AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Betty L. Vogel for the degree of Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies in the co-departments of Anthropology, Museum Studies, and Apparel, Interiors, Housing, and Merchandising presented on October 30, 1992.

Title: Early Commercial Development, Bandon, Oregon: Block 1 of the Averill Addition, 1886-1936

Abstract Approved: ________________________

Robert Hall

Block 1 of the Averill Addition played an important role in the early commercial development of Bandon, Oregon, a town located on Oregon’s south coast. Retail establishments located on the block supplied the local residents with a variety of merchandise for the period of 1886-1914.

During this period Bandon served as the export-import center for the Coquille River area. Ships maintained a regular schedule between Bandon and San Francisco, California, Bandon’s primary trading partner.

A fire in 1914 destroyed all but one major structure on Block 1 of the Averill Addition. Partially rebuilt, structures on the block were once again destroyed in a
second fire in 1936, which ravaged the entire downtown district.

Microfilmed copies of the Bandon Recorder, Bandon's first newspaper, provided first-hand accounts of events during the early years of Bandon's growth, and were supplemented by regional histories. Primary sources for this project included census reports, Coos County deed records, oral interviews, maps, and historic photographs.

The purpose of this report is to explain Euro-American occupancy of Block 1 of the Averill Addition as a supplement to an archaeological investigation conducted on the block in 1988. A description of the historic artifacts recovered from Site 35CS43 (Block 1 of the Averill Addition) concludes the report and indicates the types of items that remained on the site after 100 years of Euro-American occupancy.
Early Commercial Development, Bandon, Oregon: Block 1 of the Averill Addition, 1886-1936

by

Betty L. Vogel

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In Bandon, John Fasnact, Bandon's city manager in 1936, related events that occurred shortly after the 1936 fire. Dorothy Mills of the Bandon Historical Society provided photographs and answered questions. Bill Bates enhanced my visits to Bandon by sharing his memories and knowledge of Bandon with me.

A special thank you to my husband, Don, who drew maps, re-wrote computer programs, adapted bar graphs, and generally tolerated me throughout this project.
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

A city block in the Old Town section of Bandon, Oregon, known as Block 1 of the Averill Addition, became the site of an archaeological excavation (Site 35CS43) in July 1988. Dr. Roberta Hall of Oregon State University directed the project, designed to test the southern limits and central area of a known prehistoric cultural site. The City of Bandon and the Port of Bandon supplied funding for field expenses. Twenty-five volunteers from the Bandon Historical Society and the Coquille Indian Tribe assisted 10 archaeologists in excavating nine one-by-two meter test pits.

The area chosen for the 1988 excavation (Block 1 of the Averill Addition) is a flat parcel of land located on the south side of the mouth of the Coquille River, one kilometer east of the Pacific Ocean. The southern or back edge of the block terminates in a steep bluff. The block faces First Street on the north, which parallels the Coquille River. City streets form the remaining boundaries with Bandon Avenue on the east and Cleveland Avenue on the west (Figure 1). At the time of the 1988 excavation, Site 35CS43 contained one structure, a building elevated on poles,
FIGURE 1
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
1986 Lot Boundaries
(Adapted from Coos County Map 54-00)

portion of BANDON, OREGON
1986 lot boundaries

scale in feet

50 1 1 0 50

block 1, averill addition

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

COQUILLE RIVER

vacated street

FIRST STREET

BANDON AVENUE

bottom of steep

WALL STREET (closed to traffic)

COUNTY ROAD

bluff

DV
1988
constructed in 1975. Grasses and rushes comprised the dominant plant covering on the block.

In 1988, the main business section of Old Town Bandon was situated to the east of Alabama Avenue, which is one block east of the excavation site (Figure 2).

The purpose of the 1988 excavation centered around Native American usage of Site 35CS43. But the Native Americans had been replaced in the latter half of the nineteenth century by Euro-Americans who have occupied Block 1 of the Averill Addition for over a hundred years. The question of Euro-American usage of the site evolved into an independent study on the development of the town of Bandon with a special emphasis on Block 1 of the Averill Addition.

The major Euro-American occupancy of Site 35CS43 dates from 1886 when the townsite of Bandon was platted. Prior to Euro-American settlement, Block 1 of the Averill Addition was a portion of a parcel of dry ground located at the mouth of the Coquille River. It extended from the river on the north to the high bluff on the south. Marshy tideflats stretched out on the east and coniferous trees and brush covered the adjoining hills. The ocean, in past years, sometimes expanded another tidal area on the west into a wide bay. (This area was later reclaimed by the construction of the Bandon jetty).

Evidence from a 1986 archaeological salvage operation, which included a portion of Site 35CS43 on the east, indicates that this plot of dry land served as a rich food-
FIGURE 2
OLD TOWN SECTION, BANDON, OR
(Adapted from Oregon Dept. of Transportation map)

Legend:
A - Block 1, Averill Addition
gathering area for Native Americans. Faunal remains from
land mammals, sea mammals, and Salmonidae found in
association with bone and lithic artifacts, although
undated, show that Native Americans utilized the locale
before the arrival of Euro-Americans.  

In relating events of the settlement of the Coquille
River area, David Giles remembered the abundance of game
and referred to the region as "a hunter's paradise." Even
though necessary to the early Euro-American settlers' diet,
wild game served mainly as a temporary food source until
farms with domesticated animals could be established.

For the non-farming Native Americans, however, their
entire diet depended upon a natural or wild food source.
Thus, the parcel of land that became the Bandon townsite
appealed to the Native Americans because it could supply
them with food. The Euro-Americans, on the other hand,
valued it for the location. Situated at the mouth of a
navigable river emptying into the Pacific Ocean, the site
offered a possibility for the development of an import-
export center to serve future inland farm areas.

This report is a review of Euro-American occupancy of
Site 35CS43 from 1853 to 1936. Chapter one provides a
general background of the town of Bandon and explains the
materials and methods used to derive the information for
this review. The second chapter covers events that affected
the development of the town in general. Chapter three
describes the buildings and activities pertinent to Block 1
of the Averill Addition. Chapter four comments on general retail firms, ladies’ fashions for 1903, and forms of entertainment enjoyed by Bandonians prior to 1914. Chapter five is an accounting of the historic artifacts recovered from Site 35CS43 in the 1988 archaeological excavation. Finally, the sixth chapter summarizes Bandon’s growth into the shipping center of the Coquille River.

Background

Bandon is a community of approximately 3,000 residents located at the mouth of the Coquille River on Oregon’s south coast (Figure 3). Incorporated in 1891, the town originated as a port for ocean-going vessels transporting goods to and from the Coquille Valley. At the turn of the century steamships made regular runs between Bandon and San Francisco, California, Bandon’s primary exchange partner.

Between 1906 and 1910, the population of Bandon doubled. New industries created new jobs which resulted in a period of prosperity and growth. In 1914, however, a fire in the downtown area destroyed a large number of business establishments and altered the appearance of the commercial district.

A more serious conflagration in 1936 essentially wiped out the entire downtown section. Only five major buildings survived this fire. In 1988, the Old Town district of Bandon, located near the river wharf, was composed mostly of temporary frame structures hastily erected after the 1936 fire.
FIGURE 3
BANDON, OREGON
(Adapted from Connelly & Associates, 1980)
Block 1 of the Averill Addition, site of the 1988 archaeological excavation, is one of Bandon's original business blocks and was platted in 1886. By 1890, each of the lots fronting on First Street, the main business street, had been sold. Eight years later, the Sanborn-Perris fire insurance map shows each of these lots occupied by a commercial structure. Figure 4 shows the lay-out of the lots on Block 1 of the Averill Addition in the year 1898.

Block 1 of the Averill Addition remained at the heart of Bandon's business center until the 1914 fire that burned all but one major building on the block. Partially rebuilt, the block continued to be part of downtown Bandon until 1936 when a large portion of the town burned. In 1988 the block contained only one structure, built in 1975.

**Materials and Methods**

Bandon's city records burned in the 1936 fire leaving a gap in the recorded history of civic improvements and city affairs. However, in 1980, the City of Bandon published a study on the waterfront and jetty areas that contains an informative section on the background of historic Bandon. This publication became the starting point for piecing together the story of early Bandon. Ultimately, the types of sources consulted in this study included county deed records, federal census reports, local histories, historic photographs, maps, newspapers, and interviews with local residents.
FIGURE 4

BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION, 1898
(Adapted from 1898 Sanborn-Perris Map)
A title search conducted at the Coos County Court House in Coquille, Oregon, supplied names of the owners of the lots on Block 1 of the Averill Addition from the block's inception in 1886 to 1936. Although the Coos County deed records have, in some instances, been converted to microfilm, retrieving information from the system is apparently difficult. As a result, it was necessary to search through individual record books to derive the desired information. Two volumes contain names of owners in alphabetical order and index a series of ledgers that record land transactions from the beginning of Coos County up to 1940. This particular series of ledgers contained the information pertinent to Block 1 of the Averill Addition needed for this report. All of the entries were handwritten in ink, some more legible than others.

Published histories of Bandon are rare. The Oregon Historical Quarterly in 1927-28 published an unfinished manuscript written by George Bennett who settled two miles south of the Bandon townsite in 1873. Bennett's account of events prior to 1873 is based on hearsay, but he does recount the founding of the town as he understood the events. His history does contain some errors. For example, he listed Capt. Parker's first name as Joel instead of Judah. Bennett's manuscript ends with the year 1890 and he died in 1900.

In 1952 the Coos-Curry Pioneer and Historical Association republished the Pioneer History of Coos and
Curry Counties, Or, compiled in 1898 by newspaperman Orville Dodge. Dodge's book contains numerous recollections of early days by pioneers still living in 1898, but the chapter on Bandon is written by George Bennett and is almost identical to sections of Bennett's manuscript published in 1927-28. However, there is a contemporary (1898) description of Bandon, as well as narratives by a few of the Bandon area settlers.

The primary and most complete information for this report originated in the issues of the Bandon Recorder, Bandon's first newspaper. Published from 1886 to 1912 as a weekly newspaper and from 1912 to 1916 as a semi-weekly, the Recorder reported newsworthy events that affected Bandon for 31 years. In 1912, a second newspaper, the Western World, began publication on a weekly basis. After the Bandon Recorder ceased publication in 1916, the Western World became Bandon's only newspaper. In 1988 the Western World still published the news for Bandonians.

Microfilms of these early newspapers, obtainable at the University of Oregon library, provided first-hand accounts of life in Bandon during the first three decades of the twentieth century. News items mention the town's leading merchants and the issues that were important to the community.

The title search provided the names of the property owners for Block 1 of the Averill Addition and served as a base for scanning the newspaper articles. Any newspaper
item containing one of these names would be perused. The names of property owners were also helpful at times in locating buildings. For example, prior to 1914 Bandon had no street addresses and it was customary to refer to particular commercial buildings by the owner's name, e.g. the Beyerle Building. Therefore, when a newspaper item reported that a new business would open in a certain building, the location of the building could, in most cases, be determined by ascertaining the lot owned by the individual for whom the building was named.

The review of the newspaper microfilms revealed that although Block 1 of the Averill Addition was an important commercial location during Bandon's early growth, there were broader issues and events that occurred in the town in general. Some of these events have been included in this report in order to explain both the growth and decline of Block 1 of the Averill Addition.

The information contained in this report derived from newspaper articles is necessarily selective since Block 1 of the Averill Addition is the primary focal point. Also, it was not possible to completely read each issue due to time constraints. Therefore, events of a more general nature may not be detailed as completely as items relating to Block 1 of the Averill Addition.

Sometimes the Bandon Recorder mentioned events that had not taken place, but were merely rumors of events to occur in the future. It was necessary to follow through on
stories of this nature to determine if the event actually did take place. This particularly applied to the construction of new buildings.

In comparing published histories and newspaper articles, certain discrepancies appeared. For instance, Alfred L. Lomax in his book, Later Woolen Mills in Oregon, stated that W. D. Marshall had been elected president of the new Bandon Woolen Mills on 21 June 1904. However, the 23 June 1904 issue of the Bandon Recorder reported that Elbert Dyer was elected president.

In Nathan Douthit's book, The Coos Bay Region, 1890-1944: Life on a Coastal Frontier, Bandon was described as "a rough place when the loggers came to town." An informant told Douthit "... we had about five different girlie houses around town. There was about the same number of saloons, churches, and girlie houses." No references to houses of prostitution were noted in the Bandon Recorder issues reviewed prior to December 1913. The 1900 census listed no prostitutes in Bandon Precinct and the 1910 census listed only three. No dates were given in the Douthit book as to when Bandon had the reputation he mentions.

The Bandon Historical Society owns a collection of photographs depicting scenes in Bandon prior to 1936. These photographs retain the visual image and flavor of downtown Bandon as it grew and expanded east of Block 1 of the Averill Addition. These pictures of early Bandon proved
especially useful in locating specific buildings mentioned in newspaper articles.

Even more helpful in determining locations and structural changes were four Sanborn insurance maps, dated 1898, 1907, 1915, and 1925, available through Kerr Library at Oregon State University. The Sanborn maps, prepared for fire insurance purposes, reveal not only the dimensions of structures, but also construction materials and the purposes for which the buildings were used at the time a specific map was drawn.

Federal census reports supplied a wealth of information concerning the people living in Bandon during 1900 and 1910. Especially helpful was the occupation listing. A comparison between occupations for 1900 and 1910 shows growth trends for this decade.

Several local residents generously shared their memories and knowledge of Bandon and provided unpublished details regarding certain events.

In 1914 the street names in downtown Bandon were changed when the town assigned house numbers. Since the bulk of this paper deals with events prior to this date, the old street names have been used up to 1914. Post-1914 street names sometime appear in parenthesis.

As mentioned earlier, this study of historic Bandon originated as a supplement to the 1988 archaeological excavation conducted on Site 35CS43. The primary goal of this paper is to explain Euro-American occupancy of Block 1
of the Averill Addition. Although events relating to the
development of Bandon in general are included, Block 1 of
the Averill Addition determined the scope of the
investigation. Consequently, details of the eastward
expansion of Bandon's business district after the 1914 fire
are not included in this report because Block 1 of the
Averill Addition did not play an active role in that
expansion. Since this Averill block was no longer a part of
the Bandon business district after the 1936 fire, this
report ends with that event. Any errors contained in this
paper are the responsibility of the author.
CHAPTER TWO
SHOPKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, AND CAPITALISTS

This chapter describes Bandon's formative and expansion years, some of the people who built homes and businesses and the reasons for Bandon's development. Clues to the events of these years have been found in books, census reports, land title records, newspaper accounts, and photographs. All of these sources have been investigated in an attempt to reconstruct early activities.

Because of its access to the ocean, Bandon's earliest role was that of importer-exporter; a trading center between local industries and markets in San Francisco. Sailing ships and steamships served as the cargo transporters from and to Bandon. The relative shallowness of the Coquille River, which had not adversely affected nineteenth century ships, proved to be an impediment to the deeper ships of the modern era. With the advent of automobiles and highways, ocean-going shipping gradually declined in Bandon.

George Bennett, an early settler of the Bandon area interested in history, left an incomplete manuscript on the history of Bandon at the time of his death in 1900. The manuscript was found among his papers in 1927 and published in the Oregon Historical Quarterly in 1927-28.¹ Bennett's account of Bandon's early years, especially as it applied to his activities, proved useful for the second chapter of this report. Census reports, as well as pioneer
experiences recorded by Orville Dodge in 1898, also contributed material for this chapter. The Bandon Recorder newspaper, copies of which are preserved on microfilm at the University of Oregon library, reported local happenings and is a primary information source. However, only three issues of the newspaper for the period before 1901 are available, two dated 1890 and one dated 1895.

1853-1889

Miners

New gold fields opened in northern California and southern Oregon in 1850-51 resulting in a large influx of optimistic prospectors. The narrow mountain trails leading into southern Oregon made the overland trip both difficult and slow. Enterprising individuals, more interested in trade than mining, realized the need for an outlet to the sea and started investigating the southern Oregon coast.²

Capt. William Tichenor served as the master of the steamship Sea Gull, which transported cargo and passengers from San Francisco, California to Portland, Oregon. Tichenor, on his trips to and from Portland, paid close attention to the Oregon coast and selected the harbor at what is now Port Orford as the location to establish a town. Ships could enter the harbor to unload passengers and cargo and the town could sell supplies to the miners.³ In 1851 Tichenor obtained a donation land claim and platted the town of Port Orford, north of the Rogue River.⁴
At that time, 1851, the region at the mouth of the Coquille River consisted of a timbered wilderness with no roads leading into the area. The establishment of Port Orford, however, provided a base from which travelers could penetrate the Coquille Valley.

In the winter of 1852-53, two men believed to be Indian "half-breeds" discovered gold in the black sands of Whiskey Run Creek, approximately five miles north of the mouth of the Coquille River. The Indians sold their claim to two brothers, named McNameara (McNamara), who reportedly recovered $80,000 worth of gold from the mine.

News of the gold strike soon spread and within a short time the mining town of Randolph sprawled out along the beach just south of Whiskey Run. According to Bennett, by December of 1853, "the beach mines were fully occupied. The entire area of the Bandon Beach was measured off and staked, and miners were at work wherever water could be procured."

Unfortunately for the miners, however, the promise of a new Eldorado remained essentially unfulfilled. A violent storm in the spring of 1854 covered most of the gold-bearing black sand under dunes of gray grit. When the miners heard of a new gold strike on a southern tributary of the Coquille River they quickly packed and moved south to stake their claims at the new site. The en masse evacuation left the town of Randolph without customers and gradually the mining camp of Randolph withered away.
The name of Randolph lingered on, but the location changed. In 1859, George Wasson established the Randolph post office on the Fahy farm, near Bullards Ferry on the north side of the mouth of the Coquille River. In 1863 John Hamblock became postmaster and the Randolph post office moved to Hamblock's residence at Bullards Ferry.9

During the height of the mining activities on the beach, the miners needed a means of crossing the Coquille River. Opportunistic individuals built and operated a ferry at a spot on the south side of the Coquille River, believed to have been located at the end of what later became Cleveland Avenue in Bandon. Bennett says that William Davidson (Billy Buckhorn) and a man named Saunders were the first to occupy the ferry location, however, the Connelly study listed Buckhorn's name as William Buckthorn Wykewike.10 The ferry property changed hands a number of times over the years until it became a part of the original Bandon townsite in 1886.

Settlers

Not all of the men who came into Coos County in 1853 came in search of gold. Some came to claim land for farms and towns. In May 1853, a group of 40 men formed the Coos Bay Company in Jacksonville, Oregon, with the purpose of "searching for a harbor that would afford an outlet by the Pacific Ocean for Southern Oregon." Only 19 men remained in the group when they arrived at Coos Bay. The other 21 men,
dissatisfied at not finding gold, returned home when the party reached the headwaters of the Coquille River.\textsuperscript{11}

The Coos Bay Company founded the town of Empire City in 1853 and when Coos County was created in that same year, the territorial legislature designated Empire City as the county seat. Empire City acquired its first post office in 1858.\textsuperscript{12}

One of the members of the Coos Bay Company, J. C. Tolman, built a cabin on what appeared to him to be a favorable spot for a town and named it Marshfield. He persuaded two other men, Crosby and Williams, to open a trading post on the site. This occurred in 1853. Marshfield's role as the dominant community on Coos Bay began in 1867 when John Pershbaker built a sawmill and opened a store there.\textsuperscript{13}

In the area near the mouth of the Coquille River, the first two donation land claims taken up south of the river belonged to Thompson Lowe and Christopher Long. They filed their claims in 1853. It was Bennett's understanding that these two land claims were filed prior to Davidson's (Buckhorn's) occupancy of the ferry site.\textsuperscript{14}

On the north side of the river, just upstream from the ferry site, John Hamblock settled on a claim near what later became known as Bullards Ferry.\textsuperscript{15} Hamblock and a friend, Edward Fahy, moved to the Coquille River area from Port Orford in 1857.\textsuperscript{16}

Descendants of John and Jane Hamblock advised Dr. Roberta Hall, in a 1990 interview, that the Hamblock's hired
Robert Bullard as a school teacher for their children. He married a Hamblock daughter and settled in the same area, hence the name of Bullards Ferry for this location on the north side of the river. The family also believes that the Hamblock's arrived on the Coquille River before 1857. And in the same interview, Dr. Hall learned that Edward Fahy had changed his name from O'Fay to Fahy.

Edward Fahy in recounting his experiences for the Dodge publication in 1898 relates the following:

During the winter of 1858
Christopher Long and myself
bought the Coquille ferry,
now Bandon, and I raised the
finest crop of spuds in what
is now the main street, that
has ever been raised in Coos
County. They were especially
fine in the vicinity of where
now stands the postoffice and
barber shop.  

In 1898 the Bandon post office was located on lot 5 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition, the site of the 1988 archaeological excavation.

Fahy further states that he and Hamblock built the first sawmill on the lower Coquille River. In 1861 the first cargo of white cedar lumber exported from the Coquille River was shipped from this mill on the Florence E. Walton, bound for San Francisco.  

David and Yelverton Lowe, with their wives and belongings, left Port Orford the middle of July 1858. Their destination was the Coquille River. When they arrived at the mouth of the Coquille, they found Louis Turner and A. H.
Thrift living at the ferry site. The Lowes traveled on to John Hamblock's residence and stayed there until their house was completed in March 1859. Both families lived in one house, which was situated on the north bank of the Coquille at a place Lowe called Myrtle Grove.19

Alexander H. Thrift, another early settler, came to Coos County as a member of the Coos Bay Company in 1853. He moved on to Randolph where he became a partner in a lucrative black sand mine. He and his partner sold their mine to John Pershbaker. Thrift used his profits from the mine to build a dairy farm along Floras Creek, south of the Coquille River. In 1889, Thrift laid out the town of Dairyville.20

George Bennett

George Bennett arrived in Empire City on Coos Bay in June 1873. An immigrant from County Cork, Ireland, Bennett states he "was induced to come here from what he had read and heard of the climate and resources of this part of Oregon."21

When Bennett came to Oregon in 1873, he apparently was a prosperous man as he states that he brought a considerable sum of money with him.22 Two sons accompanied him in his immigration to Oregon and they settled in Marshfield. J. W. Bennett became a lawyer and banker in that city and George A. Bennett published the Coos Bay News.23

Within a few days of his arrival, Bennett left Empire City bound for the mouth of the Coquille River. He traveled
down Beaver Slough and the Coquille River in flat-bottomed boats and arrived at Harry Baldwin's residence near the mouth of Bear Creek. From there Bennett progressed to the ferry site at the mouth of the Coquille River. Bennett called the future townsite of Bandon a "gloomy looking place at that time" and described the adjoining lands as being covered with dense brush.24

Bennett's journey ended at Thompson Lowe's residence, two miles south of the ferry site. Lowe's property, located along what Bennett later called Bandon Beach, appealed to Bennett and he purchased Lowe's claim, as well as additional beachfront property and adjoining timber lands.25 By 1878, Bennett had cleared 400-500 acres and planted grass for pasturage.26

Well educated, with B. L. and A. B. degrees from Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, Bennett became a prominent and well-known citizen of the Bandon area.27 Over the next 27 years he exerted considerable influence in local affairs and is credited with naming Bandon Precinct after his hometown in Ireland.28

The year after he moved onto his oceanfront property, Bennett participated in the formation of a new voting precinct. Judge George M. Dyer drew up a petition requesting the formation of the Bandon voting precinct. All of the male residents concerned with the issue signed the petition and Judge Dyer submitted it to Judge D. J. Lowe and the county commissioners in Empire City, the county seat of
Coos County, located on Coos Bay. (The title of judge used in connection with Dyer and Lowe refers to the office of county judge for Coos County. The titles continued to be used in reference to these two men, even after they no longer served as judges).

By acclamation, the commissioners granted permission for the formation of a new voting precinct from a portion of Randolph Precinct, creating the Bandon Precinct on 9 April 1874. In the June election of that year, 12 votes were cast from the new precinct. In 1878 George Bennett received an appointment as the first Justice of the Peace for Bandon Precinct.

In the late 1870s development of the Coquille Valley depended upon sea transportation since there were no adequate roads or railroads into the region. A bar at the mouth of the Coquille River seriously hampered the flow of ocean-going vessels. Improvements were needed in order to make the bar crossing easier and safer. This could be done by building jetties, which had been recommended to Congress by Major Bolton of the U. S. Engineers on 30 September 1878.

However, Oregon members of Congress, once elected, made no effort to secure congressional funds to build the jetties. Appeals written by local residents to these senators and congressmen remained ineffective in gaining any action toward securing federal funds.
In 1879, Bennett called a meeting of local residents to be held in the large room over the John Lewis store located at the ferry site. At the meeting, Bennett proposed that the citizens of Coos and Curry counties practice a little political blackmail. (He called it the principle of aggregation). He suggested that each county should form a committee composed of a number of interested citizens to serve as representatives of the counties. The committee members would then write to the Oregon members of Congress telling them to work toward procuring public funds for jetty construction or be voted out of office.34

Bennett, appointed secretary of the Coos County committee, had authority to act in the name of the committee and his letters to Oregon’s representatives in Washington, D. C. produced results. A bill introduced into the House of Representatives by a Mr. Whitaker of Oregon was passed by the Senate and House and signed by the President in 1880. Congress appropriated the first funds, in the amount of $10,000, in 1881 and construction of a jetty commenced.35

In addition to the manuscript on the history of Bandon, Oregon, Bennett had previously published a two-volume history of his hometown Bandon, Ireland.36 Bennett composed poetry and kept weather records. He submitted weather data to the Bandon Recorder newspaper. He died on 15 October 1900.

Ferry Site and Upriver Developments

By 1877, John Lewis owned the ferry site, believed to
have been located at the end of present-day Cleveland Avenue. He served as postmaster for Bandon’s first post office established in that same year. Lewis was operating the ferry when Emma Erickson and her family moved into the area in 1878. Erickson recalls that the site was called Coquille Ferry at this time and states that Bennett was the one who suggested that the name of Coquille Ferry be changed to Bandon.

The 1880 census for Randolph Precinct shows that Lewis and his wife, Ellen, had six children living at home at the time the census was taken. Lewis lists his occupation as farmer and dealer in general merchandise. This information agrees with Bennett’s statement about a meeting held in the large room above the Lewis store.

In the decade of the 1870s, activities transpired along the Coquille River that aided in the settlement and growth of Bandon. In 1875 Capt. Judah Parker and M. L. Hanscom built a sawmill on the south bank of the Coquille River near the mouth of Bear Creek, later called Parkersburg. Parker also operated a shipyard at this location and in the spring of 1876 completed the Katie Cook, the first tug to ply the Coquille River. The river steamer Myrtle, beginning in 1875, made regular runs on the Coquille River from Bandon to Myrtle Point.

Construction of the jetty at the mouth of the Coquille River continued and considerable improvements in freight shipping had been made by September 1887.
Farm produce, lumber, coal, and other goods could now be transported down the river to be loaded onto ocean-going vessels. Merchandise from San Francisco and other places could be brought into the area. Thus the old ferry site took on a new importance. Wharves could be built and the budding settlement there could become a center for the exporting and importing of goods.

Events started moving in this direction in 1886 when John Lewis sold his claim and ferry to W. H. Averill and a man named Alberson. Shortly thereafter, Averill bought out Alberson and George Dyer acquired an interest in the property. A townsite was surveyed during this same year and on 10 November 1887, title to the town plat of Averill and other lands was transferred to George M. Dyer.

George Dyer and the Town of Bandon

George Dyer arrived in Curry County in 1854 and served as Curry County Assessor from 1862-1863. Moving to Coos County in 1865, he held the positions of county commissioner and judge. When Bandon incorporated in 1891, Dyer became the first chairman of the town council. He died in 1896.

The main street of the town, established by Dyer in 1886, runs east and west, parallel to the river. By 1898 a business district three blocks long extended from Pioneer (Douglas) Street on the west to Homer (Alabama) Street on the east. The three blocks on the north side of First Street are known as Block 1 and 2 of the Waterfront Addition (west of Wharf Street) and Block 1 of the Commercial
Addition (east of Wharf Street). The blocks on the south side of First Street are Blocks 1 and 2 of the Averill Addition (west of Wharf Street) and Block 2 of the Commercial Addition (east of Wharf Street) (Figure 5).

Extensive tideflats stretched out on the east side of the townsite and included Block 1 and most of Block 2 of the Commercial Addition. Structures erected on these blocks and along the waterfront rested on pilings. Wooden planks provided material for streets and sidewalks which sometimes also required pilings.\(^{47}\)

The 1898 Sanborn-Perris insurance map indicates that most of the commercial buildings consisted of wooden structures. One exception was the concrete building erected by George Dyer on the north side of First Street (Lot 9, Block 1, Waterfront Addition) that became a general store.\(^{48}\)

1890-1900

Reports appearing in the few surviving copies of the Bandon Recorder for 1890 and 1895 mention the retail merchants of this period and the type of businesses that first appeared in Bandon. The variety of goods and services available indicates that the pioneer merchants of Bandon had capital to invest and could obtain merchandise to sell.

This section does not include the merchants and business establishments located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition, on the south side of First Street, for the time periods covered in this chapter. The information on Block 1
FIGURE 5
BANDON DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, 1907
(Adapted from 1907 Sanborn Map)

Legend:

1. School House (on bluff)
2. Lifesaving Station (on bluff)
3. M. Breuer Shoe Store
4. Hotel Gallier
5. A. McNair Hardware Store
6. C. Y. Lowe Drugstore
7. O. A. Trowbridge Dry Goods
8. El Dorado Saloon
9. Timmons' Salmon Cannery
10. Second Woolen Mill
11. Rosa's Store
12. Pacific House Hotel
   BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDT.
13. Opera Saloon, Lot 8
14. Bandon Drug/Confectionery, Lot 7,6E
15. Meat Market, Lot 6E,5
16. Office/Bakery, Lot 4
17. Furniture Store, Lot 3
18. Hartman's Dry Goods, Lot 2 & 1
19. Meat Market, Lot 1
of the Averill Addition is listed separately in chapter three.

**Major Commercial Enterprises Along First Street**

George Dyer and his son Elbert (who married Euphemia Averill in 1886) opened a large general merchandise store in the middle of Block 1 of the Waterfront Addition (Figure 5). The advertisement listed below, which appeared in the *Bandon Recorder*, indicates the type of products available in Bandon in the 1890s:

George M. Dyer & Son  
Bandon, Oregon  
General Merchants  
Shipping and forwarding  
Have on hand and are receiving by  
every vessel groceries and provisions  
of standard brands and guaranteed  
purity and strength.  
Dry goods and clothing of latest  
styless and patterns and from the  
leading manufacturers.  
Boots and shoes and rubber goods of  
all sizes and kinds always in stock  
and on the way.  
Gentlemen’s furnishings, goods of  
all descriptions.  
Ocean and River wharfage.49

George and Elbert Dyer sold the store to Christopher Long and R. H. Mast sometime between 1890 and 1895. Mast and Long continued selling the same kind of merchandise as sold by the Dyers, but they also carried ladies’ underwear as a specialty item.50

John P. Tupper came to Bandon in 1881, before the town was platted. He was a ship’s carpenter and worked on the Bandon jetty at this time. Sometime between 1881 and 1890 he built the Ocean House Hotel overlooking the Pacific
Ocean, located near what later became known as Tupper Rock.51

By 1890, A. D. Webster was proprietor of the Ocean House.52 Tupper purchased the Lewis House in downtown Bandon, situated on Block 2 of the Waterfront Addition (Figure 5), which he rebuilt and refurnished. During Tupper's ownership, the hotel was known as both the Tupper House and the Bandon Hotel.53 By 1907, when Stephen and Ed Gallier owned the hotel, it was called the Hotel Gallier.54 As the Hotel Gallier, this establishment remained a focal point of downtown Bandon until 1936.

John Yaeger established his tin and general hardware store on the northeast corner of Pacific (Cleveland) and First Streets in 1890.55 In addition to hardware, Yaeger also sold tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware; stoves and ranges; harness and saddlery; wood and willow ware; crockery and glassware; cutlery; and edge tools.56 Yaeger died in 189957 and A. McNair was operating this hardware store in 1901 (Figure 5).58 Since McNair moved to Bandon in 1899,59 it is likely that he purchased the store shortly after Yaeger's death.

In 1890, a twenty-one-year-old pharmacist, Clarence Y. Lowe, opened a drugstore and apothecary in the Rosa lumber store located on lot 8 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition, on the south side of First Street (see chapter three). A drugstore and lumber store may seem a strange combination,
but Clarence Lowe's older sister, Viola, was married to R. H. Rosa, proprietor of the lumber store.60

Clarence Lowe married Hattie Dyer, the adopted daughter of George and Fannie Dyer, in 1892.61 By 1895, after the marriage, Lowe had moved his drugstore to the north side of First Street, into a two-story building on the west side of the general merchandise store operated by Long and Mast (Figure 5).62 Lowe operated his drugstore on the north side of First Street until his retirement in 1922.63

Chris Rasmussen, originally from Denmark, purchased lots 3 and 10 of Block 1 of the Waterfront Addition from J. P. Tupper in June 1897.64 Rasmussen, and his brother Nels, opened the El Dorado Saloon, patronized by "drummers, traveling men, and other upper class trade" (Figure 5).65

A two-story general store, owned by N. Lorenz, occupied the northwest corner of Pacific (Cleveland) and First Streets on Block 2 of the Waterfront Addition. Lorenz sold the same type of general merchandise as Long and Mast, but made the news in 1901 when he "added a magnificent jewelry case to his already large store and has a stock of fine jewelry consisting of pins, rings, buttons, watches, etc."66

The proprietors of the Bandon Livery Stable in 1890, Osborne and Boyd, rented rigs and saddle horses and conducted a general hauling business.67 A blacksmith and wagon shop is shown on the 1898 Sanborn-Perris insurance map in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition. Peter Nelson, listed in the 1900 U. S. Census of Coos County, advertised as a
blacksmith in 1901. Since the 1898 and 1900 issues of the newspaper are missing, it is quite possible that Nelson was the blacksmith in 1898.

**Specialty Shops and Professionals**

Small specialty shops appeared during this period (1890s) such as James E. Howell's barber shop next door to the Bandon Hotel (Tupper House). J. W. Hawkins, a carpenter and cooper, prepared to serve the growing dairy industry. He made barrels for storing butter, beef, and other items, as well as churns, butter boxes, and butter-workers. H. Neely, a watchmaker, carried a stock of watches, jewelry, and eyeglasses. Mrs. J. Gross did washing and ironing and advertised as the Bandon Laundry. F. Shannon and T. J. Stillwell sold firewood and did general hauling.

Bandon had two meat markets in 1895; the Bandon Meat Market owned by W. D. Shoemaker and the City Meat Market owned by Culver and Philliber. Both markets sold fresh meats, butter, eggs, and vegetables in addition to prepared meats like bologna, sausage, and ham.

J. S. Edmunds and McDuffee & Morse painted houses and hung wallpaper. They could be considered early interior decorators.

James and Sarah Costello owned and operated the Pacific Hotel, built on pilings over the tideflats in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition (Figure 5). The Pacific Hotel was more of a boarding house than a hotel and eight regular boarders lived there in 1900.
David Stitt, the editor and publisher of the Bandon Recorder, owned a building in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition. The newspaper office was located on the second floor of this building in 1898.73

J. M. Upton, an attorney in town, also served as a notary public and real estate agent. Dr. M. G. B. de Castagnetio, physician and surgeon, occupied an office in the drugstore.74

**Woolen Mill**

The first Bandon woolen mill was incorporated in 1893 and Theodore W. Clark became the sole owner the next year (Figure 6).75 The mill produced buggy robes, blankets, and flannels. The 1898 factory production amounted to 1,778 pairs of blankets, 236,125 yards of flannels, and 2,260 yards of mackinaw cloth for a total value of $84,000.76 N. Lorenz’s general store served as a retail outlet for the woolen mill and sold black wool flannel at $1 a yard.77

Important to the Bandon economy, the woolen mill employed local workers and served as a cornerstone for the small manufacturing plants that became a feature of Bandon’s early years.78 The mill provided an opportunity for women to break into the job market and in 1900 employed 29 workers, 12 of whom were women.79

**Salmon Cannery**

Crosman Timmons constructed a salmon cannery in Bandon in 1895.80 It was erected along the river on pilings at the
north end of Homer (Alabama) Street. This area later built up as Block 1 of the Commercial Addition (Figure 5).

Timmons resided in Astoria, but each fall he brought a crew of Chinese workers to Bandon for the salmon run. The season's catch would be canned at the cannery and Timmons and his crew would then return to Astoria. Timmons operated his Bandon cannery in this manner from 1895 until his retirement in 1909.⁸¹

**Churches and School**

The residents of Bandon established churches at an early date. St. Mary's Catholic Church is the oldest, built in 1882, followed by the Episcopal in 1889, the Presbyterian in 1891, and the Methodist Episcopal in 1892.⁸² The school house (built in 1894-95), prominently displayed on the bluff overlooking downtown, consisted of a large two-story building with a bell tower and attic (Figure 6). This building dominated the Bandon landscape for many years and is mentioned by Orville Dodge in his 1898 history of the region.⁸³

**Town Growth**

In addition to the commercial enterprises mentioned above, Bandon expanded in other ways as well. A long wharf extended from J. P. Tupper's hotel (Hotel Gallier) on the west to the salmon cannery on the east where ships could load and unload freight (Figure 5). A lighthouse on the north shore, completed in 1896, and a lifesaving station on the south side of the river enhanced river safety.⁸⁴
A population increase from 219 to 645 (194.5 percent) occurred in the decade between 1890 and 1900 with an average of 42.6 new residents moving into the precinct each year.85 This was Bandon's pioneer period when the town took shape under the direction of influential citizens. Men such as Elbert Dyer, Clarence Lowe, A. McNair, the Rasmussen brothers, the Gallier brothers, and R. H. Rosa continued as prominent figures in Bandon's development for many years.

In the period before 1900, Bandon served as a link between local farmers and the San Francisco market, as well as a destination point for local produce. The meat markets in town purchased meat, butter, eggs, and fresh vegetables from the farmers and the woolen mill bought wool.86 An advertisement in an 1895 issue of the Bandon Recorder gives an indication of the type of farm produce that could be found at the Bandon wharf:

J. H. Roberts
General Shipping and Commission Merchant
Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in green and dried fruits, grain, hay, rolled barley, seeds, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry. Coquille River products a specialty.87

But Bandon's economic health did not depend entirely upon the shipment of farm products. In addition to the woolen mill, other manufacturing endeavors included small broom handle factories and at least two sawmills. The U. S. Government employed workers on the jetty construction and paid employees manned the lifesaving station. The community supported 14 teamsters and six carpenters.88 Figure 6 is a
FIGURE 6
BANDON WATERFRONT, c.1895
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)
Legend:

a. First Woolen Mill  d. Rosa’s Store,
b. Pacific House Hotel  e. Munck’s Saloon & Hall
c. School House  f. Timmon’s Salmon Cannery
photograph of the Bandon waterfront as it appeared around 1895, looking west from present-day Caroline Street.

**Growth Trends, 1900–1910**

Bandon's growth in the decade between 1900 and 1910 is reflected in a comparison of the occupations listed on the census schedules for these two years (Tables 1, 2, 3). It should be noted that the occupations listed in these tables are the job titles that individuals reported to the census taker and are not actual employment figures taken from specific business establishments.

**TABLE 1**

**COMPARISON BETWEEN LISTED OCCUPATIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Listed Occupation</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor, Theater</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent, Steamboat/Steamship Company</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bartender, Working out</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Bakery</td>
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<td>Cook, Lifesaving Station</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dressmaker/Seamstress</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dressmaking Shop Proprietor</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Druggist, Working out</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Drugstore Proprietor</td>
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<td>Dry Goods Store Proprietor</td>
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<td>Engineer, Gasoline Boat</td>
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<tr>
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COMPARISON BETWEEN LISTED OCCUPATIONS

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<td>Laborer, Livery Stable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laborer, Stovewood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laborer, Theater</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laborer, Warehouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager, Creamery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager, Merchandise Store</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manager, Pile Driver</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Milliner, Working out</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pantry Worker, Hotel</td>
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TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMPARISON BETWEEN LISTED OCCUPATIONS

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<th>Listed Occupation</th>
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<th>1910</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postmaster/Postmistress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postmaster, Deputy/Clerk</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prostitute</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Ties/Matchwood Manufacturer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate/Insurance</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Supervisor</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Salesman</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Supply Canvasser</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Undertaker</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Waitress, Hotel/Restaurant</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warehouse Proprietor</td>
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TABLE 1 (Cont.)

COMPARISON BETWEEN LISTED OCCUPATIONS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Listed Occupation</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well Digger</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharfman</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Chopper</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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## TABLE 2

### INDUSTRIES

#### OCCUPATIONS LISTED

1900

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<th>Industry</th>
<th>Occupations</th>
<th>Employed</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Broom Handle Mill</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finisher</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lath Sawyer</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Sawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Logging Camp</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Logger</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Builder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Hook Tender</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamper</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamster</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rock Quarry</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sawmill</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Edgerman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Logger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Off Bearer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimmer</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### TABLE 2 (Cont.)

**INDUSTRIES**
**OCCUPATIONS LISTED**
**1900**

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<th>Industries</th>
<th>Occupations Listed</th>
<th>Employed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ship Crew, Schooners/Steamboats/Tugboats</td>
<td>Captain, Deckhand, First Mate, Mate, Sailor, Steward</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen Mill</td>
<td>Backweaver, Burling, Carder, Dresser, Dryer, Engineer, Stationary, Finisher, Master Mechanic, Night Watchman, Picker, Spinner, Spooler, Superintendent, Weaver, Wool Sorter, Wool Washer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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### TABLE 3

**INDUSTRIES**
**OCCUPATIONS LISTED**
**1910**

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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mangle Operator</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Marker</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logging/Lumber Camp</strong></td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chaser</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cook</td>
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<td>Engineer</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Faller</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laborer</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Sawyer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teamster</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dealer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laborer</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maker</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teamster</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad Tie Camp</strong></td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tie Maker</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood Hauler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3 (Cont.)

INDUSTRIES
OCCUPATIONS LISTED
1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sawmill</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryingman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver, Wood Wagon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber Grader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millwright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Watchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Bearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratchet Setter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resawman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish Cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw Filer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yardman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Shingle Mill** |  |
| Block Handler | 1 |
| Engineer | 1 |
| Packer | 2 |
| Sawyer | 2 |
| **Total** | 6 |

| **Ship Crew, Steamship/Steamboat/Tugboat** |  |
| Captain | 4 |
| Deck Hand | 2 |
| Engineer | 5 |
| Fireman | 1 |
| Purser | 1 |
| Steward | 1 |
| **Total** | 14 |
TABLE 3 (Cont.)

INDUSTRIES
OCCUPATIONS LISTED
1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneer Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket Maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundle Tier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Watchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Bearer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peelerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Watchman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoddy Maker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spooler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teamster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warp Dresser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool Washer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the decade from 1900 to 1910, Bandon’s population increased from 645 to 1,803. Forty-four house carpenters were listed on the 1910 census and new construction occupations such as brick mason, electrician, and plumber appeared. Other new occupation categories listed in 1910 that indicate growth are longshoreman, saleslady, millwright, and civil engineer.

Service type firms such as real estate, insurance, restaurants, and laundries now supplemented the original mercantile establishments. Attorneys, doctors, and dentists moved into vacant office suites.

A period of optimism flourished after the turn of the century as Bandon prepared for rapid growth. New commercial buildings, mostly two-story to accommodate offices or apartments, appeared on First and Homer (Alabama) Streets. Many improvements took place, such as renovation of old buildings, expansion of the water supply, and extension of the wharf area. The town council took steps to ensure operating funds for town services. Small manufacturing firms boosted the local economy and Bandon attracted new residents. By 1905 the population had outgrown housing and Bandon experienced a housing shortage.

1901-1905

Town growth, rather slow-paced at first, accelerated after 1900. Porches, new roofs, and other repairs upgraded existing structures. Civic improvements included new wooden sidewalks and the replacement of the wooden stairway leading
from First Street to the lifesaving station located on the southern bluff at the western end of First Street. Two new stores, constructed between 1900 and 1905, extended the shopping area of the downtown district in an east-west direction.

Expansion

On the east, the original downtown section ended at Homer (Alabama) Street, at the edge of the tideflats (Figure 5). In 1902, after selling his property on Wharf (Bandon) and First Streets, R. H. Rosa erected a two-story building on pilings on Homer (Alabama) Street at the Atwater (Second) Street intersection (Figure 5). Rosa’s was the first store built in the area that would later become the center of local commercial expansion.

Michael Breuer, a long-time Bandon resident and merchant, built his new store at the extreme western end of First Street (Figure 5). Located on the north side of First Street, just west of the lifesaving station boatway, Breuer’s wooden building measured 25 feet wide by 58 feet long. A combination of a boot, shoe, and men’s furnishings store occupied the ground floor.

Breuer, apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native Austria-Hungary at the age of 13, attached a small cobbler shop to the west side of the building, fronting on First Street. He opened his first shoe store in Bandon in 1894 and served on the town council in 1903. With John Chase, Breuer started a public reading room, primarily for sailors,
in 1899. Breuer was still operating his cobbler shop in 1952 at the age of 93. The Breuer Building, completed in 1905, was one of the few historical structures remaining in downtown Bandon in 1988.

William Gallier, in 1903, built a wooden, two-story hardware store on the north side of First Street in Block 1 of the Commercial Addition. Gallier, the father of Stephen and E. M. Gallier, owners of the Hotel Gallier, was 76 years old when he entered the hardware business in Bandon. Due to increasing deafness, he sold the business in 1906 to the Bandon Hardware Company with Thomas Robinson acting as the manager.

The construction of a brick vault and the installation of a new safe completed the conversion of Munck’s saloon on Pacific Street (Cleveland) into a bank building. On 22 May 1905 Bandon’s first bank opened for business. The following advertisement appeared in the 22 June 1905 issue of the Bandon Recorder:

Bank of Bandon
Capital of $25,000
Board of Directors:
    J. L. Kronenberg, Pres.
    J. Denholm, Vice-Pres.
    F. J. Fahy, Cashier
    Frank Flam
    T. P. Hanly

A general banking business transacted. Customers given every accommodation consistent with safe and conservative banking. Correspondents:

American National Bank of San Francisco
Merchant’s National Bank of Portland, Ore
Spruce and Fourth Streets, situated on the bluff south of the downtown area, became the location for a new Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall in 1903, a two-story frame structure 26 feet wide by 36 feet long. A memorial service, held in the hall on 9 August, honored O. F. Topping, who died on 22 July 1903. Topping had served with Company C of the 8th Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War and was the father of George P. Topping, Bandon's mayor in 1915.

**Ships**

Bandon, like the rest of the Oregon south coast, remained commercially isolated from the more populous Willamette Valley in the first decade of the twentieth century. It continued to rely upon San Francisco as both a market and a supplier.

In 1901, the steamship Mandalay, with A. Reed as Captain, made a regular ten-day run between the Coquille River and San Francisco. It was a "new, speedy and elegantly fitted twin-screw steamer" that carried both passengers and freight.

In May 1901, the Mandalay arrived in Bandon with 220 tons of freight. She departed for San Francisco with 200 tons of coal, 1,608 cases of salmon, other miscellaneous cargo, and 10 passengers. In October of that year she loaded a cargo of coal, butter, apples, broom handles, and other freight. In August 1902, the Mandalay brought in a
supply of wool for the woolen mill and fresh fruit for the Coquille Valley merchants.\textsuperscript{108}

The Chico replaced the Mandalay in 1903 with C. P. Jensen serving as captain.\textsuperscript{109} There may have been a rumor that Bandon was in danger of losing the steamship service to San Francisco because in March the editor of the Bandon Recorder exhorted the shippers to "do a good deal of hustling to keep steam service on this route."\textsuperscript{110} And, in fact, a Mr. Freese, one of the owners of the Chico, visited the area in May. Capt. Jensen took him up the Coquille River as far as Myrtle Point while the Chico loaded in Bandon.\textsuperscript{111} By the end of the year a new ship, the S. S. Elizabeth, constructed expressly for the Coquille trade, was in service on the run between Bandon and San Francisco.\textsuperscript{112}

\textbf{The S. S. Elizabeth}

E. T. Cruz of San Francisco built and owned the S. S. Elizabeth and employed Capt. Jensen as master. The Elizabeth measured 150 feet in length with a breadth of beam of 35 feet 8 inches and a water line of 142 feet. The hold averaged 9 feet 9 inches in depth with a gross tonnage of 363 tons. Designated passenger space allowed 27 persons in first class and six in steerage with the forward portion of the deck left free for lumber and other heavy freight. The ship could carry 350-400M feet of lumber.\textsuperscript{113}

It took the Elizabeth 42 hours to travel from San Francisco to Bandon on her maiden voyage, made in winter
seas. Future one-way trips were expected to average about 40 hours.114

In July 1904, the Elizabeth arrived in Bandon with a cargo of tin and a new smokestack for C. Timmons' salmon cannery, along with railroad iron and fixtures for a new coal mine in Riverton. Her outgoing load consisted of lumber and matchwood.115

Even though the steamships ran on a regular basis, schedules and production did not always coincide. For instance, newspaper reports indicate that occasionally the woolen mill ran out of wool and had to wait until the next shipment of wool arrived.116 At other times broom handle manufacturers filled their storage space, requiring the mills to temporarily close until the broom handles could be loaded on an outgoing ship.117

Elbert Dyer's Enterprises

Small-scale manufacturing was on the rise in Bandon between 1901-1905. Elbert Dyer, son of Bandon's founder George Dyer, became one of the town's most active promoters along this line. His enterprises, no doubt directed toward making a profit, were also community-oriented. His small factories created jobs, his water company supplied the town with water, and he owned and maintained much of the waterfront wharf, all of which benefited the town in general.

In 1901 Dyer improved his waterfront property by building an additional wharf that extended to deep water and
provided better landing and loading facilities for vessels. 118

During the same year, he purchased property outside of town (exact location unknown to author) that included the Fisher Mill. Dyer employed L. C. Gibson to erect a portable sawmill on this location suitable for cutting broom handle squares. 119 The conversion from squares to broom handles took place at Dyer and Millard Shoemaker's broom handle factory on the corner of Iris and Coquille Streets in Bandon. 120 In August of that year they shipped 70,000 broom handles to San Francisco in one week. 121 Shoemaker and Dyer also cut matchwood and in September 1902 had shipped approximately 800 cords for that year. 122

Dyer and Shoemaker opened a match factory in 1902, employing approximately 12 workers. 123 Their first shipment of matches in August only totaled 34 tins, but the Mandalay carried out 160 tins on her next trip to San Francisco. 124 Mrs. Dyer must have been actively involved with this business because she went to Mexico City for four months in 1904 to instruct the employees of a new factory there in the correct procedures for making matches. 125

By 1905 Elbert Dyer had another small factory in operation. E. A. Philpott, E. B. Fish, and Dyer established a plant to manufacture white and red cedar shingles. Plans were underway in November 1905 to install a dynamo for electric lights. Like the match factory, it was expected to employ only about a dozen people. 126
During this same year (1905), the Bandon Commercial Company incorporated in December with Dyer as president. Robert Frederick, Jr. acted as secretary and George E. Howe managed the San Francisco office. The corporation advertised as a manufacturer of white cedar lumber, shingles, and broom handles and conducted a general warehouse business at the waterfront office. The company became the designated agent for the ocean-going steamers S. S. Elizabeth and Oakland.127

Water Source and System

Elbert Dyer completed a binding plant in 1901 to manufacture water pipe. Wooden staves were held by machinery and tightly wrapped with heavy wire to form the pipes.128 In September 1902, he purchased the Bandon Light and Water Company, which controlled the Bandon water system.129

The town's water source originated in a spring at the head of a small gulch one and a half miles east of town. A 250,000 gallon reservoir had been constructed in the gulch and a water main extended from it to the town. By June 1904, a second reservoir, designed to hold eight times as much water as the first one, had been built with a new main connecting it to the town.130

In April 1909, Dyer improved and greatly enlarged the water system. He replaced small pipes in many parts of the town with larger mains and laid new mains up Pacific (Cleveland) Street to 6th Street.131
Dyer did not supply the town residents with water free-of-charge. He placed a notice in the Bandon Recorder in June 1904 stating that all water rents must be paid in advance and would be considered delinquent if not paid by the tenth of each month. After that date the water would be shut off. In 1910 the city was paying $56 each month for water.

**Other Small Factories**

R. H. Rosa, another prominent businessman, constructed a broom handle factory at his sawmill in 1901. His firm shipped 60,000 broom handles on the Mandalay's return trip to San Francisco in the week of 1 August of that year. Like Dyer, Rosa also owned waterfront wharves which he extended in 1901 for about 60 feet into the river in front of the salmon cannery and eastward for 160 feet. In the summer of 1902 he built a wooden driveway from First Street to this wharf on the east side of the cannery.

The Bandon Foundry and Machine Shop, owned by A. Garfield, fronted on Homer (Alabama) Street and stretched out on pilings over the tide flats. Garfield started his business around 1900 with very little capital, gradually adding machinery and expanding the business. In 1905 he installed a new drill press and an iron planer. His plant was equipped to do all kinds of pattern work, foundry work, and casting. He specialized in sawmill and steamboat work and built machines to order.
Closing of Woolen Mill

Bandon's optimism about industrial growth was rudely shaken in 1903 when T. W. Clark announced that he was closing the woolen mill. Louis Simpson, building the new town of North Bend at Coos Bay, induced Clark to move the Bandon mill to North Bend. From the tone of the Bandon Recorder article on 19 February 1903, this move generated not only disappointment, but also hard feelings in Bandon. The citizens of Bandon had raised a $15,000 bonus in 1893, which they paid to Clark and Palmer to establish the woolen mill. The only requirement upon the mill owners was to keep the mill in operation for five or six years. The businessmen in Bandon assumed that if the mill showed a profit it would remain in the town.¹⁴⁰

Therefore, when Simpson made his offer to Clark in 1903, Clark was not bound by a legal contract to retain the mill in Bandon. Clark closed the mill and moved the machinery to North Bend in January 1904 on the steamer Chico.¹⁴¹ The 1903 newspaper article ended with this remark:

.. that it hurts Bandon is sure, but she can and no doubt will recoup herself by gaining some other industry. It takes union of purpose and energy to build a town and Bandonians should pull together.¹⁴²

Chris Rasmussen, visiting in Marshfield in 1904, expressed the same attitude in an interview for the Coast Mail on economic conditions in Bandon. Rasmussen said:
No perceptible change in business since the departure of the woolen mills, but we are soon to have a new mill. The people of Bandon have not lost all of the old-time spirit infused into them by the late George Dyer and they still work and stand together in cases of emergencies and when our city's good can be served.143

A Second Woolen Mill

Bandonians responded to the loss of one of their major industries by forming a stock company to finance a new woolen mill. Robert E. Lee Bedillion emerged as the driving force behind this new venture. Bedillion arrived in Bandon in 1890 and in 1903 was employed as manager of the Tupper House hotel.144

Bedillion had no experience in managing a woolen mill, but he proved successful in raising enough capital to start a new mill. Bedillion, C. Y. Lowe, and W. D. Marshall incorporated the second Bandon Woolen Mills on 7 May 1904, and issued capital stock in the amount of $40,000 in 400 shares of $100 par value each.145 At a June stockholder's meeting, the members elected Bedillion, Marshall and Elbert Dyer as trustees with Dyer to serve as the first president.146 Bedillion resigned as manager of the Tupper House on 6 July 1904, in order to take over the management of the new woolen mill.147

The Bandon mill purchased the machinery of a Rochester, Minnesota plant and in September 1904, M. R. Lee was in Rochester preparing the mill machinery for shipment. In the meantime, a crew in Bandon started constructing a new
building to house the machinery since the existing mill
building was too small.\textsuperscript{148} The new structure, 104 feet long
by 66 feet wide, contained two floors and an attic.\textsuperscript{149} The
building rested on pilings located in deep water just east
of Timmons' salmon cannery (Figure 5). A wharf, added to
the front of the building, made it convenient to load and
unload goods.\textsuperscript{150} Construction work on the new mill was
completed in May 1905.\textsuperscript{151}

However, a lack of operating capital kept the mill
inactive until March 1906, but once it began operating it
became a successful enterprise.\textsuperscript{152} In 1907 the mill had a
payroll of $2,000 and shipped about $7,000 worth of goods a
month.\textsuperscript{153} The bulk of the production consisted of high-
quality carriage linings sold to carriage and buggy makers
in Detroit and other eastern cities. Other articles
manufactured at this time included flannels, cassimeres, and
men's suiting.\textsuperscript{154} In 1910, after the addition of some new
machinery, the mill started producing gray, white, and
scarlet blankets.\textsuperscript{155}

It is ironic that this new mill, built to replace the
one moved to North Bend, should begin operations in 1906
using wool, yarn, dyes, and chemicals purchased from the
North Bend mill.\textsuperscript{156} Clark's new mill in North Bend was in
receivership by February 1905, even though there were enough
orders on hand to operate the mill for a year. Clark stated
that the company had reached its limit in borrowing and he
needed an additional $2,000 a month to operate. The people
of North Bend, especially the 135 mill workers, bitterly accused Clark of being a promoter with no concern for community welfare. (A somewhat similar attitude had been expressed in Bandon in 1903). No one would buy the North Bend mill and in July 1908 the structure and its contents burned. The Simpson Lumber Company had been using the building for a warehouse, but carried no fire insurance. The fire cost the company approximately $80,000-$100,000.157

The citizens of Bandon felt proud of their new mill. Not only had they turned a bad situation around, but they had done so using local capital.158 Bedillion turned out to be an able manager and the mill contributed to the town's economy during the next period of expansion.

1906-1914

Bandon's population in 1906 numbered 900,159 but by 1910 it had doubled to 1,803.160 The citizens of the town embarked upon this new period of growth with a response to the worst natural disaster of the era - the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

The 19 April 1906 issue of the Bandon Recorder carried an account of the earthquake and subsequent damage. On 26 April the newspaper reported that the steamer Chico sailed for San Francisco from Bandon with the following provisions donated by the citizens of Bandon

80 sacks of potatoes
600 loaves of bread
6 boxes of clothing
1 basket of clothing
1 box of canned goods
1 box of groceries
1 box of butter
1 box of rolled oats
1 box of beef
2 boxes of crackers
7 sacks of flour
$100 worth of blanket flannel.

In addition to food items, the town contributed $200, the Knights of Pythias $100, the Masons $100, and the Odd Fellows $100.\textsuperscript{161}

This apparently flourishing community at the mouth of the Coquille River marched into the twentieth century eager for prosperity and improvements.

Figure 7 is a photograph of First Street, looking east, taken about 1908. The building at the end of the street is the Arthur Ellingson Building, built in 1908 and occupied by the Smith Brothers and Sidwell men’s furnishings store. To the left of this building is the three-story Knights of Pythias hall, also constructed in 1908. These two buildings actually front on Homer (Alabama) Street, the eastern terminus of First Street at this time.

Sale of Alcohol

A major issue of this period revolved around the sale of alcoholic beverages. The passage of the Local Option Liquor Law in Oregon in 1904 resulted in the first closure of Bandon’s saloons in 1905.\textsuperscript{162} This event created a problem for the Bandon town council since Bandon, like many other small towns of the period, depended upon saloon licenses to pay city expenses. The $1,200 collected yearly from the saloons, had, to date, been sufficient to meet the town’s expenses. Now the city had to find a new source of
FIGURE 7
FIRST STREET, LOOKING EAST, c.1908
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Hotel Gallier
b. Lot 1, Block 1, Averill Addition
c. Knights of Pythias Hall
d. Ellison Bldg. - Smith Bros. & Sidwell Men’s Furnishings
revenue and in December 1905, the town council drafted an ordinance to place a license on the various places of business.163

**Town Ordinances**

Ordinance number 76, passed on 11 July 1906, required a business license of all classes of businesses and professions carried on or done within the corporate limits of Bandon.164 A listing of these rates in Table 4 shows the type of businesses operating in Bandon at this time.

**TABLE 4**

**BUSINESS LICENSE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Business</th>
<th>First Class</th>
<th>Second Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attorneys</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakery</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents, Real Estate</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents, Sewing Machine</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano, Organ, Music Instructor</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Shop</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom Handle Factory</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewery</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot/Shoe Store</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Alley</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher Shops</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billiard Tables</td>
<td>3.00 ea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubs (Club Rooms)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannery</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugstore</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Goods Store</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express Office</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundries/Machine Shops</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Stores</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery Stores</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery Store</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Merchandise</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Stores</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness/Saddle Shop</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay/Feed Stores</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4 (Cont.)
**BUSINESS LICENSE RATES**
1906

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Business</th>
<th>First Class</th>
<th>Second Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry/Watchmaker</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livery Stable (or rental of vehicles)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry, Steam</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry, Chinese</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millinery Stores</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notion Stores</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Stores</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographers</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician &amp; Surgeons</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Board/Lodging Houses</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker Shops</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting Gallery</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skating Rink</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle Mills</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor Shops</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Companies</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco/Cigar Stores</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen Mills</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door-to-Door Solicitors</td>
<td>3.00/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auctioneers</td>
<td>3.00/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Entertainment (Recorder sets rate)</td>
<td>2.50 - 10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opticians</td>
<td>3.00/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddlers of Goods</td>
<td>3.00/day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fortunes of prohibition vacillated between 1904 and 1914, and by October 1906 liquor licenses were once again available in Bandon. At that time, the municipal board proposed to increase the fee from $400 to $600 per year. The new rate became effective in November and the town council planned to use these funds to finance the installation of electric street lights.165

Another ordinance, passed in 1907, required the installation of patent (flush-type) toilets on all property located on the south side of First Street between Wharf (Bandon) Street and the lifesaving station property on the
west end of First Street (includes Block 1 of the Averill Addition). The ordinance also required the removal of the old outdoor toilets in this area.166

In October 1908, Bandonians voted on a new city charter. The new charter eliminated the old town organization and made Bandon a city. The vote carried by only a small margin, with 105 votes in favor of the new charter and 94 opposed. The new city charter replaced the town board with the offices of mayor, municipal judge, and a common council.167

In March 1911, a number of citizens submitted a petition to the city council asking that the council either prepare a new charter or "amend the old charter to make it more suitable to conditions." There was also a question regarding the legality of the existing charter.168

A special election, held in May 1912, voted in a new city charter by 154 to 48 votes. The new charter gave city authorities power to go ahead with their work, but granted them no undue power.169

A proclamation regarding the charter, issued by Major J. W. Mast in the 14 May 1912 issue of the Bandon Recorder reads as follows:

Now therefore, I, J. W. Mast, Mayor of the city of Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, do hereby declare and proclaim that an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Bandon, Coos County, State of Oregon and to Provide a Charter Thereof; and to Repeal All Acts or Parts of Acts in Conflict Therewith," proposed by the common council of the City of Bandon, for
their approval or rejection on the 3rd day of May, 1912, and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of said city, voting thereon, be and the same is hereby declared to be the charter of the City of Bandon, Coos County, State of Oregon. Dated May 7, 1912
J. W. Mast
Mayor of the City of Bandon.170

Electricity and Telephones

The Bandon electric power plant, after a number of false starts, turned on the electric lights on Saturday night, 16 November 1907. The city contracted for 12 arc lamps to be installed at the following locations:

4th Street and Plank Road
3rd Street and top of hill
Baldwin’s Corner
4th Street near G.A.R. Hall
In front of City Hall
Lorenz and Hoyt corner
R. H. Rosa Company corner
Woolen Mill corner
Shingle Mill corner
In front of Broom Handle Mill
3rd Street at top of stairs

The power plant had a capacity of 2,000 lights, 300 of which were in operation at the time the plant opened. A large number of orders for wiring remained to be filled.171 Later, in 1915, street lamps with a cluster of three globes were installed.172

Telephones had been mentioned as early as 1901 in the Bandon Recorder and in August 1907, Louis Dooner received a franchise to install a local telephone exchange system.173 During this same year in November, workmen erected poles and strung wire to establish long-distance service between
Bandon and Coquille. Prior to this time, messages between the two towns were routed through Marshfield.174

Dooner sold the telephone system to C. E. Hollopeter in May 1908.175 Hollopeter installed a new battery-operated switchboard that eliminated the necessity of ringing central to place a call. The new system could accommodate 250 additional phones.176

City Water System

The city council in 1910 entered into negotiations with Elbert Dyer, owner of the Bandon Light and Water Company, to purchase his water system that supplied the city with water. Unable to reach an agreement with Dyer on the terms of purchase, the council decided to put a proposition before the voters at the next election to bond the city for a new municipal water system.177 The bond issue passed and in January 1911, the city advertised the sale of $60,000 in water bonds.178 At the next council meeting in February, a petition, signed by 51 citizens, requested that $40,000 of the $60,000 bond issue be used to purchase Dyer's existing water system.179 In May Elbert Dyer wrote a letter to the editor of the Bandon Recorder explaining his side of a controversy that had developed and blaming the city council for Bandon's lack of adequate fire protection.180

Facts About Bandon's Water System

Editor Recorder:

As there has been much discussion, pro and con, recently about the water system and supply of Bandon, and as I have come in for a good deal of censure by
certain parties, which I believe to be wholly unwarranted, I desire to take a little space in your paper to explain the situation, so that the public will better understand the true condition of affairs, and may know that the fact that Bandon has no better fire protection at the present time, is the fault of the city council and not mine.

In the first place, about two years ago, the contract between the Bandon Light & Water Company and the City of Bandon expired. At that time I went before the council and told them that the water supply was getting low and that I did not feel justified in going to the expense of enlarging the plant, unless I could get a new contract with the city or eliminate the clause in the old contract which gave the city the right to purchase the plant at a figure which, if put at 8 per cent, would yield an amount equal to the income of the plant. I made them a proposition that if they would pay $75 a month for fire protection, that I would bring in a 16 inch main under a 171 foot head at the intake, and would build a 30 foot dam which would make a 200 foot head, and would build a reservoir covering seven acres of ground at an average of 10 feet deep with water. The council turned this proposition down.

Then, after several months' parleying they finally appointed a committee to confer with me on the proposition. I met with this committee and an agreement was made to eliminate the clause regarding the purchase of the plant, and a rate of fire protection was agreed upon, and the committee had the contract prepared by the city attorney according to their own dictations and presented to the council for their approval.

At the first meeting it was presented and passed to the second reading, but when it was brought up for final passage it was voted down and members of the committee who had helped to draft the contract voted against it.

After this action, I then notified the council that the water rent would be raised to the rate of $3.50 a month for each hydrant.
in use by the city, and that they would have to pay extra for all water used for other purposes than fire protection. The council then ordered all hydrants taken out on the hill and the submission of a bond issue to put in an opposition plant was put up to the people.

I then saw that the town would be without an adequate supply of water, so I went to work at once to enlarge the system to meet the growing demands of the city, and within 90 days had a supply three times as great as was needed, and the town now uses about 100 gallons of water per minute, while the plant will supply 300 gallons per minute in the driest time of the year, so it can be seen that the supply will be ample for some time to come.

With some outlay there can be from 10 to 12 pounds more pressure in the entire system, but I do not care to go to very much more expense under the present conditions.

Elbert Dyer

Bids on the water bonds by a number of firms were all under par and Elbert Dyer made the best offer. In December 1914, the city and Dyer concluded an agreement. For a value of $49,955, minus $2,425 for expenses, Dyer received $48,500 worth of city bonds, plus interest from date of issue, 1 July 1914. In addition, Dyer also received a warrant for $970 on the water fund payable in 60 days for the difference in the interest. In return, the city acquired Dyer's water system. At the next council meeting the members finalized plans for taking over the operations of the water plant on 1 January 1915.

Street Extensions and House Numbers

Expansion eastward over the tideflats resulted in a number of proposed street improvements, which included
opening Columbia (Fillmore) Avenue, grading Little (Elmira) Street and planking a portion of Atwater (Second) Street in 1908 (Figure 2). Homer (Alabama) Street planked and sidewalked from Rosa's store to the wharf, became the site of new construction activity such as the buildings erected by Arthur Ellingson and the Knights of Pythias.\textsuperscript{184}

The city engineer, J. S. Sawyer, finished numbering Bandon's streets in July 1914. Residents could obtain their house numbers by calling the engineer.\textsuperscript{185} It was at this time that the street names were changed in the downtown area.

**Industries and Hotels**

Between 1907 and 1909 a number of new industries started in the Bandon area. The Cody Lumber Mill (under the direction of George W. Moore), Bandon Pulp and Paper Mill, Bowman Cigar Company, F. S. Perry Veneering, Bandon Creamery, Bandon Steam Laundry, and the Portland Flour Mill Company indicate the variety of enterprises undertaken at this time.\textsuperscript{186} The Price Shipyards burned in 1907 but immediately rebuilt near the Cody Lumber Company.\textsuperscript{187}

By 1907 the Tupper House hotel, located on the north side of First Street west of Pacific (Cleveland) Street, had been renamed the Hotel Gallier. The owners, Stephen and Ed Gallier, began a general renovation of the existing structure in 1907 by moving the building onto a new foundation. The removal of old flues and doorways altered the interior, which was completely painted and repapered.\textsuperscript{188}
The Gallier brothers laid a cement sidewalk in front of their hotel, the first in Bandon, and set the pace for progressive Bandon businessmen.¹⁸⁹ A portion of this original sidewalk, with the date 1907, still existed on First Street in 1991.

A three-story 32 foot by 200 foot extension, added to the existing building in 1907, gave the hotel a total of 73 rooms, 33 in the old building and 40 in the new wing. The interior of the new wing consisted of hard-finish plaster and natural-finish woodwork. All rooms were wired for electric lights and each floor contained patent toilets and bathrooms supplied with hot and cold water. A new grill room supplemented the enlarged dining room and modern cooking appliances equipped the relocated kitchen.¹⁹⁰

The following dining room menu appeared in the Bandon Recorder for Thanksgiving Day, 1909:

THANKSGIVING DINNER, 1909
Hotel Gallier
Bandon, Oregon
Gallier Bros., Props.

Cream Corn
Baked Salmon
Boiled Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce
Boiled Chicken, White Sauce
Roast Turkey, Bandon Cranberry Sauce
Roast Spare Ribs, Sweet Potatoes
Sirloin Roast Beef, Dish Gravy
Roast Veal, Currant Jelly
Veal Hot Pie
Oyster Patties
Peach Fritters, Vanilla Sauce
Cabbage Salad
Mustard Pickles
Chow Chow
English Plum Pudding, Wine or Hard Sauce

Chicken Giblet

Mustard Pickles
Celery
Olives
Blackberry Preserves
The Hotel Gallier, which catered to travelers and salesmen, provided sample rooms at the rear of the building where traveling salesmen could display their wares. J. T. Mars rented one of the ground floor shops and opened a confectionery/billiards parlor.192

Optimism and Construction

A 30 April 1908 Bandon Recorder article conveys a sense of the excitement and optimism that must have gripped Bandon citizens during these years:

The incoming of strangers seeking homes and men with capital looking for profitable investments in Bandon is on the increase. Hotels are full and old-timers are so crowded that they virtually find themselves strangers in their own home town. One hundred and twenty-two strangers, on business intent as stated above, have registered in Bandon during the past week. In connection with the above and anent with the depression elsewhere unemployed workmen at Marshfield and North Bend are finding lucrative employment in the shipyard, in the sawmills and the surrounding logging camps now on the eve of an unusual outburst of strenuous activity.193

Active real estate agents sold lots in new sections of town such as the Woolen Mill Addition, the Oakes Addition, and the Breakwater Addition.194 Bandon Real Estate advertised "money loans negotiated on approved security,"
and E. E. Oakes, the insurance man, urged owners to insure their homes or businesses before the big fire came.¹⁹⁵

Significant construction occurred in the downtown area during these years. Arthur Ellingson, having already completed two other business blocks, erected a new building on Homer (Alabama) Street at the end of First Street in 1908.¹⁹⁶ Smith Bros. & Sidwell’s Clothing Store occupied the first floor.¹⁹⁷ In the same year, the Knights of Pythias constructed a three-story structure adjacent to Ellingson’s building on the north side. Both buildings fronted on Homer (Alabama) Street (Figure 7).¹⁹⁸ Sarah Costello, owner of the Pacific House Hotel, had that building moved around in 1910 so that it faced Homer (Alabama) street, now gaining in importance as a shopping area (Figure 8).¹⁹⁹

The Odd Fellows Lodge dedicated their new lodge hall on 26 April 1910. The two-story frame building, 43 feet wide by 94 feet long, contained lodge rooms in the upstairs portion and the Grand Theater on the ground floor level. The building was located next door to Garoutte Brothers Livery on the south side of First Street in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition (Figure 9).²⁰⁰

Also in this same year, and down the street from the Grand Theater, the Bank of Bandon moved into new quarters; a concrete, flat-iron building situated at the corner of Wall and First Streets (Figure 9). The building featured steam heat and fixtures of solid mahogany. Attorneys G. P.
FIGURE 8
PACIFIC HOUSE HOTEL, c.1910
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)
Legend:
a. Homer (Alabama) St. c. Extension of First (Wall) St.
b. Pacific House Hotel
FIGURE 9
BANK OF BANDON BUILDING, c.1910
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Bank of Bandon
b. Garoutte Brothers' Livery
c. Odd Fellows Hall/Grand Theater
Topping and C. R. Wade and the real estate firm of Kronenberg and Thrift rented office space on the second floor. At this time the bank increased its capital stock to $50,000, all of which quickly sold.201 The Cessna Building, better known as the Bandon Popular Hotel, was constructed in 1911 and filled the lot on Homer (Alabama) Street on the north side of Rosa's Store.202 The E. E. Oakes Building, also built in 1911, stood on the corner of Atwater and Homer Streets.203 The new Fahy-Morrison Building occupied the space between the Pacific House and the Oakes Building on Homer (Alabama) Street in 1912.204

In 1913 the First National Bank erected the large concrete building that still stands at the south end of Homer (Alabama) Street (Figure 10). After the opening of First Street to the east, Arthur Ellingson removed his old building located on Homer (Alabama) Street built in 1908. He replaced it in 1913 with a 36 foot wide by 98 foot long concrete building containing a basement. It stood on the corner of Homer (Alabama) and First Streets. C. Y. Lowe's frame and stucco building, also new in 1913, nestled against the south side of the Ellingson Building, facing Homer Street. Sabro Brothers opened their jewelry store there that same year (Figure 10).205

School Construction

During this expansion period (1906-1914), the residents of Bandon replaced the old school building built on the
FIGURE 10
ALABAMA AVE., LOOKING SOUTH FROM FIRST ST., c. 1928
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Ellingson Building, built 1913
b. Lowe Building, built 1913
c. First National Bank Building, built 1913
bluff in 1894-95 with a more modern structure and held a
dedication ceremony on 18 July 1909. The 4 February 1909
issue of the Bandon Recorder reported that the school
building would cost approximately $30,000 and have 12
recitation rooms, a chemical laboratory, and an auditorium
that would seat about 400 people.

According to the same newspaper, school enrollment
increased from over 300 in 1907 to about 670 in 1910.
However, the following breakdown shows that the school
enrollment as listed on 24 January 1911 only totaled 455:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Miss Kopf</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Miss McNair</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Miss Marsh</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Miss Lusk</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Miss Rosa</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Miss Latimer</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Vivian Hutchins</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Miss Walker</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Enrollment 455

In 1911, the high school principal was H. C. Ostein with
Mrs. Ostein and Rose Hutchins listed as assistants.

Automobiles in Bandon

News items about automobiles appear more and more
frequently beginning in 1910 and in April of that year there
is this comment in the Bandon Recorder:

Albert Garfield and wife have
returned from San Francisco and
Albert is driving a fine new
automobile around town. It
begins to look pretty much like
a city to see the fine cars moving about the streets. 211

In 1911 the Bandon Garage was the agent for the Reo automobile. 212

A city ordinance passed in June of 1912 regulated the speed of automobiles within the city limits and also established rules for parking, turning corners, crossing intersections, and stopping at cross walks. 213 In July of that year the Recorder was authorized to paint sufficient sign boards for placement on highways at city limit lines to warn drivers to slow down to the regulated speed limits. 214

Bandon's growth opened new streets and improved existing ones. Steps were underway in May 1912 to pave First Street for two blocks from the crossing at Wharf (Bandon) Street west to the pier. 215 Construction of a new road from Bandon to Marshfield (Coos Bay) commenced in November 1913. 216 More and better roads stimulated the sale and use of automobiles. M. D. Sherrard, a Bandon automobile dealer, published the following advertisement in the 28 November 1913 issue of the Bandon Recorder:

Buick leadership continued undisputed. Buy the car that has made good and has the confidence of the people. All 1914 Buick cars are equipped with Delco starting, lighting, and ignition systems. Put your order in now for one of these popular cars. Six models. $1,085 to $2,160. Bandon. Including our luxurious six-cylinder touring car.

M. D. Sherrard
Agent, Bandon, Ore 217
Apparently the purchase of automobiles remained newsworthy, however, because in December 1913 Dr. Smith J. Mann's purchase of a new 1914 Buick from the Sherrard Agency appeared in the newspaper. It also mentioned that he sold his 1913 car to George Erdman.218

Sherrard built a new garage at the corner of Second Street east and Chicago Avenue in 1914.219 A new automobile for the 1915 market - the Dodge - was unveiled in October 1914, at which time 10,201 automobile agencies throughout the United States had submitted applications to become agents to sell the Dodge.220 By September 1915, Sherrard had become a distributor for Dodge, Buick, and Haynes Light Six.221

Bandonians, like Americans all across the nation, responded to the lure of the automobile. O. A. Trowbridge, owner of a dry goods store in Bandon, purchased a car in 1914 and the Bandon Recorder reported the event as follows:

O. A. Trowbridge returned from San Francisco Wednesday night with a new Overland car, having driven it across the country himself, which was indeed quite a feat considering that he had only a couple of days practice before he started out.222

Port of Bandon Shipping

A declaration by the Coos County Court established the Port of the Coquille River after a special election held for that purpose on 19 December 1911. In January 1912, Governor West appointed the following men to the Port Commission:
P. L. Phelan, J. N. Gearhart, Dr. M. O. Stemmer, C. E.
Huling, and T. D. Guerin.\textsuperscript{223}

In November 1912, P. H. Poole compiled a table of
statistics for the U. S. Treasury Department enumerating
freight activity at the mouth of the Coquille River for the
period from 1 July 1911 to 1 July 1912. This list, with
note, appears as Table 5.\textsuperscript{224}

\begin{table}
\centering
\caption{SHIPMENTS OVER THE COQUILLE RIVER BAR
July 1\textsuperscript{st} 1911 to July 1\textsuperscript{st} 1912}
\begin{tabular}{lr}
\hline
\textbf{Outgoing Freight} & \\
Lumber & 71,132,400 feet \\
Shingles & 9,897,350 \\
Piling & 1,810 \\
Railroad Ties & 201,961 \\
Splints & 27,450 bundles \\
Matchwood & 1,960 cords \\
Coal & 1,204 tons \\
Butter, Cheese, etc. & 2,467 tons \\
Woolen Goods & 119,520 pounds \\
(9,960 lbs - 1 mo.) & \\
\hline
\textbf{Incoming Freight} & \\
& 16,523 tons \\
\hline
Outgoing Steamships & 126 \\
Outgoing Sailing Vessels & 87 \\
Passengers Outgoing & 1,361 \\
Passengers Incoming & 1,961 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

NOTE: Three additional vessels are now making regular runs
into Bandon, the \textit{S. S. Anvil}, \textit{S. S. Tillamook}, and the \textit{S. S. Speedwell}. The last named has a carrying capacity of
900,000 feet of lumber.

Vessels sailing from Bandon ply between this port and
San Francisco, San Pedro, San Diego and coast ports to the
south and Portland, Ore. and other coast ports to the north.
TABLE 5 (Cont.)

SHIPMENTS OVER THE COQUILLE RIVER BAR
July 1st 1911 to July 1st 1912

The following mills, etc. use Bandon as a deep sea shipping point.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sawmills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exclusive Planing Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shingle Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Woolen Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shipyards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Creameries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canning Factories for Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fruit Cannery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fire - 1914**

In the early decades of the twentieth century, frame structures, kerosene lamps, defective flues, and inadequate electrical wiring made Bandon, like many small communities, vulnerable to fire. Frequently fires originated in woolen or lumber mills, sometimes completely destroying a mill. And too often, firefighting equipment and techniques proved insufficient to extinguish a blaze.

Prior to 1914, Bandon and the nearby vicinity experienced a number of large fires beginning with the Parkersburg fire in August 1906, which nearly destroyed the entire community.\(^{225}\) Over the years fires continued in or near Bandon such as Price’s Shipyards (1907),\(^{226}\) Estabrook Warehouse (1909),\(^{227}\) Cody Lumber Mill (1909),\(^{228}\) Presbyterian Church and Manse (1911),\(^{229}\) Bandon Broom Handle Mill (1911),\(^{230}\) and W. C. Parker’s Shingle Mill (1911).\(^{231}\)

**Volunteer Fire Department**

By 1907 Bandon’s volunteer fire department numbered 30 men.\(^{232}\) At that time the fire-fighting equipment consisted
mainly of two hose carts, 600 feet of two and one-half inch hose, 250 feet of two inch hose, two dozen rubber buckets and five ladders. A five inch water main extended down First Street from the west end of the street to Homer (Alabama) Street with fire hydrants located on the south side of First Street across from the Hotel Gallier and on the northeast corner of First and Pacific (Cleveland) Streets.

**Series of Fires in 1914**

A series of fires plagued Bandon in 1914. The Bandon Steam Laundry located in the east part of town was totally destroyed in April. In May the Bandon Dry Goods Company sustained heavy damage from smoke and fire-fighting chemicals when a midnight blaze erupted in the dressmaking parlor. The dry goods store occupied the Fahy-Morrison Building on the west side of Alabama Avenue. This fire, discovered shortly after it started, only slightly damaged the building.

In late June the Wigwam, E. Lewin’s popular resort on the beach, burned so rapidly the Lewin family barely escaped with their lives. With no water or fire hydrant nearby, nothing could be done to save the building. The Lewin’s loss included a store, dance hall, living quarters, and all household goods.

The original woolen mill building, built by Clark and Palmer in 1893 in the east part of town along the riverfront, burned in October. It was unoccupied at the
time and evidence pointed to arson as the cause of this fire.238

Fires consumed at least five homes during the year, but disastrous as these events were to the individual owners, they did not adversely affect the town like the flames that swept through a portion of the business district on 11 June.

Fire of 11 June

As early as February 1914, Chris Rasmussen, owner of the El Dorado Saloon, voiced concern over the condition of the Dyer Building situated next door to his saloon on the east side. This building, home to the L. N. E. Restaurant and the Antler's Club Cigar Store, had been the site of a small fire in February. Rasmussen requested the city council to inspect the building regarding fire safety. At this February meeting City Marshal Holman reported that the flues of the Dyer Building had already been inspected and did not appear to be defective, although they only extended 18 inches above the roof. This did not conform to a city ordinance that required flues in the business district to extend four feet above the roof.239

After this meeting, the commercial club called a mass citizen's meeting later in the month to discuss fire protection tactics. A representative of the American-La France Company, Mr. Savage, appeared at the meeting and tried to sell the city an automobile fire engine.240

By the end of May, the city council had condemned the Dyer Building as a firetrap. Apparently, they did not close
the L. N. E. Restaurant, however, because a fire broke out in the restaurant around midnight on 10 June. It originated in a chimney, later purported to be defective. The blaze appeared to be extinguished and, consequently, was not reported. But at 3:00 a.m. it erupted again. The steam schooner Speedwell, in port at the time, was alerted and a general alarm sounded. However, since the fire did not appear serious, the Speedwell, carrying equipment that could have quelled the blaze, proceeded to sea.

Flames quickly spread from the L. N. E. Restaurant to nearby structures and fire fighters could not restrict the fire to the north side of First Street. It jumped the street and soon the entire south side of First Street from the southwest side of Wall Street to Pacific (Cleveland) Street on the west was ablaze. Two concrete buildings, the Laird-Lowe Building on the north side of First Street and the Hartman Building on the south side of First, slowed the spread of the flames until the fire could be extinguished with help from the tug Klihyam and the lifesaving service.

On Thursday morning, 11 June, one of the oldest sections of Bandon's business district lay in ashes. The businesses located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition no longer existed. Only one major building survived the fire, the old frame structure on lot 1 rented by the Bandon Recorder (Figure 11). Hartman's concrete building, which protected the structure on lot 1 on the east side, now
FIGURE 11
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
Looking Northwest from South Bluff
Shortly after 1914 Fire
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Lot 1, Block 1, Averill Addition
loomed as just an empty shell of concrete destined to be destroyed by dynamite a few months later (Figure 12).

On the north side of First Street, across from Block 1 of the Averill Addition, the concrete building housing O. A. Trowbridge's Dry Goods Store also curbed the fire, but not before several buildings burned to the ground (Figure 12). The fire also wiped out four newer business establishments located on the southwest side of Wall Street. The Bank of Bandon, on the corner of Wall and First Streets, sustained only minor damage. A number of stores, not destroyed by the blaze, received damages, but most could be repaired. Figure 13, a map of the fire area, shows the buildings that burned.

**Property Losses**

In the 30 June 1914 issue the *Bandon Recorder* estimated the total fire loss at approximately $260,000 with only about $65,000 to be paid out in insurance claims. Table 6 is a listing of property owners showing the amounts of their losses and insurance coverage, as reported on 19 June. It would appear from the later report (30 June) that the actual loss may have been even higher than the first estimate listed in Table 6.
FIGURE 12
REMAINS OF HARTMAN BUILDING AFTER 1914 FIRE
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)
Legend:
a. School house on south bluff overlooking downtown
b. Hartman Building, Lot 1, Blk 1, Averill Addt.
c. O. A. Trowbridge Dry Goods Store, Lot 9, Blk 1, Waterfront Addt.
FIGURE 13
BUILDINGS BURNED IN 1914 FIRE
(Adapted from Bandon Historical Society Map)

Legend:
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
1. Hartman Building, Lots 2 & 1
2. Averill Dry Goods Store, Lot 3
3. S. D. Barrow's Bicycle Repair Shop, Lot 4
4. M. O'Con Shoe Shop, Lot 5
5. Frank Drosch Barber Shop, Lots 5 & 6W
6. Bandon Drugstore, Lots 6E & 7
7. Manciet Confectionery, Lot 8W
8. Opera Saloon, Lot 8E
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Owner</th>
<th>Estimated Damage</th>
<th>Insurance Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. E. Dyer</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Hardware Company</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laird-Lowe Building</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasmussen Bros. &amp; Tuttle</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antler’s Club</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. T. Tuttle, Newsstand</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasmussen Building</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartman Building &amp; Hospital</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Lillard, electric supplies</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Bandon</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Erdman, City Meat Market</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Endicott</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Recorder</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Leep</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayberg &amp; Cook</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. M. Averill (stock, building)</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Warehouse Company</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. A. Trowbridge</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs Studio</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Drug Co., Dr. Houston</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Bros. (building, saloon)</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manciet Bros. (confectionery)</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Surf</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Johnson (building)</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon Water Co.</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Anderson</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Coach, Club Saloon</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agate Confectionery</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. F. Morrison</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen Shooting Gallery</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Building</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Helmken</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. N. E. Restaurant</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. O’Con</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Club</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D. Barrows</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sorenson</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javitz Bros.</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D. Mills</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Drosch (barber shop and</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>household goods)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamieson &amp; Page (saloon and household goods)</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theo. Neuhause (shoe shop)</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 6 (Cont.)

PROPERTY OWNERS AND ESTIMATED LOSSES FOR 1914 FIRE
AS LISTED IN 19 JUNE 1914 ISSUE OF BANDON RECORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Owner</th>
<th>Estimated Damage</th>
<th>Insurance Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Hall</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Oakes (office)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. A. Reskey, Meat Market</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall &amp; Son</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laird &amp; Lowe, Apartments</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe Building</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Y. Lowe (household goods)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe Drug Stock</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donney’s Coffee House</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins’ Residence</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Devereaux (post office building)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Devereaux (residence, building)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone Company</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Light Company</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Turnbow &amp; Tuttle (personal effects)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. J. McKenna (household goods)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Losses $206,695

58 Damaged Properties (Damage Claims)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>With no insurance coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Complete insurance coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>Partial insurance coverage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total losses with no insurance coverage $164,350
Total losses with insurance coverage $42,345

Steps to Rebuild

In order to facilitate rapid resumption of business activities, the city council permitted property owners to erect temporary frame buildings on their lots to provide shelters for the small shopkeepers who had been displaced by the fire.248 The Bandon Recorder mentioned that eight to ten of these temporary buildings had been constructed shortly after the fire at a cost of $200 to $500 each.249
Figure 14 is a photograph that shows the temporary buildings erected by the Gross brothers on lot 8, Block 1 of the Averill Addition, and the Rasmussen brothers on lots 9 and 10, Block 1 of the Waterfront Addition.

As a result of the 1914 fire, a city ordinance, passed in July 1914, restricted the construction of frame buildings on First and Second Streets east of Chicago Avenue to well-constructed, plastered buildings with fire-proof roofs.250

Saloons and Prohibition

Saloonkeepers - Bandon

Prior to 1906, Bandon’s business community included the owners of only three saloons, Chris and Nels Rasmussen, John B. Gross and his sons, and Alvin Munck. All of these men were early residents of Bandon acquainted with members of the community. Some of their names appeared frequently in the newspaper in connection with both civic and social functions.

Of the saloon owners, Chris Rasmussen, owner of the El Dorado Saloon on the north side of First Street (Block 1, Waterfront Addition), was the most politically active. He served on the 1901 July 4th celebration committee,251 as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1904,252 and as a director of the Chamber of Commerce in the same year.253 When he married Elsie (Elise) Haaland of Connecticut in 1907, the Bandon Recorder reported the event.254
FIGURE 14
WHARF STREET
Looking North from South Bluff, after 1914 Fire
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Opera Saloon (Gross Brothers), Lot 8, Block 1, Averill Addition
b. El Dorado Saloon (Rasmussen Brothers)
The Gross establishment, the Opera Saloon, became a fixture in Bandon when John B. Gross and Dr. A. W. Kime purchased the Rosa store in 1902.\textsuperscript{255} With the completion of the Opera House, the floor above the saloon became the site of numerous social functions.\textsuperscript{256} In 1906 John Gross turned over the active operation of the saloon to his sons, Harvey A. and Guss D.\textsuperscript{257}

Harvey served as the foreman for the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of the Bandon Volunteer Fire Department in 1901.\textsuperscript{258} Guss, who grew up in Bandon and attended the public school there,\textsuperscript{259} played in Prof. Garnard's orchestra for the elocutionary entertainment in January 1901.\textsuperscript{260} Later, in March, the newspaper reported that Kime, Charles McCulloch, and Guss were organizing their own orchestra.\textsuperscript{261}

Harvey had a brief run-in with the local law in February 1902 when Mrs. T. Lewis charged him with using profane and abusive language in public. The city recorder, A. Morse, fined him $10 plus costs for a total of $15.05.\textsuperscript{262}

Another Gross brother, Fred, listed as one of the proprietors of the saloon in 1910,\textsuperscript{263} received a stiffer penalty in 1914 when he was convicted of contempt of court and fined $50 plus 60 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended during good behavior.

Fred Gross' conviction resulted from his failure to comply with the directions given him by the court in his divorce case. Gross remarried within six months after the divorce was granted and the court declared he "had been too
free in his attentions to women before and after marriage."
It was reported that Gross had been "flippant in his
testimony" and gave conflicting accounts regarding the
property he owned.264

The early site of Alvin Munck’s saloon, a large
building on Pacific Street (Cleveland) next to the wharf,265
had a second floor designated as a public hall on the 1898
Sanborn map. Apparently Munck was not operating his saloon
in 1901 and the building, referred to as Munck’s Hall,
became the scene of a number of social affairs that year.
On 23 February, the Foresters held their annual ball
there266 and in May the Fire Department Band gave a fund-
raising ball at which they cleared $75, after expenses.267
Munck donated the use of the hall for this function. The
Decoration Day celebration in May ended with an afternoon
service in Munck’s Hall.268 The ladies of the Presbyterian
Church sponsored a strawberry festival in the hall in
June269 and a December concert featured an all-women’s band
conducted by Dr. Garnaud.270

In May 1902, Alvin Munck petitioned for a liquor
license and planned to reopen the saloon on 16 May.271 In
November of that year, a black musical group called the
Alabama Warblers performed in Munck’s hall.272

Temperance Movement

Bandonians did not appear prudish in the early 1900s
about holding social events in a building also housing a
saloon. The Kime Opera House, completed in June 1903, was
located above the Gross Saloon and several events occurred in Munck's Hall after his scheduled saloon opening in May 1902. However, saloons and the temperance movement existed side-by-side in Bandon and opposition to saloons surfaced in temperance lectures and Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) meetings.

In May 1901, the Bandon W.C.T.U. gave a reception in Rosa's Hall inviting "all who had signed the pledge not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage" to attend. The W.C.T.U. members of Coos County elected county officers at their convention in Coquille City on 24 August of that year.

Traveling temperance lecturers such as Col. C. J. Holt of Chicago and a Mrs. Unruh encouraged and revitalized local chapters with their speeches against the use of liquor. But the Bandon ladies did not need a traveling lecturer to describe the effects of demon rum in 1903; they only had to look as far as First Street in their own hometown.

The Wyland Incident

On the evening of 29 June 1903, W. Wyland and three companions entered Arthur Rice's Jewelry Store. Wyland, who had moved to Bandon from eastern Oregon, reportedly had an unsavory reputation and on this evening all four men were under the influence of alcohol. Rice had been requested to grind an agate and when the results did not please one member of the party, Wyland tried to pick a fight with Rice.
The four men were successfully removed from the store without an altercation and moved on to Munck's saloon. At Muncks they had a drink, paid for it, and then went to Rasmussen's El Dorado Saloon. When Rasmussen refused to serve the four men, Wyland drew a knife and a fight broke out. The disturbance moved outside the saloon into the street where several people became involved. During the scuffle, Wyland was knocked down and someone allegedly jumped on his face and kicked him severely in the ribs. Even though Wyland received rough treatment, the consensus of bystanders who saw the fight was that "he deserved what he got and got what he deserved."²⁷⁷

The authorities arrested Wyland, took him to jail, and fined him $50 plus 20 days in jail. His associates, C. Delany, Fred Radley, and George Koontz were also arrested and charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. Radley and Delany paid their $14.50 fines, but Koontz pleaded not guilty and a trial was set for 2 July 1903. Koontz paid his $10 fine the next week, however, before the case came to trial.²⁷⁸

On 2 July, unknown persons broke Wyland out of jail. The other three men were later seen with a fourth man believed to be Wyland, and the matter seems to have been dropped after the jail break.²⁷⁹

More Controversy over Prohibition

Incidents like this, though rare in the Bandon newspaper, no doubt added fuel to the anti-saloon sentiments
in Bandon. In June 1904, Oregon passed the Local Option Law. It was July 1905, however, before the state supreme court upheld the law as constitutional.\textsuperscript{280} Coos County voted dry in a fall 1904 election, but Judge Hamilton did not declare the election results valid until April 1905.\textsuperscript{281}

A meeting held in June 1905, completed the organization of the Bandon branch of the Law and Order League with a goal of closing the saloons.\textsuperscript{282} In July, Sheriff Stephen Gallier served bench warrants on saloonkeepers in Bandon for violation of the Local Option Law.\textsuperscript{283}

Voting on prohibition fluctuated between wet and dry over the next eight years, but beginning in 1906, the Bandon saloons managed to remain open. That fall with the reissuance of liquor licenses a new trend appeared that eventually changed Bandon's attitude toward saloons and saloon owners. The number of saloons in Bandon started to increase.

Up to this time Bandon only had three saloons, all operated by men well known in the business community. In 1906, though, Walter Nelson requested and received a liquor license. He opened the Idle Hour Saloon on 3 November.\textsuperscript{284}

Nelson was not one of the pioneer saloon owners and the town trustees, in a late November meeting, requested the city attorney, B. F. Topping, to determine if the city could legally limit the number of saloons in town.\textsuperscript{285} Apparently nothing developed from this request because the number of saloons in Bandon continued to increase. North Bend's city
council did impose a limit on the number of saloons, based on population, but this did not occur until 1913.286

A January 1907 advertisement in the Bandon Recorder submitted by Walter Nelson read as follows:

The Idle Hour
Walter Nelson, Prop.
Anderson Building - Corner Main
A quiet, orderly place where any may pass a social hour who will act as gentlemen. Very best brands of wines, liquors, and cigars always behind the bar.
Olympia beer on draught.
Nice private rooms
Polite treatment.287

The following advertisements for the other three saloons in town appeared in the same issue of the newspaper:

The El Dorado - Rasmussen Bros.

The Anchor Bar
Alvin Munck, Prop.
Best wines, liquors, and cigars.

The Opera has a select stock of wines, liquors, cigars. Steam beer on draught.
Courteous treatment.
Gross Bros.288

At this time saloonkeepers emphasized gentlemanly behavior and courteous treatment, but Alvin Munck's advertisement in 1910 tended to be less refined. Munck changed the name of his saloon to the Eagle and in November grew poetic with the following:

If you wish a bottle cold --
Call at the Eagle
If you love the goods that's old --
Call at the Eagle.

Taint no use to sit and blink
If you really need a drink,
By 1911 Bandon had eight saloons to serve a total population of 1,803 and saloon-related problems became more frequent.

The city council called a special meeting in February 1911 to consider revoking the liquor license of the owners of the Elkhorn Saloon, Harley Dunklee and Arthur Johnson. Dunklee and Johnson had been ordered to attend the meeting in order to show cause why the license should not be revoked. At the meeting, however, it developed that in actuality one of the proprietors had petitioned for a revocation of the license. The council unhesitantly revoked the license and voted to return the money paid for the unexpired portion.

In November 1911 the city council held another special session, this time to consider revocation of Alvin Munck’s liquor license. Munck had been arrested and fined for violating the ordinance regulating the sale of liquor, in this case selling liquor to minors. He appeared before the council with his representative, attorney George P. Topping.

In pleading Munck’s case, Topping stated that it was a first offense and that Munck had been in business for over 20 years with no previous violations. The attorney suggested that a fine should be sufficient punishment for a first offense. He mentioned that Munck, now approaching old
age, would find it difficult to make a living if the council revoked his liquor license. By a unanimous vote the council dismissed the case, with the warning that this action did not set a precedent and on second conviction the full limit of the law would be exercised.\textsuperscript{292} Munck died in January 1913, at the age of 62.\textsuperscript{293}

Beginning in 1911, the escalation in the number of saloons in Bandon also introduced a rougher, non-law-abiding element into the business community. Mention should be made here of two brothers, Joe and Arthur Coach, whose saloons supposedly contributed to this change.

Joe and Arthur Coach, along with their sister, Mrs. Leo J. Carey, jointly inherited a substantial estate when their father, Col. William Coach, died in 1911. A portion of their inheritance included the Coach Timber Company with timber lands located along Lampa Creek. In June 1911, the Coach Timber Company, capitalized for $300,000, opened an office in Bandon.\textsuperscript{294} The Cody Lumber Company in Bandon had a contract with the firm to "take at least $20,000 worth of timber from Coach Timber Company each year."\textsuperscript{295}

Joe and Arthur Coach entered into the saloon business in Bandon. Joe owned the Club Saloon, which he purchased in October 1911, and Arthur owned the Office Saloon, operated for him by George Button.\textsuperscript{296} During the next few years, the Coach brothers figured prominently in several news-making incidents related to saloons and the sale of alcohol.
Meanwhile, articles such as the following appeared more frequently in the local newspaper and drew attention to the increase in public drunkenness and prostitution.

A new ice cream parlor and dance pavilion, operated by Mesdames Lewin and Harrington, opened on the beach on 16 March 1912. Although the owners said they were pleased with the opening, they did publish the following notice prior to the first dance held at the pavilion. The notice appeared in the 22 March issue of the Bandon Recorder and warned that:

> Only ladies and gentlemen will be admitted at the Wigwam pavilion. No drunks or bums need appear as they will be put out at once. The pavilion will be conducted strictly for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen.

Mrs. Lewin's notice shows that Bandonians drew a line between tolerating saloons and associating with drunks.

The following July, Joe Coach, owner of the Club Saloon, was arrested and charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Charles C. Hadley. However, Coach was released on $2,000 bond and when the case came before the grand jury he pleaded self defense. The grand jury did not indict him.

Then in December 1913, detectives from the county attorney's office arrested three women operating resorts in Bandon and charged them with conducting houses of ill fame. The 1910 census for Bandon Precinct listed three prostitutes, none of whom were among the group of three women arrested in December.
In early August 1914, George Button, operator of the Office Saloon owned by Arthur Coach, was charged with selling liquor to a minor.\textsuperscript{303} A third jury (two could not agree) found Button guilty.\textsuperscript{304}

The next week, on 19 August, ten young men and boys, intoxicated on liquor apparently obtained from a local saloon, caused a disturbance at the wharf near the Bandon Creamery. Charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, they were arrested and fined.\textsuperscript{305}

Affairs of this nature finally prompted the city council to take action. They hired G. T. Treadgold as city attorney to rid Bandon of its undesirable element and agreed to support him in this matter. Treadgold acted by arresting Joe Coach and John Herron, who was associated with Coach in operating the Club Saloon, for selling liquor to minors.\textsuperscript{306} The municipal court fined Coach, owner of the Club Saloon, $200 and Herron $50.\textsuperscript{307} Coach appealed his conviction to the circuit court and won a reversal of the previous decision, even though the judge stated in his remarks that he believed Coach to be guilty.\textsuperscript{308}

A 1916 issue of the \textit{Western World} relating Coach's activities of 1914 mentions that Coach allegedly had a lot of money, power, and influence at the time of his arrest in 1914. The article describes Joe Coach's 1914 saloon, the Club, as:

\begin{quote}
... generally considered a common nuisance and a disgrace to the community. Young girls and boys are said to have fallen in the net
\end{quote}
of vice which he had woven about his place, and his debauchery was a matter of common knowledge. 309

The reversed decision by the circuit court in the matter of selling liquor to minors did not help Coach in Bandon. In October 1914, the council revoked his liquor license, as well as the license of George Button, who operated the Office Saloon for Arthur Coach, Joe Coach's brother. 310

The June 1914 fire destroyed Joe Coach's Club Saloon, along with Bandon's two remaining pioneer saloons, the El Dorado and the Opera. The Rasmussen brothers and the Gross brothers reopened their businesses in temporary frame buildings built after the fire, 311 but the revoked license put Coach out of the saloon business in Bandon.

Oregon voters chose prohibition in the November 1914 election and Oregon became a dry state. Saloons were allowed to remain open for one more year, 312 and on 31 December 1915 all of the saloons in Bandon closed. 313

The Treadgold-Coach Tragedy

The closure of the saloons in 1915 should have ended the affair of Bandon vs. Saloons, but a final tragic event developed as a consequence of this confrontation.

After the revocation of his liquor license in 1914, Joe Coach blamed G. T. Treadgold, the city attorney, for his situation and attempted to discredit the attorney in order to have him impeached. False charges of immorality and rumors of misconduct finally came to an end when Treadgold
sued Coach, two detectives Coach had hired, and the *Marshfield Recorder*, which had published many of the damaging rumors and accusations. Treadgold won the case, as well as a judgment of $5,500 against the newspaper, which he never collected.314

Coach would have been compelled to close his saloon at the end of 1915 even if his license had not been revoked, but the encounter with Treadgold embittered him. He purportedly began drinking heavily and borrowing money, using his property as security.315

On Thursday evening, 19 October 1916, G. T. Treadgold and F. N. Perkins were in the automobile garage of A. A. Paul on Front Street in Coquille, Oregon, waiting for Treadgold’s car to be filled with gas. Unseen by Treadgold, Joe Coach entered the garage and stepped behind the car. Shortly thereafter, a shot rang out and Treadgold slumped to the floor, at which time Coach, with a revolver in his hand, stepped out from behind the car and fired another shot that entered Treadgold’s heart. At the doorway of the garage, Coach held the gun to his own head and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered his right temple and exited on the other side.316 Coach died a few days later of this self-inflicted wound. Treadgold, who was only 31 years old when Coach killed him, left a wife and two sons living in Bandon.317
Women, Suffrage, and Business

Occupations for Women

As early as 1890, women in Bandon engaged in business activities for profit.318 For the period 1890-1910, operating small shops and boarding houses, dressmaking, and teaching school comprised the genteel occupations for women. The occupations of housekeeper, house servant, laundress, waitress, cook, and woolen mill worker were less esteemed socially.

By 1910, the number of women in Bandon listing an occupation on the census totaled 114, as compared to 43 in 1900.319 New occupations such as, nurse, telephone operator, stenographer, and saleslady emerged in the decade between 1900 and 1910.320 A number of women performed such tasks as dressmaking, sewing, and laundry in their homes for a fee. A steam laundry and veneer mill provided new jobs for women and the woolen mill continued to employ women as weavers and finishers in 1910.321

Women dominated the teaching profession in Bandon from an early date and by 1911 only the principal of the high school was male; all other positions were held by females.322

Women and Prohibition

Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) actively campaigned against the sale and use of alcohol. In his book, "The Coos Bay Region 1890-1944: Life on a Coastal Frontier," Nathan Douthit explains that the
anti-saloon movement was directed at prostitution and gambling, as well as the consumption of alcohol.\textsuperscript{323}

In a 1912 article in the \textit{Bandon Recorder}, Oregon Governor West expressed his views on prohibition and women's suffrage. In championing women's suffrage, West seems to be fostering the idea that if women are allowed to vote they will curtail the abuse of liquor and its attendant vices. West says:

\begin{quote}
I am for woman suffrage because I am sure it would make for better and cleaner government; that women could be depended upon to stamp out all dens of vice and clean up our cities. Woman suffrage does not necessarily mean prohibition. It will mean, however, such a regulation of the liquor traffic as to wipe out all pitfalls and dens where men are robbed, criminals are made, and girls are ruined.\textsuperscript{324}
\end{quote}

\textbf{Opposition to Women's Rights}

Very few articles relating to the issue of women's suffrage appeared in the \textit{Bandon Recorder} issues reviewed. However, two letters, one published in 1911 and the other in 1912, indicate that some women opposed the movement. The first letter concerns the issue of women and wages and reads as follows:

\begin{quote}
The first and most important work of every woman is successful motherhood. That is the work for which nature has fitted women. It is a fact. You cannot get away from it. Everything proves it. In all nature the male forages and the female is the home builder. Now, industrial pursuits do not tend to fit women for their duties as wives and mothers, although work
for wages has a superficial air of rendering woman more independent, more free to choose when and whom she will marry. Women who have spent several years in wage earning occupations do not bring up their daughters with the idea that they, too, are to become wage earners. On the contrary, personal experience in shop or factory makes them very certain that they do not want their daughters to do the same thing.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson

The second letter or article is a paid advertisement submitted by the Oregon State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women. It appeared in the 15 October 1912 issue of the Bandon Recorder, just prior to the November election in which women were granted the right to vote.

Women’s Rights

There are over 100,000 women in Oregon. The majority of them do not want to vote. A small proportion in any given community is asking the ballot. Is that not true for your town? What do the rest want?

Many of them are actively opposed. To put upon these women a responsibility from which they have hitherto been exempted and which they do not wish to assume is not "women’s rights."

Many of them are indifferent. The indifferent male voter is one of the serious problems of the present electorate. Would you add to it a large body of voters avowedly indifferent?

The demand for women’s suffrage is the demand that women shall assume an equal share with men in the responsibility of carrying the government of the city, the state,
the nation. It means she shall enter with him the political arena. For it is an arena. Politics is not a conflict of opinions, it is a conflict of wills. It carries with it public meanings, public debates, public marchings and counter marchings, public discussions of public questions, and of the character of public candidates, and all of the other incidents of a campaign.

It is not democratic, nor just, nor fair, to draft this large body of women into this campaign against their wills.

This is the sixth time the voters of Oregon have been asked to vote upon this question, in spite of the fact that every two years the opposition to it has increased so that in 1910 suffrage carried in only one county in Oregon, and in that one by five votes, the total vote being 35,270 for suffrage, the smallest vote for it since 1900, and 59,065 against, a majority of 23,795.

The Oregon State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women asks that you give this amendment your earnest consideration, and that you defeat it this time by so great a plurality that the suffragists, local and imported, must bow before the will of the people of Oregon, and acknowledge that the majority rules in America.

The Oregon State Association
Opposed to the Extension of the
Suffrage to Women

Mrs. Francis Bailey, Pres.
(paid advertisement)

In the November 1912 election, Oregon women gained the right to vote by a majority of 3,000 votes.
Women's Commercial Club

In December 1912, after the November election, the Bandon Commercial Club issued an invitation to the local women to form a ladies' auxiliary. Established to promote the development of Bandon, the commercial club was an all-male organization composed of civic-minded businessmen. The club moved into new quarters at this time and P. H. Poole, the secretary, announced that "wives need not be left home." They could now attend meetings with their husbands as provisions had been made for their amusement. Any lady wishing to "listen" to the business meeting could sit in the main hall. Those not interested in the meeting could find entertainment in the rooms specially set aside for that purpose. The goal of this invitation to the women was to enlist the women's aid in persuading their husbands to attend the commercial club meetings. 328

The women took advantage of this opportunity and in January 1913, formed a Women's Commercial Club of Bandon. They elected the following officers:

- President: Mrs. E. Lewin
- Vice-President: Mrs. G. T. Treadgold
- Secretary: Mrs. L. P. Sorenson
- Treasurer: Mrs. H. K. Flom

Executive Committee
- Mrs. J. T. Sullivan
- Mrs. Morris
- Mrs. Jones 329

In one of their first meetings, the women discussed the civic beauty of Bandon. They promoted the removal of
chickens and cows from the streets, in order to have more flowers and a cleaner, more beautiful city.  

But the members also used the commercial club as a means of registering women voters. The first woman to register to vote in Bandon was Minerva Lewin, president of the Women's Commercial Club, followed by Laura M. Edmunds, Lela M. Fish, and Martha E. Fish. The oldest woman to register was 83 year old Mary A. Shoemaker. 

A special city election held in June 1913, gave the women of Bandon their first opportunity to vote and 201 women cast their ballots. Mrs. L. P. Sorenson cast the first female vote in Bandon.

It seems only appropriate that Minerva Lewin should have been the first president of the Women's Commercial Club and the first woman in Bandon to register to vote. Lewin, 35 years old in 1913, had been active in a number of business enterprises dating back to 1903. She baked pies and cakes to sell at her husband's meat market, she operated a dressmaking shop above the meat market for a few years, and in 1912 she and Mrs. B. N. Harrington operated the Wigwam, a summer resort on the beach consisting of an ice cream and confectionery parlor and a dance pavilion. The next year Lewin added home-made pies and cakes. This woman, unlike the women mentioned by Robinson and Bailey in their newspaper articles, contributed to the family income and expressed her opinions by voting.
Summary

In his history of Bandon, George Bennett mentions the following:

It is related that old Tommy Lowe, when in unusually good spirits, pointing to the Coquille which lay at his feet, slowly meandering its way to the ocean, through the thick primeval forest that lined its banks, used to say - amid the shouts and laughter of those around him - that the time would yet come, aye, and that he'd live to see it too, when steamers would be running up and down the river, and he was right, for the time did come, and he did also live to see it. 338

Tommy Lowe, who filed one of the first land claims south of the Coquille River, proved to be a good prophet. Not only did steamers ply the waters of the Coquille River within a few years time, but sailing ships and steam boats also docked at the harbor in Bandon.

The editor of the Bandon Recorder found it newsworthy in February 1903 to mention that three schooners, each with three masts, were lying at anchor at Bandon wharf. He said that it was the first time this had occurred. 339

Bandon did fulfill the expectations of the early settlers in becoming an export-import center for the Coquille River valley. During the years from 1886 to 1914 exports from the Bandon port steadily increased with timber products gaining dominance among the items shipped.

Bandon's most substantial population increases, as reflected in the U. S. Census reports, occurred from 1890 to
1900 (194.5%) and 1900-1910 (179.5%). In 1910 Bandon's population numbered 1,803.\textsuperscript{340}

In 1902 Bandon's commercial district began expanding beyond the original town blocks bordered by Pioneer (Douglas) Street on the west and Homer (Alabama) Street on the east. Growth of the business section continued at a steady pace and in 1913 First street was opened to the east, allowing further development on the tideflats east of Homer (Alabama) Street.

Bandon had a diversified economy in 1912 with local factories producing products ranging from matchwood to woolen goods, butter, and cheese. Nine sawmills, four planing mills, and two shipyards were in operation in the area. In 1911 the steamer \textit{Elizabeth} could not handle all of the shipping from Bandon to San Francisco so the Kruse Company added a new ship to the Bandon-San Francisco run, the \textit{Phoenix}. Ships were also running regularly between Bandon and Portland by this time making stops at the towns along the Oregon coast.\textsuperscript{341}

A promotional article that appeared in the 17 March 1911 issue of the \textit{Bandon Recorder} boasted that Bandon had a population of 3,000 and incorporated two and one-half square miles within the city limits. The article stated that Bandon was the "shipping point for southwestern Coos and northern Curry counties, as well as the whole Coquille Valley." Lots in a number of new real estate developments were for sale in 1911 and the town's payroll was listed at
Even allowing for some exaggeration in the figures listed in the newspaper article, Bandon had a healthy economy in 1911 which continued into 1912 and 1913.

Local businessmen organized a commercial club in 1907 to "boom and advertise this community properly." The commercial club was not incorporated until 1911 when a capital stock of $2,000 was divided into 400 shares at $5 each. In August 1911, the Bandon Industrial and Agricultural Fair and Carnival was held with Oregon Governor Oswald West as the guest speaker. The fair exhibited farm products and livestock from Coos County and was considered a huge success.

A December 1913 article in the Bandon Recorder summarized the achievements of 1913 as being a "banner year in the history of Bandon as regards business and improvement in every line." City improvements for 1913 were estimated at approximately a half million dollars with business transactions of nearly two million dollars.

Even though a number of the newer commercial buildings constructed in 1912 and 1913 were of concrete, the older portion of Bandon remained essentially a district of two-story frame structures. In addition, some streets, sidewalks, and bulkheads made with wood were still in use in 1913. Because wood and coal were abundant and cheap in the area, they were used for both heating and cooking at this time. Thus, conditions existed where a fire could rapidly
spread throughout the older business district and this is what happened in June 1914.

The fire of 1914, which essentially destroyed the commercial enterprises on Block 1 of the Averill Addition, affected the entire business community. Block 1 of the Averill Addition never regained its prior position as an important shopping center and new construction moved east of Homer (Alabama) Street.

Beginning in 1914 business conditions in Bandon started deteriorating. In February it was announced that the second woolen mill, started in 1906, would close. In June the fire swept through the business district and by December of that year the commercial club was in decline. It was no longer as active as it had been in earlier years in promoting the growth of Bandon.

1914 may have been a turning point in Bandon's economy. For instance, Bandon felt the first effects of the war in Europe in August when flour and sugar prices increased. The November 1914 election in favor of prohibition closed the saloons in Bandon at the end of 1915, forcing saloon operators to find another means of employment. And finally, the fire of 1914 may have necessitated some businessmen to rebuild with borrowed money.

For whatever reason, Bandon's economy seemed to be headed for a decline by January 1915. The woolen mill was no longer operating and a box factory of the Coquille River Manufacturing Company was sold at a receiver's sale in
January. In February the Bandon Dry Goods Company closed and cited hard times and business reverses as the causes for the closure. On 12 February it was reported that a receiver had been placed in control of the C. A. Smith Company. Readjustments made necessary by stringency in the money market caused the big lumber company to close this mill. The Hub Clothing and Shoe Company, which had opened a store in Bandon in 1910, closed the Bandon store in May 1915. D. Averill also closed his dry goods store in 1915, selling the stock in October.

A third hardware store, the Starr-Mast Hardware Company, had opened in Bandon in the summer of 1915. By January 1916 the company had discontinued its operations and divided the stock between the Bandon Hardware Company and McNair Hardware Company. Again, hard times were listed as the reason for closing the business.

In October 1915, the Western World declared that business conditions, as reported by the federal reserve board, were improving throughout the U. S. Improved conditions in farming sections of the country had stimulated the building industry which was creating a demand for lumber products. The following quote from the Western World indicates that the business decline felt in Bandon had existed across the country:

Gradual increase in demand in lumber industry.
Middle States Improving.
Throughout the middle states - Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and several others - business conditions,
although at no time as deeply depressed as on the Pacific Coast, are becoming stronger and there is a tendency towards a resumption of building activity, although the price of lumber is very little if any less than it has been for several years.  

In reviewing the information on historic Bandon, it seems that an era came to an end with the fire of 1914. Up to that time Bandon had experienced a steady growth rate resulting in city improvements and expansion. A prospering economy was based upon Bandon's role as the export-import facility for the Coquille Valley and parts of Curry County. But changes were in the future. The transportation of goods by river and ocean would increasingly be replaced by truck transportation and with a decline in the importance of ocean-going shipments would come a decline in Bandon's fortunes. 

The Bandon Recorder had reported a population of 3,000 for the town in 1911, but this is probably a somewhat exaggerated figure. By 1920 the population had fallen to 1,440 indicating a 20% loss in population from the 1910 figure of 1,803. After the 1936 fire Bandon, once again, experienced a population decline from 1,516 in 1930 to 1,004 in 1940.
CHAPTER THREE

BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION: BUILDINGS AND OWNERS

On 10 November 1887, George Dyer recorded his acquisition of the town plat of Averill and other lands in the Coos County Deed Record, Volume 15, page 547. This transaction included Block 1 of the Averill Addition (Figure 15). By 1890 all of the lots on this business block had been sold.

A Sanborn-Perris fire insurance map for the year of 1898 shows buildings occupying each of the lots on the Averill Block fronting on First Street (Figure 15). Activity records for the 13 years between 1888 and 1901 are scarce, however, so the actual builders of these structures can only be surmised in most instances. The earliest Bandon Recorder issues available were two 1890 issues and one 1895 issue. These sources, combined with the title records in the Coos County Deed Records, have been used to reconstruct early activities on the Averill Block.

Block 1 of the Averill Addition is a stretch of solid ground (as opposed to tideflats) bordered on the south by a high bluff and on the north by First Street, running parallel to the Coquille River. The block is divided into 16 lots, each 30 feet wide. The eight lots fronting on First Street are 100 feet deep. The steep bluff extending across the south half of the block greatly reduces the depth of the back lots. There has never been an alley between the front and back lots, therefore, only the back lots that
FIGURE 15
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION, 1898
(Adapted from 1898 Sanborn-Perris Map)
border on Pacific (Cleveland) and Wharf (Bandon) Streets have ingress and egress. As a result, the lots in the Averill Block usually sold in pairs made up of a front lot and a back lot. Figure 15 shows the layout of Block 1 of the Averill Addition as it appeared in 1898.

Figure 16 is a photograph of the back side of Block 1 of the Averill Addition taken sometime between 1896 and 1905. The river is to the north and the Pacific Ocean westward beyond the sand spit in the distance. The building marked "c" on the photograph is located on lot 1 at the western edge of the block and the two-story frame building on the right is on lots 6E and 7. The Rosa Store/Gross Saloon situated on lot 8 is not shown in this photograph.

1890-1900

The dates of real estate transactions and the names of property owners for lots 1-16 on Block 1 of the Averill Addition for the period of 1889-1900 are listed in Table 7.

**TABLE 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Property Owners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Mary E. Walker (Robert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>William Howell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>L. W. Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. J. &amp; Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Mary E. Walker (Robert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>William Howell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>L. W. Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. J. &amp; Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Belle Copely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>S. B. Gardner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 7 (Cont.)

PROPERTY OWNERS, BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
1889-1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Property Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Edwin Crook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Janet Denholm (James)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>George Benson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>C. M. Skeels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>A. H. Buckingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6W</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>A. H. Buckingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>A. H. Buckingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>R. H. Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>J. C. Simpson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>M. Simpson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>A. H. Buckingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>George Benson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>C. M. Skeels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Janet Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 &amp; 16</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Robert Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>William Howell</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>A. J. &amp; Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legend:

a. Tupper House Hotel (Hotel Gallier)  
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION  
b. Lot 1  
c. Lot 2  
d. Lot 3  
e. Lot 3  
f. Lot 4  
g. Lots 5 & 6W  
h. Lots 6E & 7

FIGURE 16  
BACK VIEW OF BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION  
Looking Northwest, c.1896-1905  
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)
Lots 1 and 2

Robert and Mary Walker purchased lots 1, 2, 15, and 16 in 1888. They probably built the two-story frame building pictured in Figure 16, since Walker operated a saloon. In 1890 he obtained a one-year liquor license and his saloon catered to "seafarers, steamboat men, and travelers."3

The Walkers sold these four lots in the Averill Block to William Howell and L. W. Record in 1891.4 Howell and Record retained ownership for eight years. They may have operated some type of business from this location, but the exact nature of the enterprise could not be determined. The 1898 Sanborn-Perris map indicates that a sample room occupied the ground floor with offices upstairs. During this period traveling salesmen would display their products in sample rooms where customers could view the products and place orders.

In 1895, Mrs. Howell opened a confectionery store located "next door to the millinery store." She sold candies, nuts, and fruits.5 The small building on lot 2 is listed as a candy store on the 1898 Sanborn-Perris map. Mrs. Howell may still have been operating this candy store in 1898, as the Hartmans did not purchase lots 1 and 2 until 1899.6

Lot 3

S. B. Gardner bought lot 3 in 1889, but sold it three years later to Edwin Crook.7 Crook is mentioned in the 3 January 1890 issue of the Bandon Recorder as the proprietor
of the Bandon Feed Stable, combining a feed store with a
general teaming business. However, there is no indication
that the property on Block 1, Averill Addition was used as a
feed stable. In 1895 he had "the front of his building on
First Street painted by Bart McDuffee and Dal Morse."^8

The building on lot 3 actually appears to be two small,
separate rooms (Figure 15). The 1898 Sanborn-Perris map
lists a barber shop as the occupant for the west half and a
millinery shop for the east half.

In 1899 Crook sold this property to James and Janet
Denholm.° Sometime between 1895 and 1901 (the records are
incomplete) Denholm bought the general merchandise store of
Long and Mast, located on the north side of First Street
across from the Averill Block. A 1905 newspaper article
refers to the building on lot 3, Block 1, Averill Addition,
as "Mr. Denholm’s residence."1°

Lot 4

J. P. Tupper owned lot 4 for six years from 1889 until
1895.11 The building shown in the photograph (Figure 16) is
two-stories high with a small dwelling attached at the rear.
The records do not indicate who built the structure, but in
1895 George Benson purchased this lot from Tupper.12

By July 1896, C. M. Skeels had become the owner of lot
4 and in December of that same year he sold it to J. B.
Marshall.13 (These transactions also included lot 13).
Marshall rented out this building since he owned and
operated a general store located on the county road that
overlooked the Pacific Ocean in an area southwest of Block 1 of the Averill Addition. Marshall's store was in the vicinity of Ocean House, the hotel built by J. P. Tupper near what later became known as Tupper Rock.

In 1898 a notions store and a harness shop were listed on the Sanborn-Perris map as occupying the shops on lot 4. The *Bandon Recorder* issues for 1898 are missing and the 1895 issue does not mention the proprietors of these shops.

**Lots 5 and 6W**

George Dyer sold lots 5, 6, 11, and 12 to A. H. Buckingham in 1888. It seems likely that Buckingham constructed the buildings shown on the 1898 Sanborn-Perris map (Figure 15) because the larger building straddles the lot line with half of it resting on lot 5 and the other half on lot 6. When John P. Tupper bought the property in June 1890, lot 6 was split in half and Buckingham retained title to the east portion.

In the 3 January 1890 issue of the *Bandon Recorder*, Mrs. Buckingham is mentioned as a "dealer in millinery and fancy goods." By October of 1890, Mrs. M. A. Benson is listed as the dealer, using the identical advertisement that Buckingham used. Buckingham's millinery enterprise, possibly located in the 12 foot wide by 20 foot long building on lot 5, may have been sold to Mrs. Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tupper (son of J. P. Tupper) occupied the buildings on lots 5 and 6W in 1895. They maintained the Bandon post office located in the larger
building. The 1900 U. S. Census for Coos County, Bandon Precinct, lists Mrs. Tupper as the postmaster and B. F. Tupper as the deputy postmaster. Mrs. Tupper converted the smaller building into a candy store. They probably made their home in the dwelling attached to the rear of the building.

**Lots 6E and 7**

When Christian Beyerle bought lot 7 from George Dyer in 1890, he also purchased the east half of lot 6 from A. H. Buckingham. Beyerle built a large, two-story building and rented the east portion to Christopher Ledgerwood and Amos Corson for a hardware and tin store. The Sanborn-Perris map for 1898 shows the west portion of the Beyerle Building vacant. Beyerle owned this property for 14 years.

**Lot 8**

R. H. Rosa purchased lot 8 on Block 1 of the Averill Addition in 1887. He erected a two-story frame store building approximately 25 feet wide by 70 feet long on lot 8. Rosa had built a sawmill in 1884, two miles inland from the Bandon townsite on the south side of the Coquille River, and sold rough and planed lumber at this store. The following advertisement appeared in the 3 January 1890 issue of the Bandon Recorder:

R. H. Rosa  
Dealer in rough and planed lumber  
Bandon, Oregon  
Cedar flooring, ceiling and rustic manufactured to order  
Orders promptly filled for all kinds of rough lumber.
The upper floor of Rosa's store served as a social center and a dance held there on New Year's Eve welcomed in the year of 1890.²⁵

During this period (1890-1900) all of the buildings on Block 1 of the Averill Addition were built of wood and had false fronts facing First Street. In the 1898 Sanborn-Perris map, three of the buildings included dwellings. Bandon had no street addresses at this time and in the newspaper articles many store locations were simply referred to as a specific building, such as the Beyerle Building.

1901-1914

Block 1 of the Averill Addition, still in the heart of the business district at this time, remained a prime location for either investment purposes or for a shop. Property changed hands and improvements commenced on the block in 1902 when R. H. Rosa sold his building on lot 8 to J. B. Gross and Dr. A. W. Kime.²⁶ A list of property owners of Block 1, Averill Addition, for the period 1901-1914 appears in Table 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Property Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Janet Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>David Morton Averill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 8 (Cont.)

PROPERTY OWNERS, BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION  
1901-1914

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Property Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Mrs. Etta Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6W</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Mrs. Etta Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>James Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Robert Johnson (Half Interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>James Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Robert Johnson (Half Interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>R. H. Rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Mrs. M. J. Gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Kittie Kime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>John P. Tupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Ben G. Schuyler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Donald M. Charleson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Guss D. &amp; I. H. Gross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Christian Beyerle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>James Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Robert Johnson (Half Interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Mrs. M. C. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Mrs. Etta Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Janet Denholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>David Morton Averill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 &amp; 16</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hartman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 shows that during this period (1901-1914) 10 of the 16 lots were, at one time, legally owned by women. Even though a woman's name appeared on the legal deed, the
newspaper always referred to the property as being owned by the husband.

Gross renovated the Rosa Building and moved his saloon from Pacific (Cleveland) Street to this location (lot 8) on the corner of First and Wharf (Bandon) Streets in 1903. The saloon, known as The Opera, occupied the ground floor of the building.

In November 1906, H. A. and G. D. Gross, the sons of J. B. Gross, took over the management of the Opera Saloon. The Gross brothers continued to operate their saloon on this same corner until 1915 when prohibition forced them to close.

Dr. A. W. Kime, married to J. B. Gross' daughter Kittie, practiced medicine in Bandon. Also a musician, he formed an orchestra with Charles McCullock and Guss Gross, his brother-in-law, in 1901. In October 1902, the Kime-McCullock orchestra furnished the music for the Grand Ball given by the Rebekah Lodge of Bandon.

Kime converted the upstairs of the saloon building into a hall suitable for theatrical productions. He built a 20 foot extension, two stories high, onto the rear of the building. A stage occupied the upper level of this extension and dressing rooms for cast members the ground level. This addition also housed the entrance to the hall.

Kime employed a Mr. Gray to paint the scenery for his hall and "fitted his stage in regular theater style." The
opera hall was not fully completed until June 1903, but the first play "Sea Drift" took place on 16 May, with cash receipts in the amount of $158. In December, Kime built a porch over the sidewalk leading from First Street to the entrance of the opera hall.

In the spring of 1904 Dr. and Mrs. Kime moved to Cottage Grove, but the opera house on lot 8 remained open. The following advertisement appeared in the Bandon Recorder in June 1904:

Kime's Opera House
Monday-Tuesday June 27-28
Empire Stock Company - 20 Artists

Monday - "Capital vs. Labor or Strike for Justice"
Showing both sides.
See the great mob scene.
25 people on stage.

Tuesday - "Faust or Why Women Sin"
Free Band Concert daily.

In January 1909, a group composed of local talent presented "HMS Pinafore" in Kime's Hall, but by this time more modern theaters were generating competition for the Opera House. The Bijou Theater, for instance, showed moving pictures and had a complete program change each night. East of the Opera House on the south side of First Street in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition, a new theater, the Grand, opened in April 1910 with a seating capacity of 475. The theater had an elevated floor, opera chairs, steam heat, electric lights, well-furnished dressing rooms, and colored footlights. Although the Grand advertised as "devoted to stock companies and high-class vaudeville," it also showed
motion pictures on an improved radio screen. Local residents still utilized the Opera House for special functions, however, and as late as November 1913 held a masquerade ball there.

**Lots 1 and 2**

Changes also took place at the west end of Block 1 of the Averill Addition on lots 1 and 2. In 1905, A. J. Hartman, the owner, began construction of a two-story concrete building, 35 feet wide by 80 feet long, on lot 2 and a portion of lot 1. He retained the two-story frame structure on lot 1, but turned it around to allow more room for the new building. He also removed the small shop on lot 2.

Hartman rented the building on lot 1 to H. Neely in 1901 for a jewelry store. As a side-line, Neely's wife sold "towels, tidies, stand covers, corsets, etc." The Neelys moved to Port Orford in May and Mr. Magoon rented the shop for a grocery store.

In 1906, after the building had been turned around, E. Lewin leased the building and converted it into a meat market. Mrs. Lewin and Annie Clawson opened a dressmaking establishment on the second floor in 1907.

In May 1912, the Recorder Publishing Company leased this two-story building on lot 1 for a period of three years and published the *Bandon Recorder* from this location.
Hartman’s Concrete Building, Lots 1 and 2

A. J. Hartman was the keeper of the Coquille River lighthouse in 1899 when he purchased lots 1, 2, 15, and 16 on Block 1 of the Averill Addition. Hartman had been in charge of the Coquille River lighthouse for seven years when he resigned in April 1906.50

With the completion of the concrete building on lots 1 and 2 in 1906, Hartman went into business for himself. By October 1906 he had opened a dry goods and grocery store on the ground floor of the new building. On the second floor he installed a billiard parlor and a bowling alley. Ladies could bowl on Monday evenings and prizes were awarded.51

Hartman only maintained the bowling and billiard enterprise for a short time. In 1907 he sold the billiard tables and fixtures to Hayter and Doak, who also took over the management of the bowling alley.52

Hartman repaired and improved a house located on lot 16 and he and his wife moved into this renovated structure in 1907.53 But it burned in 1908 leaving the Hartmans with a $1,500 loss and no home.54 After the fire Hartman sold his stock of dry goods to Coumerilh and Christensen in 1909.55

In 1913 Hartman leased the east half of the ground floor of the concrete building on lots 1 and 1 to a 5-10-15 cent store while he and his wife managed the Orpheum Theater in town.56 In May 1914 the owners of the 5-10-15 cent store moved their stock from the Hartman Building into the Bandon
Dry Goods Store on Homer (Alabama) Street, east of Block 1 of the Averill Addition.57

Lot 3

The Denholms, who owned lot 3 from 1901 until 1912, also made changes on their lot probably around 1905-1906. A comparison of Sanborn maps for 1898 and 1907 shows that by 1907 the two original shop spaces on lot 3 had been replaced with a two-story frame structure measuring approximately 30 feet wide by 65 feet long.58

Office suites divided the upper floor of the two-story building and in 1906 the Bandon Real Estate Company, owned by C. T. Blumenrother and A. D. Morse, occupied offices here.59 Dr. S. L. Perkins, a new physician and surgeon in town, also had an office on the second floor.60 By 1907 the Bandon Furniture Company had moved in downstairs.61

James Denholm owned the dry goods store on the north side of First Street, across from Block 1 of the Averill Addition, formerly owned by Long and Mast.62 He sold the business to O. A. Trowbridge in 1905.63

David M. Averill purchased the Denholm property on lot 3, Block 1 of the Averill Addition in 1912 and opened "an exclusive ladies' store with all kinds of ready-to-wear goods for ladies."64

Lots 4, 5 and 6W

In 1903 J. B. Marshall owned lots 4, 5 and 6W, as well as the back lots 11, 12, and 13.65 He rented out the four units on the front lots for small shops. The two small
shops on lot 4 were occupied at different times by a millinery shop, confectionery/tobacco store, a meat market, and a bakery with a restaurant. 66

Prior to Marshall's ownership, the rooms on lot 5 and 6W served as the site of the Bandon Post Office. When Robert Walker became postmaster in 1901, J. L. Thompson, the owner at that time, repapered and rearranged the room. 67 Thompson had a barber shop in the west side of the building. 68 In 1906 the post office moved into the Stitt Building on Block 2 of the Commercial Addition, facing First Street. 69

After Thompson sold the property to Marshall in 1903, a meat market replaced the barber shop. 70 J. Waldvogel operated the meat market for several years and a new porch was added to this shop in 1903. 71 Hoover and Monday, owners of another meat market, took possession of the east room in 1906 after the post office relocated to the Stitt Building. 72

Lots 6E and 7

Although no structural changes took place on lots 6E and 7 during this period, a major business change did occur in 1906 when Dr. H. L. Houston opened the Bandon Drug Company in the east portion of the downstairs of the two-story building located on these lots.

Known as the Beyerle Building, the two-story wooden structure on lots 6E and 7 housed E. A. Philpott's furniture store and the Ledgerwood and Corson hardware store in
1901. John Langlois bought the hardware store in February 1903, but in March of that year he sold all of the hardware stock to A. McNair and vacated the east portion of the building on lots 6E and 7.

Dr. H. L. Houston who had taken over Dr. Kime's practice in 1904, maintained an office in the upstairs of the Beyerle Building. In 1906 Houston opened the Bandon Drug Company in the vacant east half of the downstairs where it remained until 1914. In 1907 Herbert Manciet's confectionery shop occupied the west half of the downstairs.

Title to lots 6E and 7 passed from Christian Beyerle to James Denholm in 1904. Apparently Robert Johnson, keeper of the Bandon lifesaving station, also had a financial interest in this transaction, as it is referred to as his building in the Bandon Recorder in 1910. In 1913 Johnson did acquire an undivided half interest to the title on lots 6E and 7.

In 1904 when Denholm and Johnson took possession of the property on lots 6E and 7, they raised the building a few inches and replaced the roof.

First National Bank

In 1910 Herbert Manciet moved his candy store from the Johnson Building on lots 6E and 7 into the west portion of the newly-divided Opera Saloon on lot 8. After Manciet's move, Johnson made changes in his building on lots 6E and 7. The drugstore in the east half acquired new plate glass
windows and extensive renovations converted the empty confectionery shop in the east portion into a bank. Plate glass windows, a vault, and a safe completed the remodeling and the First National Bank opened its doors on 20 April 1910.82

The bank prospered and in 1913 started construction on a two-story concrete building at the intersection of Homer (Alabama) and Second Streets, at an estimated cost of $25,000.83 In early 1914 the First National Bank shifted operations from the First Street site (lots 6E and 7, Block 1, Averill Addition) to the new location at the south end of Homer (Alabama) Street.84

Figure 17 shows Block 1 of the Averill Addition as it appeared around 1908, looking west from the intersection of Wall Street and First Street. Poles and wires for electric lights, installed in 1907, are evident in the photograph and scaffolding appears in front of Hartman’s concrete building. The street and sidewalks were still made from wooden planks at this time.

Fire of 1914; Development 1914-1927

Destruction on Block

On 11 June 1914, a fire swept through a large portion of Bandon’s downtown business district. By the time it was extinguished, the fire had destroyed all of the buildings on Block 1 of the Averill Addition that fronted on First Street, with the exception of the two-story frame structure on lot 1 rented by the Bandon Recorder. Only the walls of
Legend:
BLK 1, AVERILL ADDT
a. Lot 1
b. Lot 2
c. Lot 3
d. Lot 4
e. Lots 5 & 6W
f. Lots 6E & 6E
g. Lot 8

FIGURE 17
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
Looking West on First Street, c.1908
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)
Hartman's concrete building on lots 1 and 2 remained standing. These walls were later dynamited.85

The following table lists the occupants of the businesses located on Block 1, Averill Addition, at the time of the 1914 fire.

**TABLE 9**

**OCCUPANTS, BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Occupant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hartman</td>
<td><strong>Bandon Recorder</strong> Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hartman</td>
<td>Javitz Bros. Clothing Store Hospital ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D. M. Averill</td>
<td>Averill Dry Goods Store Averill Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
<td>S. D. Barrows' Bicycle Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &amp; 6W</td>
<td>J. B. Marshall</td>
<td>M. O'Con Shoe Shop (west) Frank Drosch Barber Shop (east) Drosch Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E &amp; 7</td>
<td>J. Denholm, R. Johnson</td>
<td>Vacant (west) Bandon Drugstore (east) Dr. H. L. Houston Office (Upstairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jennie M. Gross, Kittie Kime</td>
<td>Manciet Confectionery (west) Opera Saloon (east)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Factors Affecting Rebuilding Efforts**

Block 1 of the Averill Addition, hardest hit by the 1914 fire, would never regain its position as a major shopping area in downtown Bandon. In 1914 a number of conditions such as expansion trends, financial situations, and prohibition came together in such a manner as to affect the regrowth of the block.
The earlier opening of First Street to the east stimulated expansion in the area east of present-day Alabama Avenue. New buildings appeared on Alabama, Second, and First Streets, while cross streets like Baltimore and Chicago were extended north to the river.

New structures on Alabama Avenue such as the Ellingson and Lowe Buildings and the First National Bank Building contained second-floor office spaces. Consequently, doctors, dentists, real estate and insurance agents rendered homeless by the 1914 fire experienced no difficulties in obtaining new quarters. Once established at their new locations, it seems unlikely that they would disrupt their business again to move back to the block between Wharf (Bandon) and Pacific (Cleveland) Streets. Even if all of the property owners in the Averill Addition had promptly rebuilt, the trend for development pointed to the east.

Financial considerations also played a role in the rebirth of Block 1, Averill Addition. Overnight, the frame buildings and their contents had been reduced to rubble depriving tenants and building owners alike of income. Merchants and professionals needed to resume business with a minimum of delay. Even with office and store space available in the newer business section on and east of Alabama Avenue, equipment and merchandise had to be replaced. Rebuilding of both structures and businesses depended upon the cash available for investment, which in turn was related to the value of the losses sustained in the
fire. Individuals with large investments and little or no insurance might find it harder to rebuild than smaller firms whose losses amounted to $1,000 or less.

The Gross brothers, who owned and operated the Opera Saloon on the corner of First and Wharf (Bandon) Streets, lost their business in the 1914 fire, but quickly resumed operations in a temporary structure erected on lot 8. In the November 1914 election, however, Oregon voted in favor of prohibition and all saloons in the state were to close on 31 December 1915.

Enforcement of prohibition would, of course, close the Opera Saloon by 1916. With only one more year for the saloon business, the Gross brothers apparently did not want to invest a considerable amount of money into rebuilding efforts, so they did not build a permanent structure on lot 8.

A. J. Hartman's Losses; Hartman Theater, Lots 1 and 2

A. J. Hartman owned two buildings on Block 1 of the Averill Addition at the time of the 1914 fire. Although the frame structure on lot 1 survived the fire, the concrete building on lots 1 and 2 had to be destroyed. Hartman's financial loss amounted to approximately $15,000 and he carried no fire insurance. Any plans that Hartman may have considered for rebuilding in 1914 would have been hampered by a mortgage, dated October 1913, held by the Bank of Bandon on lots 1, 2, 15, and 16.
To further compound Hartman's financial woes, two houses he owned in the residential portion of Bandon burned in December 1914. The Hartmans were living in one of the houses and once again lost all of their household goods in a fire (in August 1908, the Hartman home on lot 16, Block 1, Averill Addition, burned). Even though Hartman carried $4,000 worth of insurance on the two houses, he still lost between $2,000 and $3,000 in this fire.92

For the next seven years, Hartman's financial situation apparently prevented him from rebuilding. However, in October 1920, he paid off the bank mortgage93 and in 1921 constructed a large theater building of reinforced plaster on lots 1 and 2.

D. M. Averill's Losses, Lot 3

Immediately following the fire the Bandon Recorder enthusiastically reported that the lot owners on Block 1, Averill Addition, would unite and construct a solid block of concrete buildings.94 This plan never matured. It is quite likely that some of the property owners could not afford to rebuild at this time due to their substantial fire losses.95

D. M. Averill, for example, who operated a dry goods store on lot 3 at the time of the fire, estimated his loss at $25,000, which included merchandise, building, and personal effects. In July, Averill re-established his dry goods store in the Oakes Building located in the east part of town, but he had to purchase a new stock of merchandise.96
Later, for a short time, Averill occupied a concrete building Johnson had built, after the fire, on lots 6E and 7, Block 1, Averill Addition. In October 1915 Averill closed his business. The Denholms held a mortgage on lot 3 and when Averill quit business, title to lot 3 reverted to the Denholms. The Denholms did not rebuild on lot 3.

**Lots 4, 5, and 6W**

J. B. Marshall owned the buildings on lots 4, 5, and 6W and also carried no insurance, but his loss only amounted to $2,000. In July 1914, he received a permit to maintain a temporary structure on these lots for one year. He built a small wooden building on lot 4 for S. D. Barrows’ Bicycle Repair Shop. This building was still in place in 1921 when Hartman built his theater building, but by 1928 it had been removed. Like the Denholms, Marshall never constructed a substantial building on lots 4, 5, and 6W after the 1914 fire.

**Lots 6E and 7**

The large wooden building on lots 6E and 7, owned by Denholm and Johnson, had been the site of the Bandon Drug Store owned by Dr. H. L. Houston. Houston conducted his medical practice upstairs over the drug store and after the 1914 fire he opened an office in the First National Bank Building at the south end of Alabama Avenue.

The owners of the Johnson-Denholm Building valued it at $4,000, but only carried $1,000 worth of insurance. Johnson quickly replaced the burned structure with a
permanent, concrete building 45 feet wide by 90 feet long at a cost approximating $10,000.\textsuperscript{105} From 1915 until the early 1930s the Golden Rule Store occupied the concrete building on lots 6E and 7.\textsuperscript{106}

The Opera Saloon and Opera House, Lot 8

The Opera Saloon and Kime’s Opera House on lot 8 also went up in flames in 1914, costing the Gross brothers about $7,500.\textsuperscript{107} They immediately reopened the saloon in a tent and by 23 June were building two small temporary structures on lot 8.\textsuperscript{108}

However, the November 1914 election in favor of prohibition deterred the Gross brothers from investing heavily in a new saloon. Therefore, instead of constructing a permanent building on lot 8, they just continued to operate their saloon from one of the temporary structures until the mandatory closure on 31 December 1915.

In May 1916, Robert Johnson purchased lot 8.\textsuperscript{109} He rented out the temporary structures which were still in use at the time of the 1936 fire.

1928–1936

Figure 18 is a photograph of Block 1 of the Averill Addition as it appeared about 1928. Hartman’s Theater, Jerry’s Cafe, operated by R. A. Gallier, and the Golden Rule Clothing Store occupied the buildings at this time. The garage shown in the photograph is actually on Wall Street, just east of Block 1, Averill Addition.
FIGURE 18
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION
Looking East on First Street, c.1928
(Photograph courtesy Bandon Historical Society)

Legend:
a. Hartman Theater, built 1921, Lots 1 & 2
b. Golden Rule Store, Lots 6E & 7
c. Jerrys Cafe, Lot 8
By 1932, the post office had, once again, moved onto Block 1 of the Averill Addition. The advertisement for Jerry's Cafe in 1932 indicated that it was located next door to the post office. Up to the time of the 1936 fire, the appearance of the block remained much the same as in the 1928 photograph.

One final incident concerning Block 1 of the Averill Addition before the 1936 fire relates to the Hartmans, owners of the movie theater on lots 1 and 2.

**Hartman's Death**

Early on Wednesday morning, 9 March 1932, high school students on their way to school noticed blood seeping from under the doorway leading into the Hartman Theater. The police were called and upon forcing entry into the theater they found A. J. Hartman's body on the floor of the foyer with his head toward the door and a bullet hole in the temple. A pistol lay on the floor partially concealed by the body.

Deputy Coroner D. P. Crowell of North Bend investigated the death and rendered a verdict of suicide, concluding that an inquest would be unnecessary. Hartman, suffering from poor health, supposedly feared permanent paralysis and invalidism. It was believed that while doing chores in the theater that morning he felt the symptoms of an oncoming stroke and took a revolver he kept in the theater and ended his own life.
Immediately following Hartman's death, the theater was remodeled and opened again for business on 15 April 1932. They then owned lots 1, 2, 3, 14, 15, and 16. All of the property was in the name of Elizabeth A. Hartman.

J. B. Marshall retained ownership of lots 4, 5, 6W, 11, 12, and 13, but never built a permanent structure on any of these lots after the 1914 fire.

After 1916, Robert Johnson controlled lots 6E, 7, and 8. He purchased lots 9 and 10 in 1936.

At the time of the 1936 fire, these three parties, Elizabeth A. Hartman, J. B. Marshall, and Robert Johnson, (with James Denholm and his wife, Janet, apparently retaining a half interest in lots 6E and 7) owned all of the lots on Block 1 of the Averill Addition.

Fire of 1936

An unusually long, dry summer along Oregon's south coast came to a climax on Saturday morning, 26 September 1936. A forest fire, abetted by low humidity and a strong east wind, moved down Bear Creek, east of Bandon, toward the town. As the fire approached the outskirts of Bandon, the oily gorse thistle growing along this part of Oregon's coast added fuel to the already raging inferno. According to local tradition, the gorse had originally been brought into
the Bandon area by George Bennett from his native Ireland. By 1936 it had spread over the region.\textsuperscript{117}

The east wind, driving the fire westward toward the ocean, suddenly shifted to the southeast around midnight on 26 September. This change in wind direction pushed the fire over the south bluff and into the downtown area.\textsuperscript{118} When Sunday morning, 27 September 1936, dawned, only five structures remained intact in Bandon's business district.\textsuperscript{119}

Curt Beckham in his book, "The Night Bandon Burned," mentions the following figures:

It was estimated a few days after the fire that the loss to be $1,600,000 with $600,000 covered by insurance. Destruction of real property was placed at one million dollars, personal property at one quarter million, autos at $50,000, and public buildings, utilities, and schools at $350,000.\textsuperscript{120}

Thirteen people died from the fire and over 1,800 were left homeless.\textsuperscript{121}

Figure 19 is a copy of a photograph taken from a reprint of the 28 September 1936 issue of the Roseburg News-Review. The picture looks east along First Street with the Hartman Theater and the Johnson Building (Block 1, Averill Addition) on the right. The third building on the right is the Bank of Bandon and the next building (in the distance) is the Ellingson Building located on Alabama Avenue. The building on the left is the Westland Hotel. All of these buildings were made of concrete, except the Hartman Theater, which was of reinforced plaster.
FIGURE 19
FIRST STREET LOOKING EAST, AFTER 1936 FIRE
(Photograph from Roseburg News-Review, September 28, 1936)

Legend:
a. Hartman Theater, Lot 1, Block 1, Averill Addition
b. Johnson Building, Lots 6E & 7, Block 1, Averill Addition
c. Bank of Bandon Building, Block 2, Commercial District
d. Ellingson Building, Alabama Avenue
e. Westland Hotel, Block 1, Waterfront Addition
After the fire, Mayor Edgar Capps appointed a building commission, which promptly issued temporary building permits (as happened in 1914 also) to enable merchants to resume business as quickly as possible.\textsuperscript{122} Most of the construction occurred on the blocks immediately east of Alabama Avenue between First and Second Streets. As mentioned earlier, many of these temporary buildings were still in use in 1988 in the Old Town section of Bandon.

Over the years Bandon gradually recovered from the 1936 fire, but the remaining business district has become permanently located east of Alabama Avenue. No owner rebuilt on Block 1 of the Averill Addition after the 1936 fire. In the early 1940s title to each lot on Block 1 of the Averill Addition reverted to Coos County for back taxes.\textsuperscript{123} The entire block remained an open field until 1975 when one structure was built.
CHAPTER FOUR
RETAIL SHOPS, FASHION, AND ENTERTAINMENT

Block 1, Averill Addition: Reflection of Town in General

As listed in chapter three, a number of different business enterprises were located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition during the period from 1886 to 1914. Each of these enterprises served a function in the life of the community and sold articles used by the general population. The firms located on Block 1, Averill Addition, appear to reflect the typical range of retail businesses of the era.

Advertisements listed in the Bandon Recorder provide an insight into the goods and services supplied by a variety of businesses in town. Demands for particular services or goods can be seen in the increase in enterprises designed to fulfill those demands. For instance, population growth resulted in an increase in rooming houses, real estate development, and housing construction.

Meat Markets

At various times, small shops in Block 1 of the Averill Addition were occupied by meat markets and as early as 1895 Bandon had two meat markets in town. As a rule, general merchandise stores, which sold groceries and other provisions, did not sell fresh meat. Meat markets were separate entities, thus providing a niche in the business community for small-scale shops.

The proprietors of meat markets purchased meat from local suppliers, indicating that they probably did not
slaughter animals in their shops, although E. Lewin, in 1902, advertised that he kept poultry on hand and dressed fowls on short notice. Thomas Anderson and E. Lewin also bought hides and pelts.

In addition to cuts of fresh meats, all of the meat markets sold processed meats such as bologna, bacon, sausage, and pickled and corned meats. It is likely that the butchers processed some of these items in their markets and E. Lewin conducted a pork packing business in conjunction with his meat market.

In 1903, Thomas Anderson advertised that he was prepared to furnish sawmills and logging camps with meat at reasonable prices. The Waldvogel meat market, located on Block 1, Averill Addition, delivered meat to "persons living on the river or along the stage route."

Meat markets of this period handled perishable items and purchased butter, eggs, and fresh vegetables and fruits from local farmers. E. Lewin’s wife baked pies and cakes each day, which she sold at the meat market.

Surprisingly, none of the meat markets advertised fresh fish for sale. In 1909, however, Jack Ellerby of North Bend moved his fish market to the old Timmons’ cannery building on the waterfront and Bandon had a fish market.

The early meat market advertisements do not mention how the meats were kept fresh. A Bandon Recorder article in September 1907 states that at that time ice was shipped in to Bandon for local consumption. In 1909 Bruno and Ansimo,
owners of the Bandon Bottling Works, built a new ice plant
next to the brewery with a capacity of two tons a day, an
amount sufficient to handle the needs of the town.\textsuperscript{10}

George Erdman, owner of the City Meat Market,
installed an ice plant when he relocated his meat market
after the 1914 fire.\textsuperscript{11} Erdman's advertisement in the
\textit{Western World} in 1915 stresses the need for proper handling
of meats:

\begin{quote}
City Meat Market
George Erdman, Prop.
Germs of death lurk in poorly kept,
inferior meat. They produce much
sickness and distress, that's why
we have equipped ourselves to give
Bandon a modern sanitary plant. Our
interest prompts us to observe "Safety
First." Your interest prompts you to
buy of us. Let's make it a community
interest to our mutual advantage.\textsuperscript{12}
\end{quote}

Throughout the period from 1886 to 1914, meat markets
remained separated from the establishments that sold
groceries. Operated as small shops by individual butchers,
they provided the town with fresh meat and other perishable
goods.

\textbf{Barber Shops}

Although Elbert Dyer reportedly showed some customers
in his store the new safety razor in June 1888, barber shops
flourished in the period from 1886 to 1914.\textsuperscript{13} Not only did
barbers shave customers and cut hair, but they also provided
hot and cold baths for 25 cents.\textsuperscript{14} The El Dorado Tonsorial
Parlors, operated by P. B. Hoyt, made the news in 1901 when
Hoyt installed a new porcelain tub.\textsuperscript{15}
A law passed in 1901 made it a crime for barbers to shave customers or cut hair on Sundays, thus forcing barber shops to close on Sundays.\textsuperscript{16}

Bandon had five barber shops in 1911. A barber shop owned by Frank Drosch and located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition burned in the 1914 fire.

**Furniture Stores**

The Bandon Furniture Company, in 1901, not only sold furniture and other household furnishings, but also carried a line of burial caskets and undertaking supplies.\textsuperscript{17} Mattresses and pillows were made to order and glass in all sizes and weights was kept on hand for cutting to specific dimensions.\textsuperscript{18} Sewing machines, enameled bed steads, and rubber matting were selected items advertised in 1901, and during the week of October 3, baby cribs were on sale for $1.50 each.\textsuperscript{19}

The Bandon Furniture Company had a cabinet shop and repaired furniture and framed pictures. Saw filing was a specialty.\textsuperscript{20} Bandon only had one furniture store listed in 1911.\textsuperscript{21}

In November 1913, Arthur Ellingson's new undertaking parlors were nearly completed.\textsuperscript{22} The appearance of an undertaking parlor in town meant that the sale of burial items like caskets would pass from the furniture store to the undertaking parlors.
Hardware Stores

Around the turn of the century, tinware was popular and the hardware stores in Bandon operated tin shops in connection with the hardware business. The stores also stocked graniteware and crockery items, as well as building supplies, tools, cutlery, paints, stoves, plumbing items, and miners' supplies.23

In 1902 the Ledgerwood and Corson Hardware Store advertised the J. I. Case plow, sickle grinders, and other farming implements. They also sold bone grinders, which would grind all kinds of bones.24 A. McNair sold a grindstone built on the sulky plan. "You get on and ride while you grind your axe."25 McNair was a dealer for the Studebaker wagon.26

New items advertised in 1909 and 1910 included washing machines, kerosene, blacksmith coal, and gal-va-nite roofing all sold by the Bandon Hardware Company.27 In 1911 Bandon supported two hardware stores and two plumbing stores.28

Laundries

In 1895 Charles Craddock served as the Bandon agent for the Coos Bay Steam Laundry. Clothing to be laundered went by boat to Coos Bay on Monday mornings and returned to Bandon on Fridays.29

The 14 March 1907 issue of the Bandon Recorder reported that a steam laundry would be built in Bandon behind the Gallier Hotel.30 The Sanborn map for that year shows a laundry at this location. Another laundry, operated by a
Mr. Bates, opened in June 1908 in the east part of town and employed approximately 10 local people. In addition to family washing, the Bates' laundry gave special attention to fine woolen goods and cleaned and pressed men's suits and ladies' skirts.

In April 1914, a fire totally destroyed the Bandon Steam Laundry, but it was rebuilt and opened again in December at a new location on 4th Street East.

Millinery Shops and Fashions for Ladies

Well-dressed women in the years between 1886 and 1914 wore hats and this created a demand supplied by millinery shops. At various times, local women operated millinery shops in Bandon and milliners from out of town brought their wares to Bandon to sell. For instance, in April 1901 Mrs. A. G. Aiken from Marshfield advertised that she would display her stock of trimmed and walking hats for spring and summer at the Pacific House in Bandon on April 10.

In February 1911, before she opened her millinery shop, Mrs. H. F. Morrison spent a week in San Francisco studying styles and purchasing spring and summer millinery. She planned to supply the ladies of Bandon, at a reasonable price, with as stylish a line of millinery as could be purchased in Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

Beginning in May 1903, a new type of article began appearing in the Bandon Recorder, entitled "Woman and Fashion." The articles described clothing styles in fashion and had drawings of some items.
In reviewing the Bandon Recorder files, one of the greatest changes between the early 1900s and the 1990s is in women's clothing. Not only have women discarded long skirts and corsets, but fabrics and color selections have also changed. A sampling from the fashion articles, as listed below, indicates what women were wearing in 1903.

In the spring of 1903 theater blouses made of white silk and covered with rows of fagotting with insertions and applications of fret lace were popular. Washable shirt waists were made of heavy materials such as pique or French percale, also in white. Lace collars came in all shapes and sizes and could be used to enhance any gown.37 The following description of a street suit appeared in the Bandon Recorder in June 1903:

**A Street Suit**

Brown continues to be one of best liked colors for street suits - many spring suits in shades of this color. Suit illustrated made of brown cloth with tan piping. Skirt has a plain front breadth with broadstitched tucks on each side. Starting from front breadth, three graduated flounces of peculiar cut finish the bottom of the skirt. Jacket is trimmed with tan piping and has Parisian embroidery and tiny silk buttons as an additional decoration. Skirt has a slight train and sleeves are full, while jacket is collarless, slightly bloused and made with a peplum.38

Also fashionable in 1903, blue serge made attractive yachting costumes and short walking gowns. The favored Norfolk-style jacket topped more elaborate costumes. However, having an attractive or fashionable suit was not
enough; a woman had to wear an appropriate hat, gloves, parasol and footwear. For example, black openwork lace hose were worn with patent leather shoes and white silk hose with white kid or canvas ties. Ordinary black shoes would soil the edge of the skirt and should never be worn. White silk gloves or lace mitts covered the hands.39

Trim for spring coats in 1903 consisted of cords, tassels, and danglers. Coats made of coarse gray canvas sported pretty linings and handsome, detachable lace collars. Collars and cuffs were made of pongee. The favorite coat style that spring had a loose, straight box back and straight front. It was three-quarters in length and had elaborate and baggy sleeves.40

Boas of ermine, guipure, taffeta, mousseline, and embroidery could be worn to the theater, ballroom, or casino. The 1903 spring version, shaped similar to a shoulder cape, could either be pointed or rounded and had long stole ends in front.41 In March 1903, a woman attending a debate at Munck’s Hall in Bandon forgot her black fur boa when she left the hall. A notice appearing in the Bandon Recorder stated that she could collect it at the Recorder office.42

Materials for the summer included nun’s veiling, canvas, and etamine for gowns. Shantung silks in shades of tan and ecru, as well as white pongee, were embroidered in black, cream white, or pale pastel tints. The most
expensive shantungs had woven embroideries in the Marie Antoinette designs.\textsuperscript{43}

Hat-wise 1903 was to have "an airy, gauzy, gossamer summer." Hats were faced with silk or gauze flower petals and decorated with airy sprays or garlands of flowers. The fabrics for bows consisted of the thinnest of taffeta, gauze, mousseline de soie, and lace.\textsuperscript{44} The caption under a drawing in the \textit{Bandon Recorder} described a spring hat as follows:

Toque of silvery white leaves tinged with green, combined with purple thistles and having at the left a cluster of tiny black and white quills tipped with pale green plumage.\textsuperscript{45}

Women's clothing for this era was both elaborate and formal as evidenced by this description of a morning gown:

Morning gown of blue Japanese linen trimmed with Japanese embroidery in white mercerized cotton. The embroidery occurs as inserted bands in bodice and sleeves. Yoke, cuffs, and epaulets are plaited and circular bands of plaits add an additional smart touch to the skirt, coming just above the hem.\textsuperscript{46}

By 1910 women were venturing more and more into public as nurses, telephone operators, salesladies, stenographers, and waitresses. This may have affected fashion, because in December 1910 the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers introduced a new skirt at their meeting in Chicago. Called the aeroplane skirt, it replaced the hobble skirt. The new garment had many pleats inserted in odd
places, which flared with motion and allowed more freedom of movement.47

The opportunity for visits to San Francisco, combined with local merchants selecting their goods in San Francisco, offered Bandon women a chance to be up-to-date on the latest fashions.

**Drugstores; Symptoms and Cures**

From 1890 until 1906, C. Y. Lowe operated the only drugstore in Bandon. In 1906 Dr. Houston opened the Bandon Drug Company located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition. Both drugstores sold similar merchandise and in comparing with drugstores of the 1990s, the merchandise sold today is still similar to that sold in the early 1900s. Two advertisements from the *Bandon Recorder* are quoted to provide this comparison.

C. Y. Lowe Pioneer Drug Store
We keep in stock all the standard patent medicines. Have a large and well-selected stock of sponges and chamois skins, package dyes, and dye stuffs.

Perfumery colognes. Bay Rum, Florida Water, our stock comprises all the popular odors.

Toilet and Fancy Goods
Toilet soaps - bath soaps - face powders - infant powders - tooth powders - sachet powders - toilet cases - dressing and fine combs.

Rubber Goods
Syringes, nipples, nursing bottles, breast pumps, bands, etc.

Paints and Oils
Mixed paint ready for the brush. Strictly pure white lead, oils,
varnishes, turpentine, sand paper, putty, glass, paint brushes, etc. Painters' supplies a specialty.

Brushes
Hair brushes, cloth brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, flesh brushes, artists' brushes, marking brushes, dust, and whitewash brushes.

Camel hair pencils
Cigars and tobacco

Confectionery and fruit

Agent Wells, Fargo and Co. Express

In addition to drugs and druggists' sundries, the Bandon Drug Company sold patent medicines, brushes and toilet articles, fancy stationery, candy, and imported and domestic cigars, the same type of merchandise sold by Lowe. In December 1909 the Bandon Drug Company advertised the following items targeted toward Christmas shoppers:

Bandon Drug Company
Latest designs in
Sterling silver
Celluloid and leather
Toilet sets and novelties
Liby's and American cut glass
Bohemian and Japanese wares
Ladies purses and handbags

Shell combs; celluloid, teak wood and ebony back mirrors and brushes; American and imported perfumes; jewelry; stationery; confectionery; Meerschaum and Briar pipes; cigar holders; photograph and post card albums.

Lowe carried the Chamberlain brand of patent medicines. The stomach and liver tablets sold for 25 cents and Lowe supplied free samples. Lowe guaranteed every bottle of the cough remedy for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup, and
whooping cough. He also sold the colic, cholera, and diarrhea remedy that had a world-wide reputation for its cures.\textsuperscript{50}

An outbreak of smallpox in January 1902 caused Bandon to quarantine against Coquille, Marshfield, and Empire. Actually, the quarantine law was in effect against all points above Bullards and a line through the junction of Bear Creek and Rosa roads. Public gatherings such as dances, church meetings, and shows were prohibited. The quarantine also closed the public schools.\textsuperscript{51} By the end of February the quarantine had been lifted and conditions were back to normal in Bandon.\textsuperscript{52} The newspaper published a prevention against contagion of smallpox that had appeared in an article in the \textit{American Medical Journal}. The treatment consisted of 1 tablespoon of vinegar (Pure Chief Vinegar) in one-half cup of water to be taken four times daily.\textsuperscript{53}

In 1909 a number of patent medicine manufacturers advertised directly in the \textit{Bandon Recorder}. Some names are strange, but the conditions to be remedied sound familiar. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna cured constipation and Hamlin's Wizard Oil relieved pain. Fletcher's Castoria for children and infants was available and Piso's cure for coughs and colds was pleasant for children to take and contained no opiates. The new formula of Ayer's Hair Vigor treated falling hair.\textsuperscript{54} As early as 1901, No-To-Bac guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit.\textsuperscript{55}
In January 1916, druggists in Coos County began receiving requests for alcohol for medicinal purposes. Prohibition had closed all of the saloons as of 31 December 1915 and people were looking for a new source of alcohol. The law did allow drugstores to sell alcohol, but the restrictions deterred the druggists from doing so. First, in order to sell alcohol a druggist had to post a $250 bond. Secondly, the law held the druggist liable if the customer became intoxicated on the alcohol purchased at a drugstore or if that person should sell or give it to a third person. The Bandon Recorder reported that all of the drugstores in Coos County refused to sell alcohol because of the legal restrictions.55

Dry Goods and General Merchandise Stores

By 1901 Bandon had three dry goods/general merchandise stores and one store selling ladies' furnishings. The early dry goods stores sold dressmaking fabric, clothing, footwear, and groceries, along with numerous other related items. They did not sell fresh meats, as a rule. Sanderson's also sold hay, grain, seed, and feed.

Between 1901 and 1914 a transition in attitude toward men's clothing seems to have taken place. The three dry goods stores in Bandon in 1901 all sold ready-made suits for men, but they also advertised tailor-made suits.57 By 1909 Smith Bros. and Sidwell were advertising Adler's Collegian clothes and in 1914 the Hub Clothing Store sold Hart Shaffner & Marx suits.58 Tailor-made suits ceased to be a
feature of the later advertisements and name-brand clothing lines appeared.

The general merchandise stores in Bandon in 1901 provided customers with a wide variety of items ranging from Nova Scotia seal waterproof shoes to mason fruit jars and hay for the horse. But stores began specializing, especially in the clothing line, and a 1911 listing of Bandon businesses enumerated one dry goods store, seven general merchandise stores, four gent’s furnishings stores, and one ladies’ furnishings store. An example of items usually sold in general merchandise stores that could be handled in a small shop is shown in the following advertisement for the Racket Store operated by Mrs. James Cartwright in 1903:

Go to the Racket Store for
Ladies’, Gent’s, and Children’s underwear.
Embroidered silks, satins, laces, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, suspenders, Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s hose.
Ladies’ outer flannel underskirts.
Glassware – writing tablets.
All kinds of notions and things too numerous to mention and save money.
Mrs. James Cartwright, Prop.

Food items could also be sold as specialized merchandise and grocery stores, selling only food items, became more popular. Some grocery stores, like the Catterlin and Le Gore Grocery in 1912, delivered groceries free to any part of the city. In 1913 the City Grocery Company sold Swifts premium bacon and lard, S & W canned goods, and Shillings best coffee, baking powder and
extracts; product names that still appear on grocery shelves in the 1990s. As can be seen in the City Grocery advertisement, grocery stores had not only separated from the general merchandise stores, but were also encroaching into the area of the meat markets.

Perhaps the most important retail establishment in early towns, the general merchandise stores stocked a wide assortment of needed items in one location. Recollections of people living in the general store era often mention the aroma emanating from such items as coffee beans, spices, and leather goods.

Other Enterprises

Until the advent of the automobile, Bandonians depended upon horses for transportation and hauling. Like all small communities of the time, Bandon had blacksmith shops and livery stables.

Peter Nelson, a blacksmith in Bandon as early as 1901, made wagons to order and shoed horses. (In 1906 he committed suicide by ingesting carbolic acid and shooting himself in the head with a .32 caliber pistol).

Two blacksmith firms advertised in the Bandon Recorder in 1907, Shields & Kennedy and Harold Nelson.

The Bandon Livery & Feed Stable operated by the Garoutte Brothers apparently handled the stage line from Bandon to Langlois and in 1906 the stage left the livery stable in Bandon at 7:00 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It left Langlois at 1:00 p.m. for the return trip
to Bandon.

By 1909 the stage to Langlois operated on a daily basis.

In May 1907 Hoyt and Garoutte constructed a new livery barn on First Street, which measured 40 x 130 feet. The building rested on pilings and was located on the south side of First Street in Block 2 of the Commercial Addition and was known as Garoutte Bros. Livery and Stable.

During this time period (1886-1914) other small businesses such as restaurants, ice cream parlors, and bakeries became more numerous.

Entertainment

In the first decade of the twentieth century, Bandon had an active social life and numerous events provided entertainment for the residents. Church services and camp meetings were serious affairs and the annual Decoration Day parade and ceremony had serious overtones. However, frequent dances, concerts, and theatrical productions offered entertainment of a more lighthearted nature.

Bands and orchestras composed of local musicians provided the music for the many dances and balls held during the early 1900s in Bandon. In 1901 members of the volunteer fire department formed a brass band, which performed at concerts and dances, as well as parades. Organizations such as the Foresters, Rebekah Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) sponsored annual grand balls. The Christmas holiday season usually included one or more grand balls.
In November 1908, the Knights of Pythias held a ball at the Oriental Hall in the east part of Bandon. The ball was opened by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hollopeter with Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Sorenson second. A midnight supper was served and dancing continued until 2:30 a.m. On Christmas Eve the G.A.R. sponsored a masquerade ball at the Oriental Hall. The Women’s Relief Corps (W.R.C.) served the midnight supper. Costumes such as Uncle Sam, Buster Brown, Chinese Lady, and Old Sailor of the Sixties received prizes.

The committee for the 4th of July celebration in 1901 planned an all-day affair, beginning with a national salute at sunrise. The Fire Department Band presented a band concert at 9:30 a.m. After the concert, the grand parade marched down First Street, decorated for the occasion. A literary exercise followed the parade and steamed clams and bread were provided for lunch. Foot races, a row boat race, and a sail boat race helped pass the time in the afternoon. The U. S. lifesaving crew performed a rescue drill. The Fire Department Band provided the music for a citizen’s ball that concluded the day’s events.

Baseball games could sometimes turn into week-end affairs. An example is a game scheduled for 11 May 1902 between Bandon and Myrtle Point. On Saturday, 10 May, the steamers Echo and Reta transported passengers from Myrtle Point to Bandon. The Myrtle Point Crescent Band and the Bandon Band presented a combined concert on Saturday evening, followed by an excursion dance. Stauff’s Orchestra
from Myrtle Point played for the dance. The baseball score for Sunday's game was Bandon 21, Myrtle Point 11.74

In addition to concerts and dances, other forms of entertainment in Bandon during this period (1886-1914) included a skating rink, billiard/pool parlors, a bowling alley, and a shooting gallery.75

Vaudeville acts, musicals, and dramatic plays appeared on stages in Bandon. Sometimes traveling theatrical groups visited the town and at other times the local residents became actors and musicians. When the Grand Theater opened on First Street (Block 2, Commercial Addition) in 1910 it was equipped with "a motion picture operating room."76 Although stock companies and vaudeville acts continued to appear, motion pictures gained in popularity. Bandon had two theaters at this time and in 1909 the Bijou installed a "new 1909 model of the Sterio-Motiograph Machine."77 The Bijou was replaced by the Orpheum Theater, which presented "General Sherman's Ride to the Sea" on 28 November 1913.78 By 1913 the Grand offered 28 new reels each week.79 The movie scheduled for 19 December 1914 at the Grand was "Perils of Pauline."80

Tourism

The ocean beach near Bandon has long attracted visitors and in 1901 The Tupper House hotel in town advertised rates of $1 - $1.50 per day as "special inducements to turists (sic.) and families contemplating visiting this famous summer resort."81 The June 1901 issue of the Bandon
Recorder advised "campers wishing to visit Bandon will find July 4th a good time to have their tents pitched at this place."\(^82\)

In August 1902 a large number of people from the interior valley visited the coast. On one particular Sunday 16-20 tents had been erected and a number of other parties camped in empty houses. Covered wagons parked at the Happy Camp.\(^83\)

With a seasonal influx of tourists, facilities catering to visitors gradually increased in Bandon. When the Lewin's opened the Wigwam in 1912, they called it a summer resort and planned to accommodate the tourist trade by preparing basket lunches for beach parties. The Wigwam also sold ice cream, candy, and pastries.\(^84\)

A number of resorts and other facilities were built along the ocean south of Bandon, but this occurred in the 1920s and 1930s.
CHAPTER FIVE
EURO-AMERICAN ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 35CS43

Background

Excavations conducted in 1978 and 1986 established the presence of a prehistoric occupation site in Old Town Bandon.¹ The 1988 archaeological excavation (Site 35CS43) extended the area under investigation to include Block 1 of the Averill Addition, once an important commercial block in early Bandon. In order to minimize known historic disturbance, archaeologists selected pit sites for the 1988 excavation based on the location of buildings that had at one time occupied the block.²

In the 10 days allotted for the excavation, 12 test pits were opened. Crew members excavated eight pits to sterile levels and pit 6 was still yielding faunal remains in the west end of level 8 at the end of the ten day period. Artifacts recovered from pits 1A, 2A, and 3A are not included in the tabulations in this report because these pits were not completely excavated.³ The levels measured 10 cm in depth, except for the initial surface level (level 1), which measured 20 cm.⁴

Although the principal goal of the 1988 excavation at Site 35CS43 related to prehistoric occupancy, Euro-American occupancy impinged upon the site. Historic artifacts, recovered from each pit, were removed to a laboratory at
Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon, where students cleaned, catalogued, and stored them for future study.

This chapter describes the type of historic artifacts recovered and where they were found.

**Location of Test Pits in Relation to Historic Structures**

Chapter three of this report, dealing with Euro-American use of this site, describes the buildings and activities pertaining to Block 1 of the Averill Addition. The two most significant historic events that directly affected artifact recovery in the 1988 excavation were the fires of 1914 and 1936. In both instances, structures existing on Block 1 of the Averill Addition burned, leaving a pile of rubble. Portions of the debris resurfaced as artifacts in the archaeological excavation.

The archaeological excavation involved only two lots on Block 1, Averill Addition, lot 3 and lot 5. Six pits were located on lot 3 and three pits on lot 5. Three photographs included in this report show the surface condition of these two lots at various time periods.

Figure 20 is a map of Block 1 of the Averill Addition marking the locations for the test pits excavated in 1988 and includes the buildings standing on this block in 1907. The structures are essentially the same for 1914 at the time of the fire, except for the Hartman house on lot 16 which burned in 1908.
**FIGURE 20**

BLOCK I, AVERILL ADDITION
1988 Excavation Pits
1907 Structures

NOTE: Numbers preceded by the letter L denote lot numbers. Numbers without an L denote pit locations.
Figure 16 is a photograph that shows the archaeological site as it appeared between 1896 and 1905. At that time, pit 6 would have been partially covered by one of the smaller buildings at the front of lot 3. Pits 1 and 7 would have been in the open and the three remaining pits would have been near or under the small building at the rear of lot 3. On lot 5 two of the pits, 4 and 9, would have been protected by buildings and pit 8 would have been in the open.

In the 1914 fire the buildings on lots 3 and 5 burned, along with all of the other major structures on Block 1, Averill Addition. Figure 11 shows the appearance of the block shortly after the fire. The Bandon Recorder office on lot 1 appears on the left and the Opera Saloon is on the right in the small temporary building the Gross brothers erected on lot 8 in 1914. Although the tree in the foreground of the photograph obscures most of the archaeological site, the photograph does reveal the extent of the debris still lying on the surface.

No structures were rebuilt on lots 3 and 5 after the 1914 fire, so the area of the test pits remained vacant between 1914 and 1936. Figure 21 is a 1925 map of Block 1 of the Averill Addition that depicts the buildings standing at the time of the 1936 fire. In this map the small sheds at the rear of lots 3 and 5, which survived the 1914 fire, no longer exist.
FIGURE 21
BLOCK 1, AVERILL ADDITION, 1925
(Adapted from 1925 Sanborn Map)

Legend:
Lots 1 & 2    Hartman Theater
Lot 4         Barrow’s Bicycle Repair Shop
Lots 6E & 7   Golden Rule Store
Lot 8         Cobbler and Tailor Shops
At the time of the 1936 fire Block 1 of the Averill Addition contained one two-story concrete building on lots 6E and 7, a two-story reinforced plaster theater building on lots 1 and 2, and the two small frame buildings on lot 8. Figure 19 is a photograph taken shortly after the 1936 fire. Still standing after the fire are the remains of the Hartman Theater on lots 1 and 2 and the Johnson Building on lots 6E and 7 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition. They are the first two buildings on the right in the photograph. Three other concrete buildings, the Bank of Bandon, the Ellingson Building, and the Westland Hotel are also pictured, from right to left.

For safety reasons the shells of the surviving concrete buildings were dynamited after the 1936 fire. In 1986, John Fasnacht, Utilities Manager of Bandon in 1936, mentioned that the 1936 fire had burned portions of the wooden bulkhead on the north side of First Street, along the river, and that concrete from the Bank of Bandon building was used to build a new bulkhead. In 1988 this bulkhead was completely covered with fill. It is likely that concrete from the other dynamited buildings was also used in building the bulkhead or in fill.

After 1936, Block 1 of the Averill Addition lay vacant until 1975 when the present structure, located on lots 11 and 12, was constructed. At the time of the 1988 archaeological excavation, weeds, grass, berries, and other
plants, many of them introduced from Europe, covered the block.

**Recovered Historic Artifacts**

The historic material recovered from Site 35CS43 consists primarily of ceramic, glass, and metal objects. Most of the objects are merely broken portions of larger items, such as fragments of patterned and plain dishware, pieces of window panes, and rusty sections of nails.

The individual pieces were counted and tabulated. Two categories, Melted Glass by Weight and Metal by Weight, were weighed due to the difficulty (and time constraints) of separating out the the individual pieces. Dr. Roberta Hall converted data derived from the study of historic artifacts into a number of bar graphs, some of which are included in this report.

Figure 22 is a graph of all of the artifacts recovered from the nine test pits. Of the 10 categories listed, historic artifacts make up three of the top five listings. More glass fragments were found than any other single item.

Historic items appeared in much larger quantities at higher levels, gradually reducing in number as the depth increased (Figure 23). The total number of historic artifacts for each pit by level is listed in Figure 24, with the type of artifacts shown in Figure 25. Only pit 6 was still yielding historic items at levels 6 and 7 and no historical material appeared in levels 8-11 (Figure 26).
FIGURE 22
TOTAL ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY: ALL PITS
FIGURE 23
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY LEVEL
FIGURE 24
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY PIT AND LEVEL
FIGURE 26
HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY LEVEL
Table 10 lists the pits yielding the largest quantity of items for selected categories.

TABLE 10
HIGHEST NUMBER OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Pit No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China, Pieces</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery, Pieces</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware, Pieces</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulator, Ceramic, Pieces</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6 &amp; 9</td>
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<td>Glass, Heat Impacted, Pieces</td>
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<td>Bottle Parts, Pieces</td>
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<td>Clear Glass, Pieces</td>
<td>265</td>
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<td>Colored Glass, Pieces</td>
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<td>Window Pane, Pieces</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>Metal, by Weight</td>
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<td>Nails, Square</td>
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<td>Lead, Pencil (For Compass), Pieces</td>
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<td>Auto Parts/Glass, Pieces</td>
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The ceramic category includes items made of china, pottery, and earthenware, as well as electrical/telephone insulators, with each group listed separately. Both plain and patterned pieces of china and pottery dishware were recovered. Shards of particular patterns or dishes are insufficient in number to allow reconstruction of individual items. Some earthenware crockery pieces are imprinted with trademarks. The most common insulator found is composed of white ceramic with a few brown ones represented. Both intact and partial insulators were recovered with pit 6.
yielding the largest number, 38. Chunks of clay sewer pipe and a number of buttons are also listed in this category.

Glass artifacts make up the largest single category of objects taken from the entire site. They consist mostly of fragments of window panes and bottles. The portions of window pane vary in thickness and include some fragments of safety glass containing embedded wire mesh.

Bottle parts are of clear or colored glass. Some pieces have complete or partial lettering on them, such as "Heinz" or "Co. U.S.A." Two bottle necks with corks in them were also found. The bottle parts are identified as predominantly medicine and alcoholic beverage containers.

Several bowl or vase fragments have also been identified. Melted glass totaling 28.25 kilograms and 491 pieces of heat impacted glass were removed during the 1988 excavation. The largest number of fragments of window pane and clear glass came from pit 6 on lot 3, but pit 8 on lot 5 contained 18.91 kilograms of melted glass.

The metal grouping contains the largest diversity among individual items. The iron or steel objects were heavily encrusted with rust, but after cleaning, identification was possible in most cases. Among the items identified are square and round nails, bolts, nuts, screws, and pieces of wire. There are also automobile parts, which include a clutch plate, ignition system, battery cores, and headlights. Copper cartridge cases, light bulb filaments,
electrical fuses and wire, and a sardine can key are examples of the miscellaneous items found in this group.

Small quantities of artifacts of leather, hard rubber, brick, wood, and concrete were also present in the site. Modern technology is reflected in articles made of plastic and aluminum foil.

The most interesting artifacts are listed below:

Pit 3, Level 2 Portion of rusted, straight-edged razor
Pit 4, Level 3 Plumb bob
Pit 6, Level 1 Brass door knob
Pit 6, Level 5W Ink pen point
Pit 6, Level 5W Small glass bottle
Pit 6, Level 6E Rusted iron boot, possible shoemaker's form*
Pit 6, Level 6E 5 cent coin, dated 1905
Pit 6, Level 6E Pocket watch, rusted, some gold*
Pit 6, Level 6E Derringer-style pistol, rust encrusted, possible child's toy*
Pit 8, Level 1E Chrome faucet handle
Pit 8, Level 1W Glass bottle stopper*
Pit 8, Level 1W Medicine bottle, 8.9 cm high, inscribed "C. Y. Lowe Druggist Bandon, Ore"*
Pit 8, Level 1W Medicine bottle, 15.9 cm high, inscribed "Shiloh's Consumption Cure"*
Pit 8, Level 1W Ceramic red/white bottle stopper, labeled "Union Brewing and Malting Co."*
Pit 1A, Level 2N Two pieces of a wrist watch

Pit 1A, Level 4N Glass hip flask ("Punkin Seed" glass bottle)*

* These items were temporarily loaned to the Bandon Historical Society Museum on 21 May 1990 for display purposes.

**Discussion**

Clean up operations in Bandon after the 1914 and 1936 fires included dynamiting concrete buildings and clearing the streets of debris. As previously mentioned concrete chunks from the Bank of Bandon building contributed to a new bulkhead in 1936 and it seems likely that the rubble from the Hartman Theater, lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition, and the Johnson Building, lots 6E and 7, may also have been added to the bulkhead at this time. In a 1986 interview, John Fasnacht mentioned that most of the concrete was moved by hand, using wheelbarrows. It was broken up with chisels to fit into a 12 inch concrete wall to form the bulkhead. Junk men bought and removed all large items made of iron. Toilet fixtures and glass remains were cleaned up by property owners. Bill Bates of Bandon said that remains from the 1936 fire were dumped into the bay and that much of the rubble remained on the surface for many years.

By 1914 the Bandon business district had expanded eastward from Block 1 of the Averill Addition into the area of tideflats. The expansion created a block bordered on the west by Alabama Avenue, on the north by First Street, on the east by Baltimore Avenue and on the south by Second Street.
As late as 1925 the buildings on this block were built on pilings. 8

Over the years, the tideflats in the eastern section of downtown Bandon have been filled in and in 1988 no structures or streets appeared to be resting on pilings. This process of filling in the tideflats provided a good "dumping ground" for rubble disposal. Although not verified, it seems probable that a portion of the debris remaining after the 1914 fire may have been disposed of in this area.

Rebuilding was a primary concern immediately following the 1914 fire and the 26 June 1914 issue of the Bandon Recorder carried this notation:

The debris from the fire is being rapidly cleaned up and in a short time the ground will be cleared so that when the time comes to start the new buildings everything will be in readiness. 9

In early July of that year, the city council set a time limit of 10 days for the destruction of the concrete shell of the Hartman Building on lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition. 10

The result of both the fires and the post-fire clean up efforts is stratigraphic disturbance of the archaeological site. Historic artifacts were intermixed with prehistoric materials, mostly at the more shallow levels, but as deep as level 7 in pit 6. In pit 5 a prehistoric bone whistle was found in the lower portion of level 2 while square nails and glass fragments were recovered from the upper part of the
same level. This type of artifact intermingling makes it difficult to date prehistoric objects. The presence of fire is noticeable in the melted and heat impacted glass fragments recovered.

The only historic artifact that can be identified with a specific business is the medicine bottle labeled, "C. Y. Lowe Druggist Bandon, Ore" found in level 1W of pit 8 located on lot 5. Lowe maintained his drugstore, on the north side of First Street across from Block 1 of the Averill Addition, from the early 1890s until 1922 when he retired. This bottle would have been in Lowe's stock sometime during these years. Since Lowe was retired from the pharmacy business in 1936, it seems more likely that this bottle was part of the debris from the 1914 fire.

An explanation of how the bottle became part of the debris in Block 1 of the Averill Addition can only be based upon speculation in this report. Items could have been removed from Lowe's drugstore at the time of the 1914 fire as a preventive measure and possibly stored temporarily in the street. If so, perhaps the bottle did not get replaced after the fire.

The 1907 Sanborn map shows a dwelling at the rear of the building on lots 6E and 5. This dwelling was, in all likelihood, still there in 1914. It is possible that a resident of Block 1 of the Averill Addition purchased a bottle of medicine from Lowe's drugstore and the bottle became a part of the post-fire debris. However, the bottle
had no cork stopper, did not contain any residue of contents, and showed no signs of fire damage. It seems more likely, therefore, that the bottle belonged to Lowe's unused stock and had been removed from the drugstore prior to the fire.

The other medicine bottle, labeled "Shiloh's Consumption Cure," also found in level 1W of pit 8 on lot 5 could have come from either Lowe's drugstore on the north side of First Street or from the Bandon Drug Company located on lots 6E and 7 of Block 1 of the Averill Addition on the south side of First Street. Like the Lowe bottle, this bottle showed no signs of fire damage and had no cork. The speculations regarding the presence of this item on Block 1 of the Averill Addition are the same as for the Lowe bottle with the addition of the Bandon Drug Company as a possible source.

The red and white ceramic stopper labeled, "Union Brewing & Malting Co." probably came from the Opera Saloon located on lot 8 of Block 1, Averill Addition. Since the Opera Saloon operated for a year after the 1914 fire, this stopper could have been a survivor of either the 1914 fire or the 1936 fire.

The small, rusty iron boot recovered from level 6E of pit 6 on lot 3 may have been either a boot form or an advertising object. It could have been associated with O'Con's shoe shop in 1914. Pit 6 was located immediately west of the property line dividing lots 3 and 4. Lot 4
contained small shop rooms and a map of the buildings destroyed in the 1914 fire indicates that O'Con's shoe shop was located on lot 4. Another consideration for believing that this artifact may date to the 1914 fire is the depth at which it was found, the sixth level.

During the 1936 fire many people loaded their cars with personal possessions and drove to the downtown waterfront area or the beach in an attempt to escape from the path of the fire. Some people even hauled trailers loaded with furniture to Capps' Garage located on the corner of Wall and First Streets. In 1936 lots 3, 4, 5, and 6E of Block 1 of the Averill Addition were vacant and cars may have been parked either on the vacant spaces or on First Street. The cars that were parked in the downtown area burned and left their remains among the rubble. The automobile parts found during the 1988 excavation could have come from cars parked either on or near Block 1, Averill Addition, or Capps' Garage on Wall and First Streets.

Since the primary goal of the 1988 archaeological excavation was discovery of how the site had been used prehistorically, test pit selection did not favor historical material recovery. Had the focus been on historic artifact recovery, with pit locations chosen for this purpose, artifacts with a more clear connection to existing businesses at the times of the fires may have been salvaged. However, knowledge of the fires and other events helped to explain
the stratigraphic disturbance caused by the intrusion of historic artifacts.

**Conclusions**

As expected, the upper four levels of the nine test pits excavated supplied the bulk of historic artifacts recovered. Quantities of melted and heat impacted glass revealed the presence of fire.

Research into historic events occurring on Block 1 of the Averill Addition explained the large amounts of window pane and glass bottle fragments, as well as the presence of rusted automobile parts. One artifact, the medicine bottle with C. Y. Lowe's name on it found in level 1W of pit 8 located on lot 3, can be traced directly to one particular business, a drugstore on the north side of First Street, across from Block 1, Averill Addition.

Future excavations on Block 1 of the Averill Addition, oriented toward the recovery of historical material, could possibly uncover a larger number of artifacts that could be directly associated with specific business enterprises, thus substantiating the evidence supplied by written records.
CHAPTER SIX
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Discussion

Bandon could be termed a town based on wood. The early buildings were constructed of wood, as well as the streets, sidewalks, and stairs leading up the steep bluff south of Block 1 of the Averill Addition. Wooden pilings served as foundations for many early structures and streets. Wood fueled heating and cooking fires. And from the earliest days, wood products contributed to the economy of the town.

But Bandon's growth and prosperity in the period from 1886 to 1914 depended upon ocean shipping. When Bandon was founded in 1886, there were few roads in the area and farmers and sawmill operators needed a means of getting their products to market. Located at the mouth of the Coquille River, Bandon soon became the export-import point for the Coquille Valley and northern Curry county. San Francisco, California became Bandon's business partner and served as both supplier and market place for the Coquille River region. Residents of Bandon also had access to San Francisco's culture and investment capital. Sailing ships and steamers docked at the wharf in Bandon and smaller steamers moved up and down the Coquille River transporting goods to and from the Coquille Valley.

During the years of growth between 1906 and 1914, Bandon's commercial district expanded over the tideflats to the east. Retail enterprises and small industries spread
out along the south side of the river. City improvements for this period included electric lights, the opening of First Street to the east, expansion of the sewer system, and purchase by the city of the water company.

The fire of 11 June 1914 that destroyed all but one major building on Block 1 of the Averill Addition, as well as other buildings along First and Wall Streets, seemed to mark the end of an era in Bandon. Bandon felt the effects of a nation-wide recession in 1915 when a number of retail and industrial businesses closed. Efforts to rebuild Block 1 of the Averill Addition failed and some lots on this block stood vacant for the first time since the late 1890s.

The period between fires, 1914-1936, saw the rise of gasoline-powered vehicles, which would eventually replace river and ocean transportation for both passengers and goods. The Bandon fire of 1936 proved disastrous for the town. Not only was the entire downtown area destroyed, but a good portion of the residential area, as well. It took the town a number of years to recover from the 1936 fire.

In developing Bandon as the export-import center for the nearby region, the early settlers adapted the immediate surroundings to meet their needs. The original Bandon townsite was not a promising location for expansion. Only a limited portion of dry land was available for building purposes and it was bordered by tideflats. But this did not deter early Bandonians, who merely altered the conditions to suit their purpose. One major project of alteration was the
construction of the jetty to improve the bar at the mouth of the Coquille River. This allowed an increase in ocean shipping. The river itself was contained by bulkheads built along the south shore. Tideflats did not hamper building efforts and streets and business sections advanced across these areas on pilings driven into the mud. Trees were cut to provide clearings for housing and products for market. Over the years the tideflats were gradually filled in and in 1988 the Old Town section of Bandon appeared to rest on solid ground, rather than the pilings of previous years.

By the late 1890s, Block 1 of the Averill Addition, site of the 1988 archaeological excavation, appeared as a row of closely-packed, false-fronted structures that faced First Street. Bandon's growth and increasing prosperity between 1905 and 1914 stimulated changes on the block. Several standing structures were replaced by two-story buildings. Small shop ownerships changed frequently during this period and shop spaces were redecorated or renovated to meet the needs of new tenants.

One indication of the vitality of Block 1, Averill Addition as a center of shopping activity is the stability of property ownership. Between 1905 and 1914 only one of the front lots changed hands. Lot 3 was sold to David Averill in 1912. The buildings on this block were rented to business proprietors and only one property owner operated a business on the block for any period of time. The Gross brothers dispensed good cheer and alcoholic beverages at
their Opera Saloon on the corner of Pacific (Bandon) and First Streets from 1903 until 31 December 1915. A. J. Hartman's venture into the general merchandise business on lots 1 and 2 in 1906 was short lived.

The rebuilding of Block 1, Averill Addition after the 1914 fire never completely materialized. Shop tenants moved into other areas such as Alabama Avenue and Block 1 of the Averill Addition relinquished its position as a center for daily shopping activities.

Conclusions

Although the port for ocean-going vessels set Bandon apart from the inland towns, it was, in other ways, typical of the small towns of Oregon's south coast during the period of 1886-1914. The majority of the communities of this era usually contained one or more of the following business enterprises:

- general merchandise/dry goods store
- saloon
- hotel
- hardware store
- drugstore
- meat market
- barber shop
- millinery shop
- confectionery shop
- blacksmith shop
- livery stable
- furniture store/undertaking items.

Most of the small towns had churches, at least one newspaper, one or more schools, a bank, and usually an opera house.

A list of the types of shops and businesses located on Block 1 of the Averill Addition prior to 1914 would include
all of the business types mentioned above, with three exceptions. No evidence indicates that a hotel, blacksmith shop, or livery stable ever existed on any of the eight lots facing First Street on the Averill Block. At different times the block also housed the post office, the Bandon Recorder newspaper office, a bank, and an opera house.

Since so many stores of varying specialities occupied space on Block 1 of the Averill Addition before 1914, the block presents a general reflection of the Bandon business district for this period. The reluctance of some owners to invest heavily in reconstruction after the 1914 fire could also be seen as a reflection of the commercial district's expansion in an eastward direction.

As can be seen from the brief review of events described in this report, the Euro-American occupancy of Block 1 of the Averill Addition, site of the 1988 archaeological excavation, involved many aspects that would not be retained in the archaeological record. Events and activities are sometimes hard to determine in an archaeological excavation. It is easier to find physical artifacts. But for archaeological investigations of historical material, information of this type can often times be found in written records. When written accounts do exist, as in the case of the Bandon excavation, the information derived from these sources can fill in gaps that appear in the archaeological record.
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<td>340</td>
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