; Mrs. James Batchelder, whose father, Charles S. Norwick, laid out one of the first subdivisions in Wecoma Beach in the early 1920's; and Frank N. Parent, secretary-treasurer of the North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, Nelscott.



Monument before getting hit by car



Monument in Wecoma before it was moved to City Hall

Revolution were asked to arrange for the tablet and it's unveiling in appropriate ceremonies."

Nothing was done about the resolution and the sea gull monument went without a plaque until 1949 when a plaque was installed and dedicated to the pioneers of North Lincoln by the Yaquina Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.

The plaque reads:

IN MEMORIAM - the North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce installed a plaque dedicated to the pioneers of North Lincoln County in the Sea Gull Monument at Wecoma Beach on January 18, 1950.

Some time in the spring of 1985 the plaque disappeared after a car ran into the monument and it was knocked down. The beach rock used

to build the monument was broken and split into many pieces of varying sizes.

With insurance money from the accident, the Lincoln City Chamber of Commerce contracted with Bob Hill of Hill's Masonry to reconstruct the monument. Hill and his son rebuilt the monument, using the same beach rock as in the original structure. To keep the monument out of the highway right-of-way, it was moved by the entrance of Lincoln City's City Hall building at 801 SW Highway 101.

The original plaque was never found. It was replaced by another plaque that was only meant to be temporary. However, the temporary plaque is what remains on the monument to this day. (News Guard, July 3, 1985)

GRACE HAMMOND'S BEACH ACCESS

34th Street and NW Jetty Avenue

Grace Hammond and her family were among the first to settle in the Wecoma area in 1930. She and her family built a small home near the highway in Wecoma and became some of the first, and very involved, members of the growing Wecoma Beach community.

Some time in the 1940s Grace Hammond and her family moved to a beach front home, still in the Wecoma area, at 3442 NW Jetty. It was called "Watavue," a name given it when there were no street names or numbers. "We were getting a lot of permanent residences around us by this time and one large restaurant, The Pixie Kitchen, and a big motel and restaurant, the Surftides," Grace recalled. (Salazar, Vol 3, Part 2)

Her children played on the beach, went fishing, and swam in Devils Lake. "It's nothing new those weeds", she said. "It was so weedy in those days,

you couldn't get into it." Grace added, "The best swim holes at the time were in the Neotsu area and at the mouth of the D River." But what Grace enjoyed most was looking at the Pacific Ocean from her home. She cherished the view. Making sure her neighbors and visitors had access to the ocean was something that was very important to her.

Mrs. Hammond was always involved in city issues, including fighting the annexation of Wecoma Beach to Oceanlake, getting horses out of the city limits, and limiting the height of beachfront buildings to preserve the view shed. She also fought to clean sewage from the beach. However, when the city wanted to locate a sewage pump station on a lot near her home that would block both access and view, Grace fought the move. (News Guard, Senior Magazine, June 28, 1985)



Grace Hammond

The Hammond vs. Lincoln City case involved a city ordinance, No. 250, which would allow the city to place municipal facilities anywhere as an outright use. By resolution, the City Council directed that the 35th Street beach access be the site for an improved underground sewer pump station. Mrs. Hammond appealed ordinance No. 250 to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), claiming it violated state goals and guidelines.

LCDC hearings officer John Clough ruled that the ordinance was in violation of Senate Bill 100, the basic planning and zoning statute for cities and counties in Oregon. His opinion, as well as staff recommendations by the Department of Land Conservation and Development was considered along with testimony from the two parties.

Clough, in a supplemental opinion, charged the Attorney General's office with attempting to influence his judgment. The hearings officer said he was subjected to pressure to ignore Lincoln City's argument that centered on home rule. When Lincoln City learned of Clough's supplemental opinion, the City Council responded with a letter to Governor Robert Straub requesting that his office investigate the matter.

Governor Straub assured Mayor John B. Kiefer in a letter that he could "rely on the Commission not to manipulate the quasi-judicial process in any way. Home rule authority is resilient and guaranteed by a substantial body of law in Oregon". Straub said he would make Kiefer's letter available to the chairman of the Commission. (News Guard, October 7, 1976)

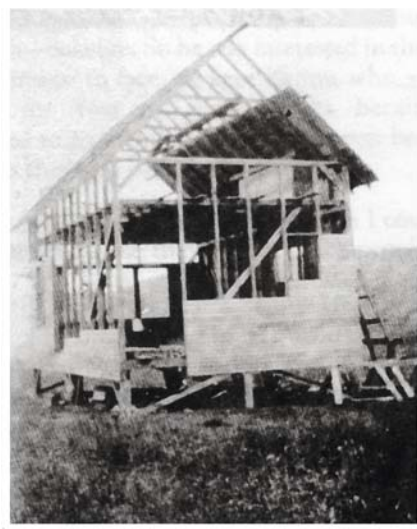
A week later the city looked into alternative sites. The action was prompted by a 6-0 decision by the Land Conservation and Development Commission that stated ordinance No. 250 was in violation of goal No. 2 in the statewide land use planning goals.

Following an executive session, the council approved a three-pronged motion made by councilman Charles Cusick by a vote of 5-0. Councilman Frank Ford abstained. First, the motion directed the City Attorney to draw a proposed ordinance repealing Ordinance 250. Second, it directed the City Attorney to draw a resolution rescinding conditional uses previously granted in regard to the 35th Street site. Third, it directed the City Attorney and staff to prepare appropriate amendments

to the zoning ordinance to apply to conditional use requirements and procedures involving construction of public facilities. Lastly, it directed staff to pursue the search for alternative sites on which to build the sewer pump station.

Although the City Council was expected to act on the proposed repeal of ordinance 250 at their next meeting on October 26th, the case of the Public Interest Council vs. the City of Lincoln City remained pending before the Court of Appeals. (News Guard, Oct 14, 1976)

One of the main objections raised to the ordinance was the lack of public involvement through the public hearing process in determining where municipal facilities should be placed. The problem with Ordinance 250 was, in Mosser's opinion, "its sweep and the lack of any required coordination of city actions under it with the comprehensive plan. If some actions under it might be of primary local concern and protected by home rule, it is equally true that some actions might be of primary state concern and so not protected." Mrs. Hammond fought the issue because she too felt that Ordinance 250 did not allow any protection for property owners. (News Guard, Oct 14, 1976)



Whatavu, Grace Hammond's home being built, and after completion.



Hammond Park Dedication

When the Council met they reached resolution No. 250, which requested the Planning Commission to revoke the previously granted conditional use permit for a sewer pump station at the 35th Street beach access. The resolution reads in part, “the Common Council desires to declare its intention not to return to said site in order that all present litigation may be ended as soon as possible so that a new location for the required sewer pump station may be located, approval obtained and the City’s sewer system improved.”

The Council voted unanimously to repeal Ordinance No. 250 that allowed the city to place municipal facilities anywhere as an outright use. Passage of the resolution and repeal of the city ordinance by the Lincoln City City Council made moot all pending litigation over the location of the proposed sewer pump station. (News Guard, October 28, 1976)

This case was a significant victory for the residents of Lincoln City as well as for Grace Hammond, who had this to say about the case:

“I had taken that to court. And to the court of appeals, even. They wanted to build that bilge

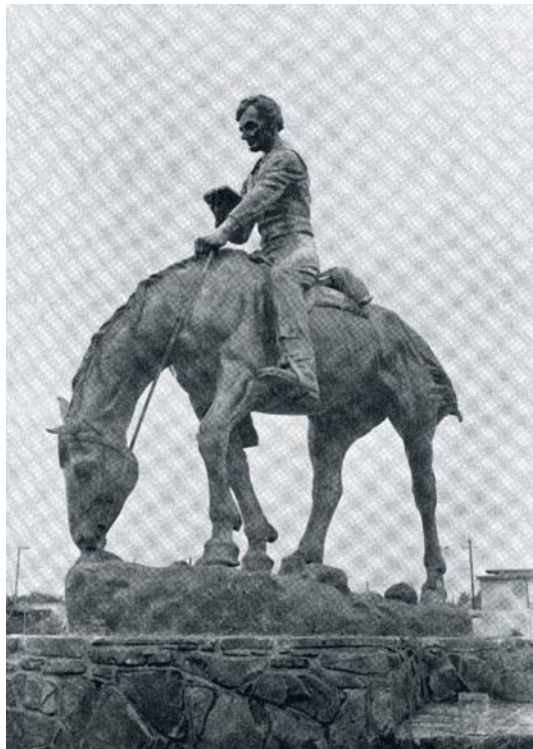
building that’s down in the park by Surftides, there, you know. And it carries a big pumping station for the whole area. It was a wonderful thing to save a little bit of view!” (Salazar, Vol 3, Part 2, Page 125) “I felt the ordinance was wrong, and when I think I’m right, I stick right in there”. (News Guard, Oct 14, 1976)

Grace Hammond not only got the sewage pump station moved to a more appropriate location, she also donated the lot to the city, with the provision that it always be kept as a beach access. The access is directly across Jetty Avenue from Grace Hammond’s home, “Whatavue” at 3442 NW Jetty Avenue.

On April 6, 1992, the city dedicated a plaque at the site in her honor that shows how the work of one citizen can make a difference. Grace Hammond’s effort and the resulting change in city policy make this beach access a cultural and historic resource today.

The plaque reads:

This plaque is dedicated to Grace Hammond in appreciation for her generous donation of the N. 34th Street Beach access to the citizens of Lincoln City. Presented this 6th Day of April, 1992.



Lincoln statue

THE LINCOLN STATUE

At the end of 1965, Lincoln City had consolidated five of its original towns and cities into one entity. However, it wasn't until Lincoln City acquired a fitting symbol that residents began to think in terms of living in one city.

Events that would give Lincoln City its symbol of unity began when a 14-foot high, bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was given to the State of Oregon by famous sculptress Anna Hyatt Huntington and the Margaret Brent Fellowship Foundation of Washington, D.C. The work by Mrs. Huntington was one of three made of "The Emancipator." The sculptress earned worldwide acclaim for her work of Joan of Arc. Huntington was a Legion of Honor winner and considered the country's foremost equestrian sculptress. She was commissioned to do a work of Lincoln during the Civil War Centennial. (News Guard, February 9, 1978)

The statue commemorates a moment in Lincoln's career when he found it necessary to "respectfully decline" the governorship of Oregon.

"Lincoln on the Prairie" is the official title given the statue by the famous sculptress. The statue depicts Lincoln in his saddle, reading a book while his horse grazes, at the moment when he felt bound to give up coming to Oregon. It says in effect: "When all else lies in ruins about you, you can still study." (News Guard, February 12, 1970)

The statue of Lincoln given to Oregon was the last of three castings. The first casting was displayed at the Illinois Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. It now stands in Springfield, Illinois. The second casting was requested by Austria, the people of that country had long been admirers of Lincoln. Anna Huntington dedicated the third casting to students of all ages in the Old Oregon Territory as a sort of consolation prize, since Lincoln did not become Governor.



Lincoln statue dedication at Kirtsis Park

At the time of the dedication, Huntington wrote: "To the people of Lincoln County... as sharers in the noble history of the Old Oregon Territory, of which, in 1849, Abraham Lincoln was asked to be governor. The statue of Lincoln on horseback, reading, which I have this day given... is herewith commended to your special interest and concern. I hope that for you and your children, and for all who come after you in your beautiful state, it may stand as a reminder of your own heritage and an inspiration not only to seek education in youth, but in the spirit of Lincoln, to find, in frustration and disappointment at any age, new opportunity through further education." (News Guard, Feb. 21, 2007)

Initially the 8,500-pound statue was to be located on the University of Oregon campus at Eugene. However, largely through the efforts of Jerry Parks, then Mayor of Oceanlake, the statue

was designated for the newly created city of Lincoln City instead. Since the city is also in Lincoln County, it was natural that the statue be located there. A stipulation was attached, however, that the statue could be moved by order of the governor if the city changed its name at a later date.

Moving the statue to Oregon from the east coast was a substantial logistics problem. The huge object was taken from New Jersey to New York by barge, then from New York to Chicago by train. Because of tunnels and overpasses it had to be routed up through Canada by rail, back into the United States in Montana, and eventually to Salem, Oregon. From Salem it was transported to Lincoln City on a special flat-bed truck, with crews moving ahead of the truck to push up power and telephone lines so the truck could pass beneath.

The statue was damaged when railroad cars were "bumped" in Bozeman, Montana. Two hooves were broken loose, the nose was separated from the ground, and a rein was broken. However, Vancouver sculptor James Lee Hansen repaired the work in time for the dedication. (Oregonian April 2, 1972)

Governor Mark O. Hatfield accepted the statue for the people of Oregon in 1965. One hundred years after the assassination of the sixteenth president, the statue was dedicated on October 9, 1965 at Kirtsis Park on NE 22nd Street. (News Guard, February 9, 1978) An estimated 500 persons watched the dedication of the statue. Governor Mark O. Hatfield, Mayor Ross Evans, Jerry Parks and radio-tv actor and Lincoln "buff," Nelson Olmstead took major roles in the two-hour ceremony.

Governor Hatfield, in the dedicatory talk, recognized that the ceremony was also the

opening event of the weeklong Festival of the Arts. He pointed out that his decision to place the gift to the people of the state of Oregon in Lincoln City was influenced by the community's leadership in the renaissance of appreciation of the fine arts by the public. Included in the audience was an impressive list of Oregon leaders in the field of fine arts. Mayor Evans recounted the history of Lincoln City.

Ceremonies went smoothly until the final moment of unveiling when the statue, with its previously noted tendency to non-conformism, clung tenaciously to its ceremonial covering of black plastic. Twenty azaleas given to Lincoln City by Governor Mark Hatfield during the beautification campaign were placed around the base of the Lincoln Statue during the ceremony.

Sculptress Anna Hyatt Huntington's wish that her "Lincoln on the Prairie" statue would be so loved that "children would swarm over it" came true just as soon as the dedication ceremony was over when the children present climbed all over it.

In 1994 Oceanlake Elementary School students teamed with the Lincoln City Noon Kiwanis Club to raise money for a new plaque to be placed at the Abraham Lincoln statue. The Oceanlake Student Council sponsored a Penny Drive for the plaque, which helps to explain the presence of the statue. "A lot of people in this community don't know what the statue is all about," explained Kiwanis member George Kirkham to student council members.

The bronzed plaque reads: "Abraham Lincoln in 1849 was offered the governorship of Oregon Territory. He chose to decline the "untamed" west. (News Times, Nov. 18, 1994)

In July 1996 Lincoln City Parks and Recreation Director Ron Ploger, George Kirkham, American

Association of Retired Persons 309 President Maxine Bell, Lincoln City Mayor Smokey Aschenbrenner and Henry Wolf unveiled a new sign for the Lincoln Statue. The sign, built by Caroline Cowgill of Wood-N-Things reads: *Abraham Lincoln Circa 1850.* (News Guard, July 10, 1996)

By May of 2000 the statue had seen better days and was in need of repairs. Community activist, Elizabeth Black asked members of the city budget committee to "think Lincoln", asking that money be allocated for inspection and preservation of the Abraham Lincoln statue. Black said she and others were concerned about the lack of maintenance on the bronze statue. Her fears were confirmed by local artist Frank Boyden, who noted evidence of bronze rot developing between the front legs of the horse. Because the statue does not have weep holes, Boyden said, the sculpture had probably filled with water and was rotting from the inside out.

Black wanted the city to fund an expert to examine the sculpture, and cover any required maintenance. Elizabeth Black got the help she wanted from the city to repair and maintain the statue. It has been landscaped and maintained ever since. However she did not get her wish that the statue also be moved to a location where it could be better seen. (*News Times, May 17, 2000*)

Many other people have suggested the statue be moved. In 1982, some people thought it would be better suited at the D River Wayside. When City Hall was moved to SW 8th Street in 1992, some thought that location to be the best placement. Yet the statue, a cultural and historic resource, remains where it was first dedicated in 1965, on land donated to the city by the Kirtsis family.



Home plate at Kirtsis Field, 2010

KIRTSIS FIELD

2205 NE 22nd Street

Mr. A.C. Kirtsis of Portland, owner of the Seven Gables Cottages at DeLake, realized a long held ambition when he acquired the 80-acre parcel of "Indian Land" situated between Oceanlake and Braemar in March 1945. (See appendices for location on maps)

When bids were opened, Mr. Kirtsis learned that his was the lower of the two offers by some \$600. The property passed to Hinkle and Hughes of Dallas on an offer of \$19,100.

The Dallas men sold the parcel to Mr. Kirtsis after holding the land less than a month. Twenty acres of the tract adjoined Oceanlake Beach, while the other sixty were across the highway on the east side, toward Devils Lake. (The News Guard, March 15, 1945)

Mr. Kirtsis developed a part of his property, but also gave some away for public use, including a large parcel for a park and baseball field at the far south end of what was the Wecoma/Braemar area. City crews and volunteers donated labor and materials to build the new ballpark, and by mid-year 1949 the park was almost ready for its first game. It just needed lights for evening games.

In June of 1949, installation of lights for night play at the new softball field was nearing completion. Thirty lights mounted on six poles, similar to those used in Yankee stadium in New York, were installed, with thirty 1500-watt enclosed units in clusters on four, 60 foot and two 65-foot poles. The lights



The baseball field at Kirtsis Field, 2010



Skate boarding at Kirtsis Field



The bleachers at Kirtsis Field, 2010

included 6 narrow beam and 24 wide beam units, all with horizontal and vertical adjustments, which made it possible to adjust the lights and eliminate blind spots. (News Guard, June 9, 1949)

Work on the lighting installation was rushed to completion just a few minutes before the opening game got underway on June 23, 1949. That same night the North Lincoln Softball Association's newly lighted diamond was formally dedicated. Tract owner A.C. Kirtsis handed Mayor Boyd T. Jenkins a deed to the grounds. The short ceremonies were conducted between games of the first doubleheader played under the new lights. (News Guard, June 23, 1949)

In May of 1960 Kirtsis Field had more new lighting installed. The ten, 85-foot, treated light poles for Kirtsis Field were authorized at a meeting of the 20 Miracle Miles Junior League. (News Guard, May 5, 1960)

In February of 1992 renovations for Kirtsis Park were started. Ron Ploger, director of the Lincoln City Parks and Recreation Department, said work would be finished in time for Taft's home baseball opener on March 25, 1992. City employees and a number of volunteers once again worked together on the renovations.

The most noticeable change in the large field was the new scoreboard by Falcon Cable. The middle field was furnished with new dugouts fencing and a grass-covered warm-up area. Other improvements included the construction of a retaining wall behind the backstop at the middle field and the placement of bleachers at the T-ball field.

Kirtsis Park continues to be enjoyed by Lincoln City residents. It is a community resource that is also a cultural resource because it represents the civic pride demonstrated by Lincoln City residents working together for the common good.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

1760 NW 25th Street

In 1946 the Congregational Board of Home Missions and the Oregon Conference of Congregational Churches did a survey of Oregon and decided to build a new church in this area, each providing \$15,000 for its construction.

Mr. A. C. Kirtsis owned the land that was needed for the new church. Mr. Kirtsis was a Syrian immigrant who sold the land (five lots) for \$3000 because he had attended a Congregational school in Syria and was glad his land would be used for a church. In 1948 the Oregon Conference of Congregational Churches decided to purchase an additional lot to increase the total plot size to 250 by 125 feet.

Architect Warren Weber of Portland was chosen to design the church buildings. Work was begun in January 1949 on the parsonage, but heavy rains that year delayed progress. The parsonage was finished on August 7, 1949, and the first church service was held in the living room on August 14th with 23 people present. On August 28, 1949, the first Sunday school program was conducted. A couple of months later on October 2nd the parsonage was dedicated with 150 persons in attendance.

The new minister, Paul G. Dickey, had completed 12 years as minister of Parkrose Community Congregational Church. He and his wife Lois had two sons, 17-year-old Roger and 13-year-old David. Each Sunday for 4 years, they moved the furniture, set up chairs, made coffee to hold services in their living room. Roger played hymns on the piano. Sunday school was conducted in the bedrooms.



Congregational church 1994

On April 19, 1950 the first officers of the church were appointed. They were: Richard Williams, Trustees Chairman; Ton Gallagher, Treasurer; Earl B. Crane, Deacons Chairman' and Hazel L. Jensen, Chair of the Deaconesses.

In May 1950 the Church formally organized with 92 charter members, Geraldine Cadonau was named church clerk and the first baptism service was recorded in the church records.

Once the new congregation was established and services were being conducted, the congregation began raising money to build the church.

By May of 1951 the church building fund was established. The goal was to gather \$15,000 from the congregation and \$15,000 from the Conference Board.

In September 1950 the Women's Fellowship held its first organizational meeting. The Women's Fellowship had a project a month to raise money for the new church. They held white elephant

sales, bazaars, ham dinners, rummage sales, sold vanilla, saved General Mills coupons for silverware, sold dishtowels, food and plants and the men built birdhouses and planters.

The Church Board asked the Board of Home Missions for \$20,000 toward the cost of constructing a church building in March 1952. They requested \$20,000 as a loan and \$10,000 as a grant. In April, the Church Board approved Articles of Incorporation.

Warren Weber, the same architect that designed the parsonage also designed the church. On August 17, 1952, groundbreaking for the new church building began. It included a sanctuary, office for the minister, all-purpose room, two classrooms, a kitchen and restrooms. The interior of the sanctuary was made from hemlock and the radiant heat throughout made the church both beautiful and warm.

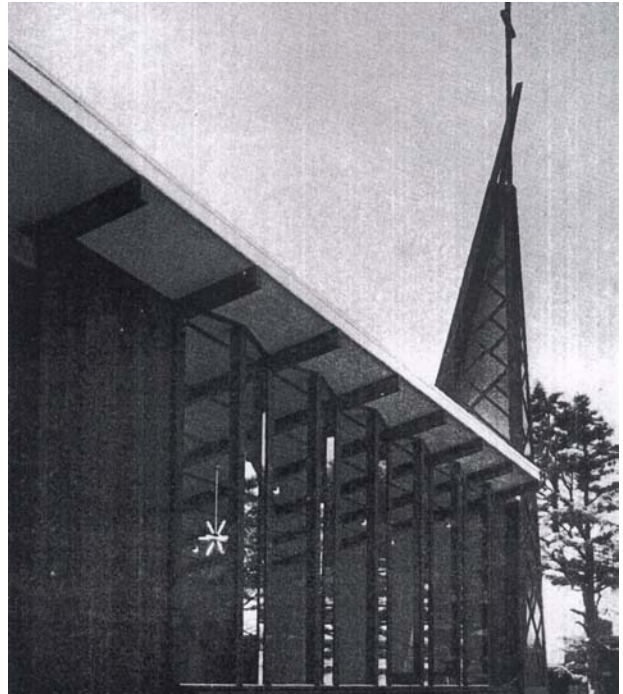
In March 1953, when the landmark, 67-foot church tower was lifted into place, the church was complete. The Congregational Church was dedicated on March 28, 1954. Mr. Weber, the architect, gave the church the pulpit and cross above the altar. The altar was a gift from the Forest Grove Congregational Church.

The building was not traditional. It featured large, full-length windows on the north side that provided a sweeping view of the countryside with the ocean in the background, and many other wonderful architectural features. (*News Guard*, July 23, 1955)

In December 1954 the church design won national recognition in the publication, *Architectural Forum*. Another award by the Oregon Chapter of Institute of Architects gave one of three first honor awards to the church for its design in June of 1957. By August of that



Congregational Church groundbreaking



Congregational Church building

year the grounds had been landscaped and the church was a showplace.

On August 16, in 1959, the church held its 10th anniversary observance, but it was not until September 21, 1969, 20 years after it was begun, that the mortgage was burned and the church was free and clear of indebtedness.

Reverend Paul Dickey retired in 1972 after 22 years of service to the church, from 1949 to 1972. For the twenty-two years that Reverend Dickey pastored this church, his wife Lois was his constant support. There were 356 weddings, 391 funerals, 199 baptisms and 17,920 pastoral



Congregational Choir, 1953



First congregation

calls. They became integral to the community, building the membership and outreach of the church, and supporting the community. Paul belonged to Lions, Kiwanis, served on the city council, and was Citizen of the Year in 1968. He was president of Lincoln County Ministerial Association, president of Lincoln County Art Center, a director of the library board, board member of the 20 Miracle Miles Chamber of Commerce. He also painted, winning two blue ribbons at the state fair. Lois was an active member of Women's Fellowship, the Red Cross blood bank, the PTA, a Cub Scout leader, a substitute teacher for the school district and a member of Delta Kappa Gamma.

In March, the Rev. James Jones was appointed church minister. In 1973, Reverend Paul Dickey was named Pastor Emeritus.

The Congregational Church celebrated its 25th Anniversary on August 14, 1974. The following year, in November 1975, a Rededication Service was held. The Reverend Paul Dickey was a special guest and Reverend Ruben H. Huenemann, Conference Minister of the Central Pacific Conference of United Congregational Churches also participated.

In March 1976 a memorial organ was dedicated. Mr. Jason Grable, soloist, played for the congregation. Then in 1979, the first of three, three-year building campaigns was started with the goal of \$100,000. By June of 1981, the church had new offices, restrooms, storage facilities, an enlarged Narthex and an expanded multi-purpose room. (Chronology dated October 20, 1998, Compiled by D.B. Juenke)

The Church's Covenant reads: For the glory of God, for the service of our fellow men, for mutual assistance in our Christian life, and for the blessing of the neighborhood and of our children, we, the undersigned, agree to become charter members of the Congregational Church to be located in the area of Oceanlake and Wecoma Beach, Oregon.

The Congregational Church has continued to have a positive influence on the residents of Lincoln City. Its "Peace Village", a free summer camp for children, was much admired and became a model for teaching the value of cultural diversity and tolerance. The church building and the history of its membership and role in the community make it a cultural asset of Lincoln City.



Pacific Glass, 2010

PACIFIC GLASS

2821 NW Highway 101

On April 8, 1948, Dan Newman, a Cutler City glass expert, purchased the Percy Johnston structural glass business in Wecoma. Newman moved the business to the Lohkamp building at the corner of NE 34th and Hwy 101 in order to expand. The larger building meant he could handle any type of glazier craftsmanship from ordinary windowpanes to large plate glass work and structure contracting with modern glass blocks. (The News Guard, April 8, 1948)

The Pacific Glass Company, still a Lincoln City business today, got its start in July 1948 when a new partner, Lloyd E. Thompson, formerly of Salem, joined the firm. First known as the Dan Newman Glass Company, the name was changed to "Pacific Glass of Wecoma." Later, when Newport Pacific Glass went out of business, the name was shortened to "Pacific Glass."

The new company acquired a new auto glass pattern machine to make it competitive with larger businesses. The state of the art machinery bore the impressions of over 4300 different auto glass patterns, and a glazier operating the



Lohkamp building, first home of Pacific Glass

machine was able to turn to any auto glass pattern and to fit any model, make or year of automobile. (News Guard, July 15, 1948)

In April 1960, Pacific Glass moved to a new building located just north of the Dorchester House. The building had been recently remodeled. Owner Dan Newman explained that the new showroom and shop would add greatly to the display of his products. (News Guard, April 28, 1960)

John and Bonnie Putyrae purchased the business in May of 1976 and have operated the glass business for the past 34 years in the historic building just north of the Dorchester House. Mr.



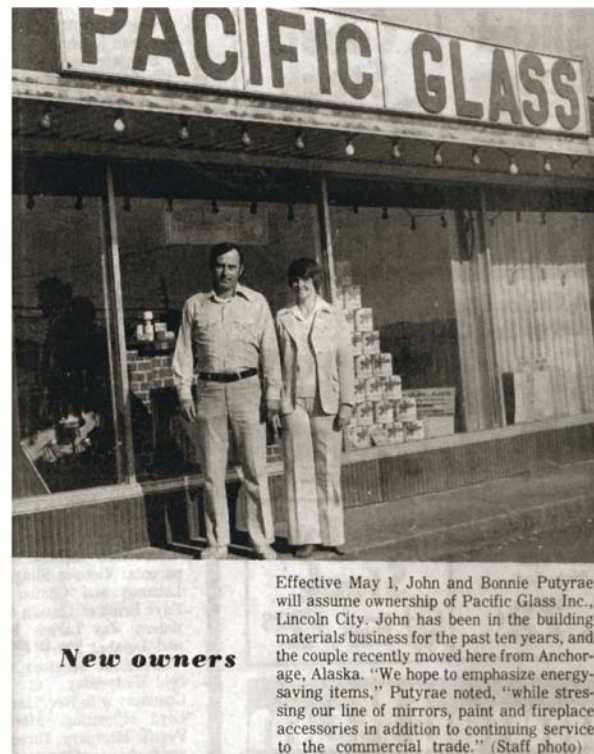
Pacific Glass 1976

Putyrae heard many stories over the years about the building and its occupants.

The building was once used as parking garage for the Dorchester House, which did not have a large parking lot at the time. A man lived on the premises that was an early “valet.” He parked the cars and delivered them to the front door of the Dorchester as they were needed. The structure of the old building still shows some of its “garage” features, including two big roll down doors where vehicles can enter.

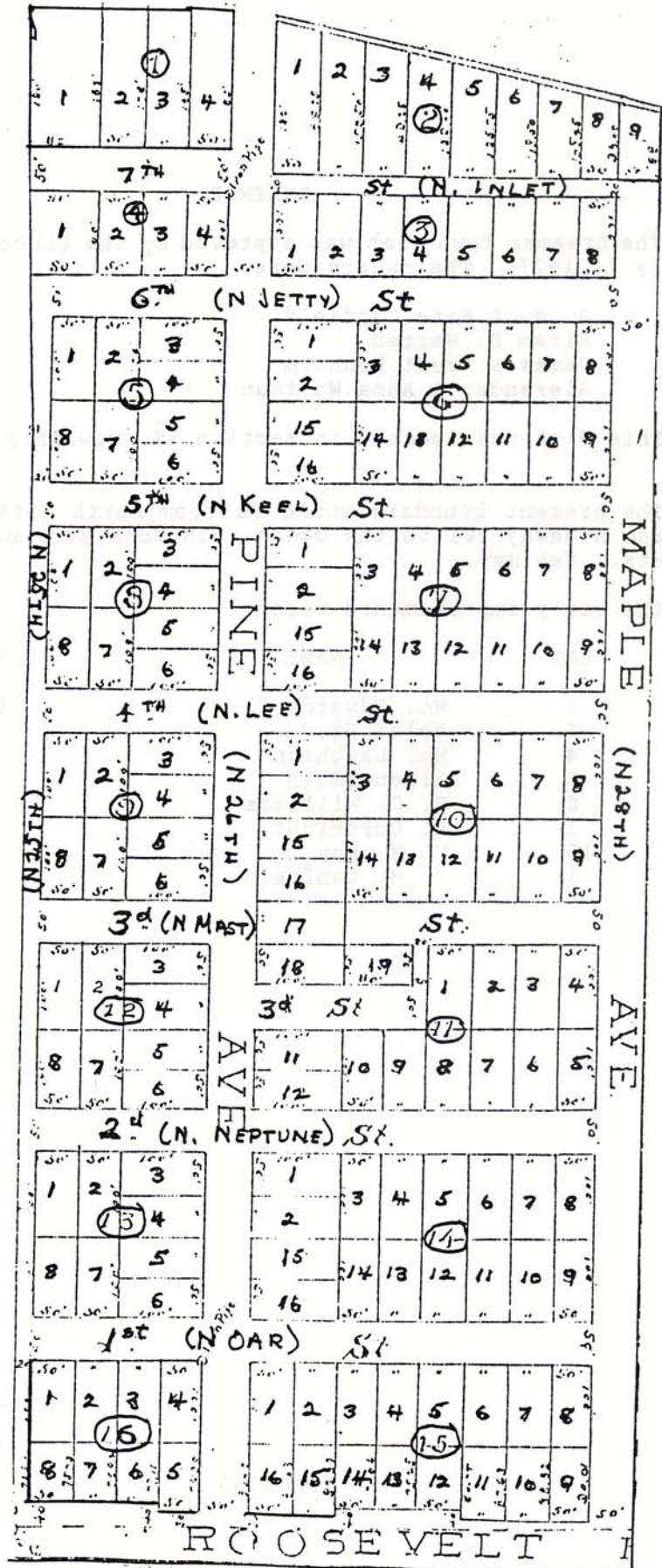
A showroom was added to the front of the building some time after it became a glass company, and an upstairs apartment was added later still. Both additions are still part of the building today.

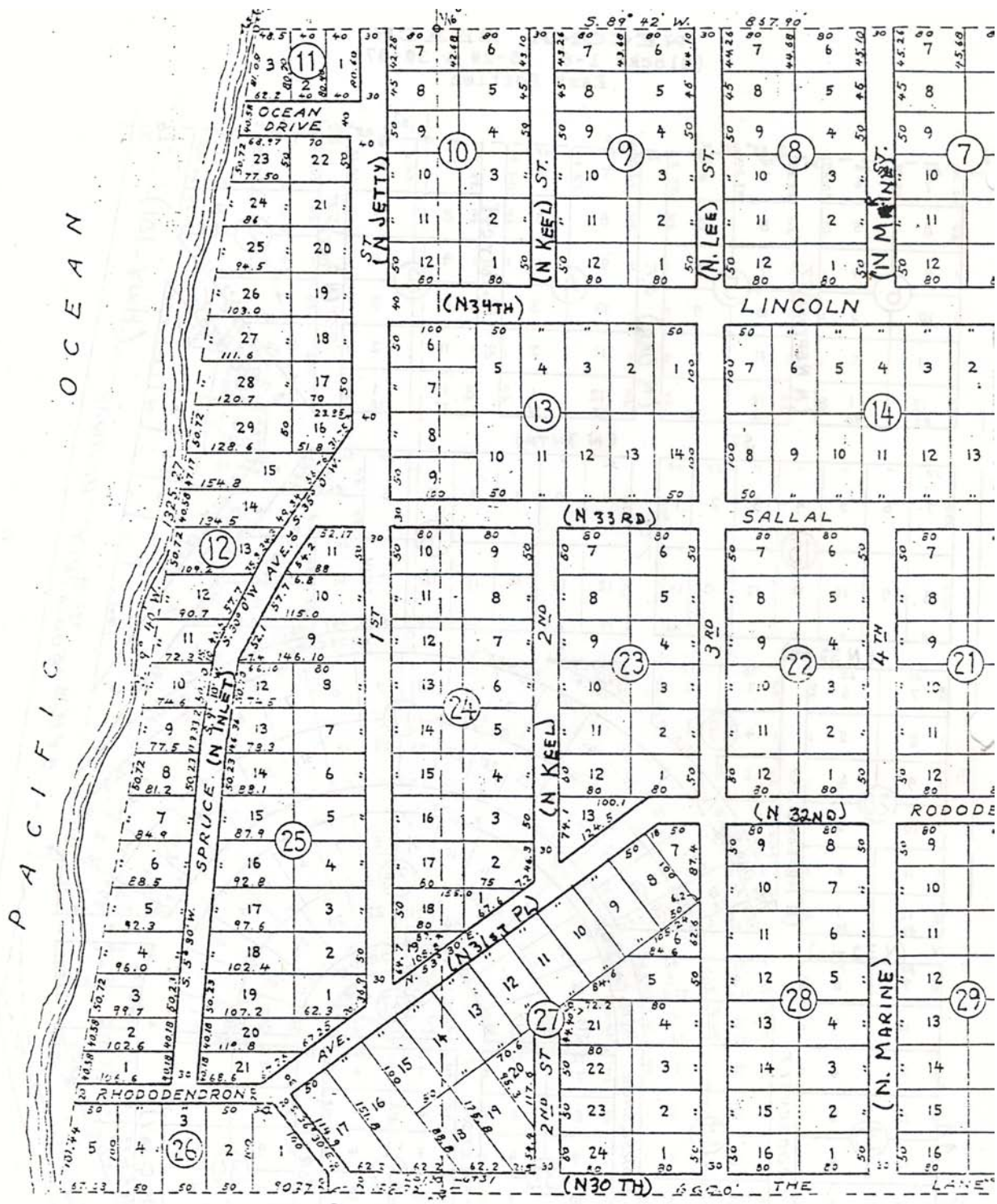
Pacific Glass represents long time Wecoma businesses that have withstood the test of time and are still successful today. Its historic building and the history of the business make it a historic resource in Lincoln City today.



John and Bonnie Putyrae of Pacific Glass

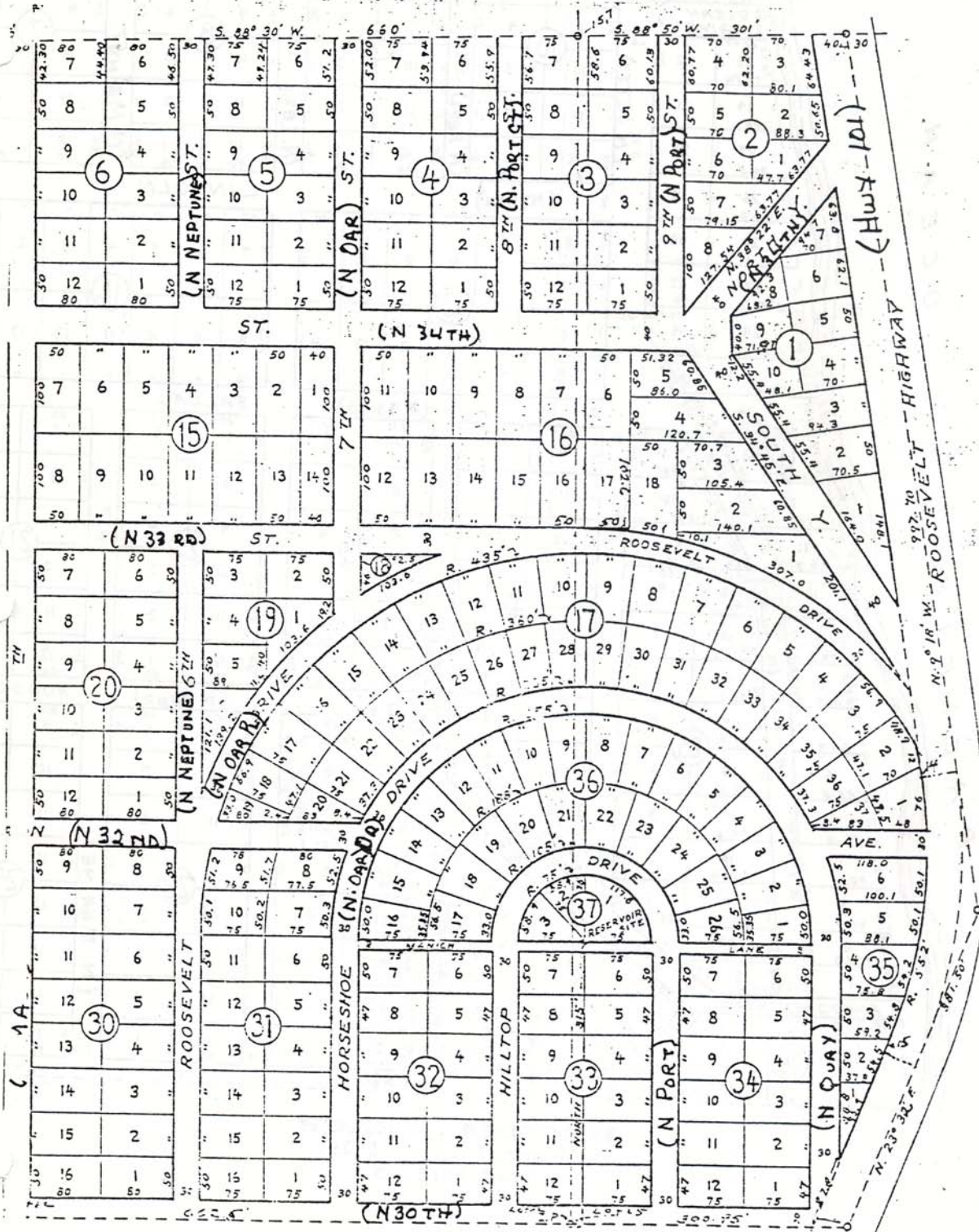
BRAEMAR TOWNSITE

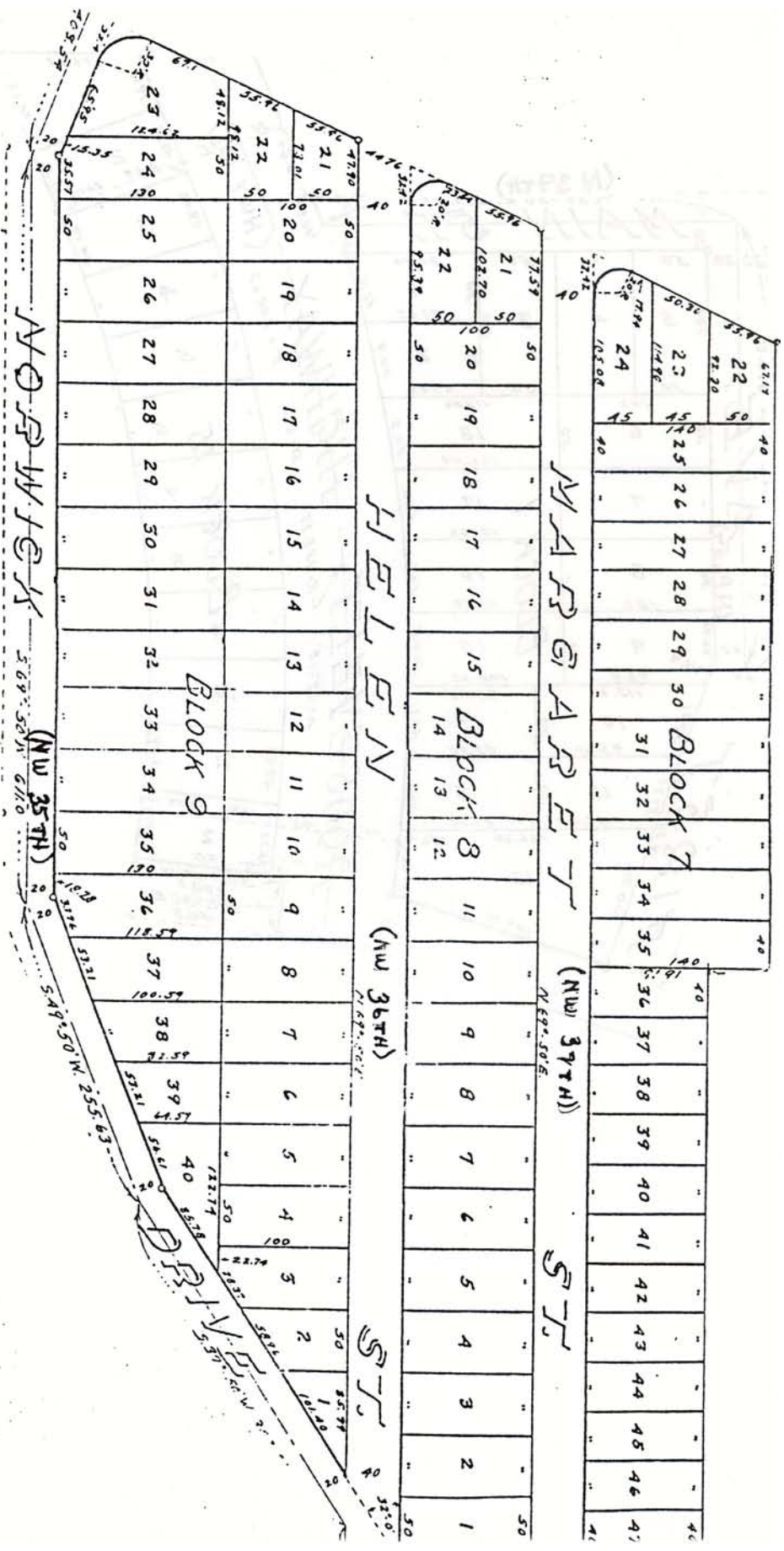




WECOMA BEACH
 (Blocks 7-14 & 21-29)
 West Portion

WECOMA BEACH
 (Blocks 1-6, 15-20 & 30-37)
 East Portion





NORWICK'S 1ST ADDN TO
 DEVILS LAKE
 (Blocks 7 - 9)
 Central Portion

57-D

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.