

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received MAY 9 1985
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Eastman-Shaver House

and/or common Shaver House

2. Location

street & number 2645 NW Beuhla Vista Terrace N/A not for publication

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of First Congressional District

state Oregon code 41 county Multnomah code 051

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Harry L. Shaver

street & number 2645 NW Beuhla Vista Terrace

city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97210

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Multnomah County Courthouse

street & number 1021 SW Fourth Avenue

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title City of Portland Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981-1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Portland Bureau of Planning

city, town Portland state Oregon 97204

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Eastman-Shaver House, erected in 1928 in the Mediterranean style, is located in the Kings Heights area of Portland. The building represents an early work of architect Hollis Eugene Johnston, and is a primary local adaptation of the Mediterranean style. Constructed in reinforced concrete, the house has significant interiors and contains most of its original furnishings.

Setting

The massive 32 room concrete residence occupies an eastern promontory of the portion of Portland's West Hills known as Kings Heights. It occupies Lots 6-9 and a portion of Lot 5, Block 15, Kings Heights Addition to the City of Portland in Section 32, Township 1 North, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, Multnomah County, Oregon. The five lots comprise approximately .75 acres bounded on the north, east, and south by curving streets. Kings Heights was originally platted entirely as a neighborhood for single family dwellings and remains so today. Although an 1896 view of the area shows what may be two structures in the vicinity of the Eastman-Shaver House, so far as is now known, the oldest existing house in the neighborhood was built in 1912. The mix of houses in the immediate vicinity of the Eastman-Shaver residence is typical of Kings Heights as a whole: predominately 1920s construction with some buildings dating from the 1930s and 1940s.

Site Plan and Landscaping

The house is L-shaped with wings running roughly north-south and east-west. A garage is connected by a kitchen porch to the northwest corner of the northern wing. There is an entrance forecourt on the west side of the house. A north-east facing lawn is to the rear with a spectacular view of downtown Portland, the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and Mts. St. Helens and Hood.

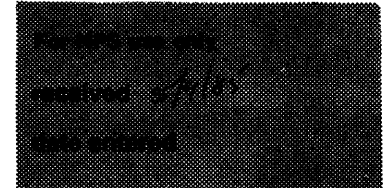
The main entrance to the property is off Beuhla Vista Terrace, which lies along the south property line. A driveway runs a short distance north from Beuhla Vista Terrace to the entrance court, and there is a separate pedestrian entrance several yards to the east, which also leads to the forecourt. A garden wall separates this forecourt from a garage court at the western edge of the property. Regrading for the driveway, forecourt, and garage court obliterated an old street which at one time crossed the property at its south-western edge. The portion of this street west of the property line was left as a service road, but is no longer in use.

A low stone retaining wall at the street property lines evidently predates the house. This rubble wall was modified only slightly when the house was constructed. Building plans for the house (extant), indicate enclosing walls at the forecourt and garage court are of concrete with a "ground" surface. The walls have brick copings and cast-stone ball finials. There are wrought-iron gates at the service entrance. The driveway and forecourt are paved with asphalt, with brick gutters along both edges. There are lawn areas in the center of the forecourt and at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners. Steps at the pedestrian entrance have brick treads and cement risers.

The garden, designed by landscape architect George H. Otten, maintains a formal and geometric Italianate form even though much of the original material must have been replaced to maintain scale. Within the circle near the main entrance are roses and a

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birdbath on a pedestal. Typical plantings include arborvitae, Lombardy poplars, cypress, rhododendron, and box hedges employed with clipped camelias and azaleas to emphasize the feeling of structure and formality. All plant materials appear healthy and well cared for.

Structure

The two-story structure with a basement under the north wing comprises approximately 7800 square feet. Structural engineer for the project was Miles K. Cooper of Portland. Exterior wall of the house are of reinforced concrete 12" thick at the basement, 10" thick at the main floor and 8" thick at the second floor. The hip roof is framed with 2" x 2" and 3" x 14" wood joists. The main floor is framed with 2" x 12" joists and the second floor with 2" x 12" and 3" x 14" joists. (There are steel I-beams under the master bathroom over the loggia.) A tower located at the juncture of the two wings has wood-framed walls and roof. The garage has walls of reinforced concrete and a wood roof structure.

Exterior Finishes

The exterior concrete walls have two distinctly different finishes. Wall areas around windows and at corner have been ground. The remainder of the wall surface has a stucco finish, unpainted, with mineral pigments added to give a tannish gray color. The roof is red clay tile, manufactured by Gladding, McBean and Co. Exposed rafter ends are elaborately scroll-cut. Flashing, gutters, downspouts, and heads are all copper. The one flat roof area (over the master bathroom) was also of copper, but now has a built-up roof. Second floor window frames and sash are painted wood. Doors and windows at the ground floor are stained oak. The two chimneys are brick with corbelled and arcaded caps.

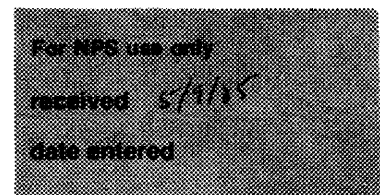
West (principal) Elevation

The main entrance to the house is from the porte cochere, which extends over the circular drive in the forecourt. Both the porte cochere and the arcaded kitchen porch have red tile hip roof. Hexagonal cast-stone columns with foliate capitals are set within the north and south bays of the porte cochere. Beams at the porte cochere are oak and the ceiling is cedar. Layered segments of semi-circular terra cotta tiles infilling the lower part of the end bay are topped with a cast-stone cap. (One of the columns is slightly askew, presumably as a result of being driven into, and the cast-stone cap is deteriorating). The entrance doors are paneled.

Second-story windows are wood casements, with four lights each. There are painted louvered fir shutters at all second-story windows on this elevation. First floor windows are of various configurations: casement, round and transomed. The large window at the stair landing is divided vertically into three parts: two sets of paired nine-light casements, one above the other, with leaded glass doors and wrought-iron balconette below. Mullions between the casements are cast-stone columns. The balcon sill is also cast-stone.

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South Elevation

The tower, which is most evident on the south elevation, has four nine-light casement windows. Windows at the second floor are like those on the west elevation. Windows at the first floor are varied. There is a transomed casement like the one on the west elevation, a semi-circular bay window, and three sets of French doors opening into wrought-iron balconettes with round, six-light windows above. The bay window, which has a tile roof and wood sash with leaded glass, is the most prominent feature of the house visible from adjacent streets.

East Elevation

The east elevation is the most complex. At the east end of the east-west wing are four round-headed casement windows at the second floor and a tri-partite window below. Mullions at the upper windows are cast-stone columns with foliate capitals. There are twisted cast-stone columns between the first floor windows. Lunettes at the lower windows are filled with wood paneled grilles. The lower part of the central window is plate glass. Flanking windows have leaded lights. There is a wrought-iron lantern to the right of the first floor windows.

At the point where the two wings join is a two-bay, arcaded and groin-vaulted loggia with a full-width flight of steps leading to the lawn area. The loggia floor is brick. The steps have brick treads and concrete risers. An octagonal cast-stone column with foliate capital stands in the center of the loggia opening.

Above the loggia are casement windows. The flat roof area over the upper story is hidden by a small projecting tile roof at the exterior wall. North of the loggia are second-story windows like those on the west and south elevations. At the first floor are French doors and a wrought-iron balcony similar to the features in the south elevation.

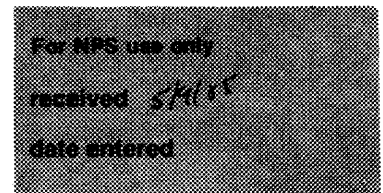
The north end of the east elevation is set 12 feet behind the main face. North of the jog are three windows: a typical second-story window, a large round-arched, multi-light window at the first floor, and a simple casement window at the basement.

North Elevation

Windows at the north face of the east-west wing are like those on its opposite (south) face. One of the two chimneys is corbelled out from this wall. Windows on the eastern portion of the north elevation duplicate those north of the loggia on the east elevation. Located below these windows is a door to the basement. Windows at the second floor of the north-south wing are typical of fenestration on other elevations. At the first floor are two large round-arched, multi-light windows with a six-light round window centered between them. The two basement windows are simple casements, unshuttered. The north elevation of the tower is identical to the south elevation.

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Interior Finishes (General)

Plaster walls have a "sand float" finish and are glazed "with a stain of dry color held in a casein binder." Painted woodwork is finished with five coats of enamel, antiqued. Unless otherwise noted, floors are stained white Eastern oak. Paneled doors and baseboards are also of stained white Eastern oak. Floor tiles are 6" square, unglazed and terra-cotta colored except in the bathrooms where there are smaller glazed ceramic tiles. Wardrobes and the linen closet are lined with cedar.

First Floor Circulation Space

At the main entrance is a vestibule with stuccoed walls and a tile floor. The vaulted entrance hall also has a tile floor, as does the main hall. There is a cast-plaster fret molding around the entrance door with a painted crest in the lunette above.

Groin vaults with cast-plaster corbels are featured in the main hall. The vaults are decorated in stenciled designs, including sea shells and arabesques. With the exception of the doors to the loggia, which are leaded glass, doors off the main hall are paneled wood. Above the doors to the dining room is a plaster lunette with studded plaster ornament and a stenciled design, including lions and arabesques. There is a heavy wood architrave at the living room door and a wood grille in the lunette above the doors to the game room. Leaded glass lanterns hang at the ends of the main hall. An elevator is located adjacent to the entrance hall.

Game Room

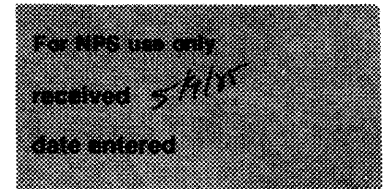
There is a tile floor in the game room. The plaster walls have a cast-plaster frieze and are decorated with painted trees, softly shaded in tones of blue-gray, gold and russet. The semi-circular bay window has tile plant shelf and wainscotting. There are pairs of freestanding terra cotta columns in front of each window mullion. A cue rack cabinet has both paneled wood and leaded glass doors. A wrought-iron fixture with three wrought-iron shades hangs over the billiard table.

Living Room

A six-riser stair with decorative wrought-iron "balusters," spiral wrought-iron finial, and a wood railing leads down from the main hall to the living room. Stair risers are finished with decorative tile. The living room floor is oak laid in a herringbone pattern. The ceiling is groin-vaulted with cast-plaster corbels, Cast-plaster rope moldings surround the windows and doors. The vaults are elaborately stenciled with heraldic motifs.

The fireplace is Indiana bluff limestone with a carved decoration. A crack above the fireplace opening is one of a few signs of deterioration in the entire structure. At the east end of the living room is a secondary space screened by a pair of twisted stone columns with wood imposts. The plate glass window in this space is flanked by carved wood paneling and has a cast-plaster arpin grille. The ceiling is also paneled.

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Paneled closet doors at either end of the space have spindle grilles in the upper panel. The tile floor is raised one step above the living room floor. One of the most striking features in the living room are the round windows, which are glazed with flame-colored glass. A silver chandelier with crystal drops hangs in the center of the room.

Dining Room

The dining room has a tile floor. The coffered ceiling is decorated with stenciled heraldic motifs. Walls feature peach and apple green stenciling in heraldic and foliate designs. There is a fireplace with tile hearth and "Makkota" stone mantle. The chandelier is silver with crystal drops. A pair of bracketed candelabra flank the fireplace.

Breakfast Room

The breakfast room has a tile floor. Its four walls are decorated with a mural band depicting a Mediterranean scene, giving the viewer the impression of being on an island.

Kitchen and Pantry

The kitchen and pantry have the original cabinets, built-in tile counters and refrigerators (two), and back splash, all intact. Original linoleum floors have been replaced with sheet vinyl. There is a large built-in hood over the kitchen range. The lighting fixtures in the pantry and kitchen appear to be original.

Stairways

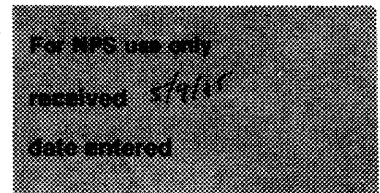
There is a service stair and adjacent to the main stair. Both stairways are finished in stained oak. The main stair has decorative wrought-iron "balusters" and newel posts and a wood railing. The wall railing consists of a velvet-covered rope run through bracketed rings. Treads are oak. The service stair has a wood rail. There are cast-plaster corbels at the opening between the main hall and the main stairway and plaster frieze at the ceiling. A leaded-glass lantern hangs above the main stair.

Second Floor Circulation Spaces

There are cast-plaster corbels at the opening between the main stair and the upper hall, which also has a cast-plaster frieze with geometric ornament on all walls. On the east wall is a niche and cast-plaster columns arch and sill. There is a bracketed candelabra at the south end of the hall. Rooms opening off the upper halls are the present library (originally the sewing room) to the west, two bedrooms (Nos. 1 and 2) to the south and one bedroom (No. 3) to the north. A second smaller hall off the principal hall, which can also be entered from the service stair, leads to two small bedrooms at the north end of the house. Though not so noted on the architectural plans, they were evidently servants' quarters.

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Library (Sewing Room)

This small room has a fireplace with a tile hearth and stone architrave. The fireplace wall is completely fitted out with cupboards. The lower cabinet doors are paneled wood; the upper cabinet doors have leaded glass panels. Shelves are cedar edged with oak.

Master Suite (Bedroom No.1, Bathroom No. 1, Dressing Rooms and Antechamber)

There is a cast-plaster rope crown molding in the master bedroom. The fireplace has a brick hearth and Indiana buff limestone surround.

The bathroom has a tile floor and wainscotting and built-in shower and tub. There is a stenciled arcade with freestanding terra cotta columns set in front of the window mullions at the east elevation. The chandelier is wrought metal with crystal drops. A stair from Mrs. Eastman's dressing room leads to the tower. There are paneled wood, built-in wardrobes in her dressing room.

Bedrooms and Bathrooms Nos. 2 and 3

Bedroom No. 2 has a fireplace with tile hearth and stone surround. Chandeliers are wrought metal. There are also sconces in bedroom No. 3.

The bathrooms have tile floors and wainscotting. There are painted murals on the walls of the tub alcoves: two naked ladies dance to the piping of a statue of Pan in bathroom No. 3.

Bedrooms Nos. 4 and 5, Bathroom No. 4

The bathroom has a tile floor. This area has been used traditionally as servants' quarters.

Tower

The tower had redwood ceiling joists and ceiling boards (painted) and a fir floor. Its king post terminates in a turned medallion. There are leaded glass windows on all four walls and a small niche in the northwest corner. Two wall-mounted, wrought metal lighting fixtures have hand painted parchment shades.

Basement

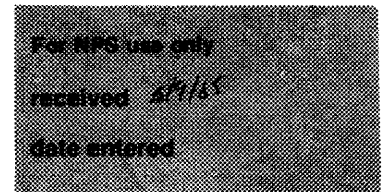
Walls and floors are concrete. Designated uses are laundry, boiler room, kitchen storage, wood storage, general storage and half-bathroom.

Garage

A tile-roofed cupola tops the hip roof. Original wood paneled, folding doors have been replaced by a modern-day equivalent. There is a round-arched, glass-paneled door to the

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right of the garage door. Windows are simple casements with wood frames and sash. There is a storage room adjacent to the garage and a full basement.

Furnishings

The original Eastman furniture was purchased by the Shavers and remains intact and in place.

Context

The Eastman-Shaver House is an important local example of the Mediterranean style. The building exhibits an obvious fascination with materials and crafts native to the Mediterranean: tile work, plasterwork, woodwork, wrought-iron work and decorative painting.

Although there is no patio, per se, architect Johnston and landscape architect Otten were attentive to the indoor-outdoor relationship of the house to the garden. All of the major living spaces are oriented to a flat lawn area shielded from public view by dense plantings.

In Portland the Mediterranean style enjoyed an intense, if brief, period of popularity, from about 1923 to 1929. Adaptable to builder models as well as to custom designed houses, it can be found throughout the city. Most houses of this style are on small lots with only a sloping front lawn to hint at the appropriate hillside site. The Eastman-Shaver residence, like the comparable Mediterranean style house of Joseph R. Bowles House (1924), a National Register property on Vista Avenue, is distinctive in site and style. Both are listed on the City of Portland Historic Resource Inventory.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1928 **Builder/Architect** Hollis Eugene Johnston, Architect; George H. Otten, Landscape Architect; and Miles K. Cooper, Structural Engineer

The Eastman-Shaver House, located at 2645 NW Beuhla Vista Terrace, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, was erected in 1928 for forest products magnate Watson Eastman. Constructed primarily in reinforced concrete, the two-story, 32-room house was designed by noted Oregon architect, Hollis Eugene Johnston.

The impressively sited house, designed to replicate Mediterranean-style hillside villas that the owners viewed in Monte Carlo, is a locally distinctive example of the style, which enjoyed popularity in Portland between 1923 and 1929. Its eligibility under Criterion "c" is further enhanced by significant interiors indicative of the style, which blend ceramic tile, ornamental plasterwork, coffered and arched ceilings, and freestyle and stenciled painted walls. All are essentially original condition. More remarkable, perhaps, is the existence of all the original furnishings, rugs, light fixtures, paintings, and other decorative elements, which were sold to the house's second and current owners - the Shaver family.

The house derives additional significance under Criterion "c" for its association with architect Hollis E. Johnston, whose distinguished career spanned a period of almost fifty years, many of which were in partnership with significant Portland-area architectural firms.

The associative importance of the property with Watson Eastman and Leonard Shaver, important Oregonian businessmen, merits equal consideration under Criterion "b." Mr. Eastman who had the house constructed, was an industrialist whose Western Cooperage Company became a national pioneer in mechanizing the forest products industry. Mr. Eastman's significance is enhanced by the pivotal role he played in the operations of the Spruce Division, created by the United States Government to provide quality building materials for the incipient major war tool, the airplane. Eastman also purchased the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company (now Publishers Paper) of Oregon City in 1932 and served as president of both firms until his death in 1940. The second owner of the property, Leonard R. Shaver, was involved in the Shaver Transportation Company, a centennial Oregon business founded by George Washington Shaver in 1880. His descendants, son Harry L. and grandson Steven, currently reside in the house.

Watson Eastman (1876-1940) was one of the giants of the Oregon forest products industry. Born in New Sharon, Maine, Eastman moved to Vancouver, B.C. as a boy. He entered the barrel business in that province as the founder of the Vancouver Cooperage Company. Expanding his operations to the United States, Eastman built a mill at Houlton, Oregon (one mile from St. Helens) in 1903. In 1904 he began a cooperage business at Aberdeen, Washington and also founded the California Barrel Company in Los Angeles. Two years later he moved to Portland and soon expanded his Oregon operations. Expansion required the purchase of timber land and the site of a barrel manufacturing plant. In 1907 Eastman bought 16,000,000 acres of forest on Youngs River to furnish his lumber mill at Olney; incorporated the Western Cooperage Company; and bought seventeen acres of land for a barrel plant in St. Johns.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Portland, OR. - WA.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	5	2	3	1	3	5	5	0	4	1	2	0	0
Zone		Easting			Northing									

B

Zone		Easting			Northing									

C

Zone		Easting			Northing									

D

Zone		Easting			Northing									

E

Zone		Easting			Northing									

F

Zone		Easting			Northing									

G

Zone		Easting			Northing									

H

Zone		Easting			Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification The Eastman-Shaver House is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T.1N., R.1E., Willamette Meridian, in Multnomah County, Oregon. The nominated area, encompassing nearly 3/4 of an acre (32,000 square feet), is legally described as Tax Lot 2 of Lots 5 through 9, Block 15 of the King's Heights Addition to the City of Portland.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (continued)

state None code county code

state None code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda S. Dodds

organization History Resources

date November 20, 1984

street & number 1665 NW 131st Avenue

telephone (503) 644-8921

city or town Portland

state Oregon 97229

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date March 20, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date

7-9-85

[Handwritten signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Having developed these assets Western Cooperage became one of the pioneers in mechanizing the forest products industry. In 1910 the company bought 16,000 acres of land on the Clatskanie River. This property and much of the earlier purchase at Youngs River could be opened up only by the use of the logging railroad. In this year, Western Cooperage planned an eight mile railroad from Youngs Bay through the Nehalem River Valley to Olney. The line was to be equipped with two Shay locomotives. In 1914 Western Cooperage obtained a lease from the Port of Portland Commission for two acres of land along the Willamette River adjoining the company's property. As one of the conditions of the lease the company had to promise to employ 200 men at its proposed plant.

The lease cleared the way for the construction of the cooperage factory which was completed in 1915. This modern building, the largest cooperage plant in the United States, enabled the company to close its other mills in Oregon. Western Cooperage's St. Johns mill employed 326 men to run its new, electrically-equipped machinery. Mechanization made Oregon fir staves and heads competitive with oak and ash products of the East, Middle West, and South. Indeed, Western Cooperage illustrated the dependence of Oregon industry upon outside markets. Ninety-eight percent of the company's business (by 1918 totalling more than \$1,000,000) was beyond Oregon's borders in 21 other states.

Western Cooperage and Watson Eastman, its president, were caught up in the First World War. One of the new weapons of that conflict was the airplane. To build it, the spruce lumber of the Pacific Northwest was required for the American, British, and French air arms. In order to meet military specifications the United States government demanded the finest quality spruce product from the employers and workers of the Northwest. When this was not forthcoming after American entry into the war in April, 1917 -- because of the traditional lack of cooperation among the lumbermen and a strike called by the workers -- the government created a military unit, the Spruce Division, in October, 1917. This unit, commanded by a military officer, Brigadier General Brice P. Disque, had full responsibility for production, quality control, wages, hours, and working conditions in the spruce industry. It was a novel experiment in government control of the economy.

Watson Eastman was one of the most important figures in the Spruce Division. Disque appointed Eastman, because of his vast experience, as chief of logging operations with the rank of major in the United States Army. Eastman's responsibilities, in Disque's words, were "cruising, logging, grading, sealing and the input of logs." He rose to this challenge magnificently. Eastman's greatest single contribution was solving the problem of getting the massive spruce logs to the mills. Eastman's "army-employed technicians devised a method of riving or splitting the straight-grained outer layers of log into four sections, or cants. The cants could easily be moved to the mills. . ." Before the end of the war--in thirteen months--the Spruce Division produced 14,000,000 board feet of lumber during the war. It was a notable record.

After the armistice General Disque appointed Major Eastman to head the Sale Board to dispose of the properties of the Division. These assets totalled \$24,000, representing three new plants, rolling stock, trucks, land and inventory.

In the years of peace Eastman continued to guide the fortunes of Western Cooperage. In 1922 the company abandoned its logging operations to concentrate upon cooperage components.

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The company flourished throughout the prosperous Twenties and depressed Thirties. Its peak year was 1938 when Western Cooperage employed more than 900 persons in Oregon, Washington and California. The St. Johns mill cut 60,000,000 board feet of barrel parts a year.

During these years Eastman took on a new corporate responsibility. The Hawley Pulp and Paper Company (now Publishers Paper Company) at Oregon City had become a victim of the Great Depression. In 1932 Western Cooperage bought the company and Watson Eastman became president. Two years later the company was reorganized under his leadership. Eastman continued as president of both Western Cooperage and Hawley Pulp and Paper until his death in 1940.

In 1928, at perhaps the height of his personal career, Watson Eastman and his flamboyant second wife, Gertrude, laid plans to build a spectacular new home on five lots of Kings Heights. According to several sources, the couple instructed architect Hollis Johnston to design a villa based on one they had seen in their travels to Monte Carlo. Johnston complied, reportedly traveling to California to learn more about the Mediterranean style. The residence, because of its many intricate details, took one year to complete, and when finished became the scene of many social gatherings. Eastman resided here until his death in 1940; Mrs. Eastman continued her residence until she passed away in 1947.

Following the death of Mrs. Eastman, the house and its contents (extant) were sold to Leonard R. and Genevieve Keller Shaver. Leonard Shaver was involved in the Shaver Transportation Company, founded by his grandfather George Washington Shaver in 1880. Leonard, with other family members operated their tug boat and barge concern on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and on the Pacific Coast. Leonard's son, Harry L., is the present owner of the Eastman-Shaver House. His son Steven, who resides with his father at the estate, is treasurer of Shaver Transportation Company, now a centennial Oregon business.

Hollis Eugene Johnston (1894-1966), architect of the Eastman-Shaver House, was one of Oregon's foremost architects, whose work is evident throughout the state. During his career, he participated in the design of such architectural features as the Bonneville Dam powerhouse (extant) and the project buildings; the industrial town of Gilcrest, Oregon (extant); the Town Club in Portland (National Register property); and Kah-Nee-Ta Recreation Village at Warm Springs.

Johnston, a native of Wallace, Idaho, spent his youth in Portland and graduated from Jefferson High school in 1912. In 1917 he and his wife, Minnie Klump, matriculated at the University of Oregon where they were said to be the first married student couple on the campus. Johnston studied architecture under the tutelage of Dean Ellis Lawrence and architect-artisan Louis C. Rosenberg. He took a hiatus from his education when he joined the Army in World War I but returned for several more years until 1920 or 1921.

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The Portland firm of Lawrence and Holford offered Johnston his first employment as a draftsman and designer. After several years with the firm, he joined Sutton and Whitney architects as a designer and draftsman in 1924. Two years later he received by exemption his license to practice architecture in the state of Oregon, and continued with Sutton and Whitney until 1928 or 1929. It was during 1928 that he was commissioned to design the Eastman-Shaver residence in the expanding Kings Heights neighborhood.

For three years Johnston served the U. S. Corps of Engineers as Chief Consulting Architect for the Bonneville Dam project (1933-1935). Design of the architectural features of the power house have been attributed to Johnston, as well as design of project headquarters, including the modified Georgian style auditorium and administration buildings (extant) that served the dam administrators and their community. According to family records he was also responsible for the design of streets, sewers, the community building, school, staff housing, landscaping and the bridge to the entrance to the WPA project. Photos of many of these features are found in Johnston's portfolio.

In private practice Johnston frequently associated with other architects. In 1933-1934 he worked with Folger Johnson on Portland's Town Club. From 1935-1937 he joined with Herman Brookman to create the industrial town of Gilcrest, Oregon, which was erected for Frank W. Gilcrest of Gilcrest Lumber Company. This unique company town was the second town development Johnston was associated with in a period of just a few years, and it remains a lasting, if not unique, tribute to the talents of Johnston and Brookman, as a working company town.

From 1940-1945 Johnston formed a partnership with Glenn Stanton and Associates. During this period with the firm, Johnston planned hospitals, Army and Navy air bases, structures at Lewis and Clark College, and garden type apartments. According to family records, a blimp hanger at Tillamook was designed by Johnston at this time. In private practice from 1950-1955, he completely designed the new Lincoln High School (1950), and was involved with several banks, including the Stadium branch of the U. S. National Bank.

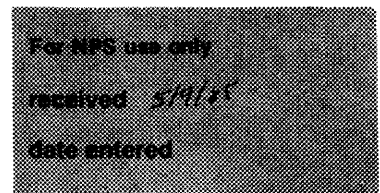
Hollis Johnston and Koch Architects was established in 1955 when he became affiliated with Robert Koch. This partnership lasted until 1966, when Johnston died. Schools, numerous private residences, and Kah-Nee-Ta Recreation Village (extant) were produced by the firm.

Miles Cooper (1888-1962), a native of Lincoln, England, is cited as the structural engineer for the Eastman-Shaver House. Cooper was an early Oregon structural engineer whose projects included the University of Oregon Medical School Hospital, the Oregonian Building and the Standard Plaza.

Landscape architect for the residence was George H. Otten, Sr. (1890-1978), a Portland native whose studies took him to the East Coast and to Europe. Otten graduated from the University of Oregon and from Columbia University. He was also educated in Montpellier, France, and worked for the distinguished New York landscape firm of Gifford and Vitalic. In Oregon, Otten was employed in a second occupation as a civil engineer for the State Highway Department. He helped to locate the present Columbia River Highway; helped to preserve the Rooster Rock bathing area; and assisted with the Sylvan to Portland Canyon Road thoroughfare. Other projects included the Swan Island Airport, Alderwood, Colwood, and Rose City country clubs, and the Lloyd Golf course.

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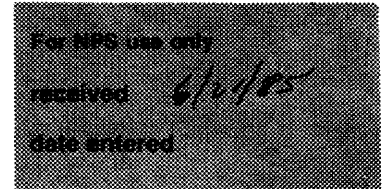
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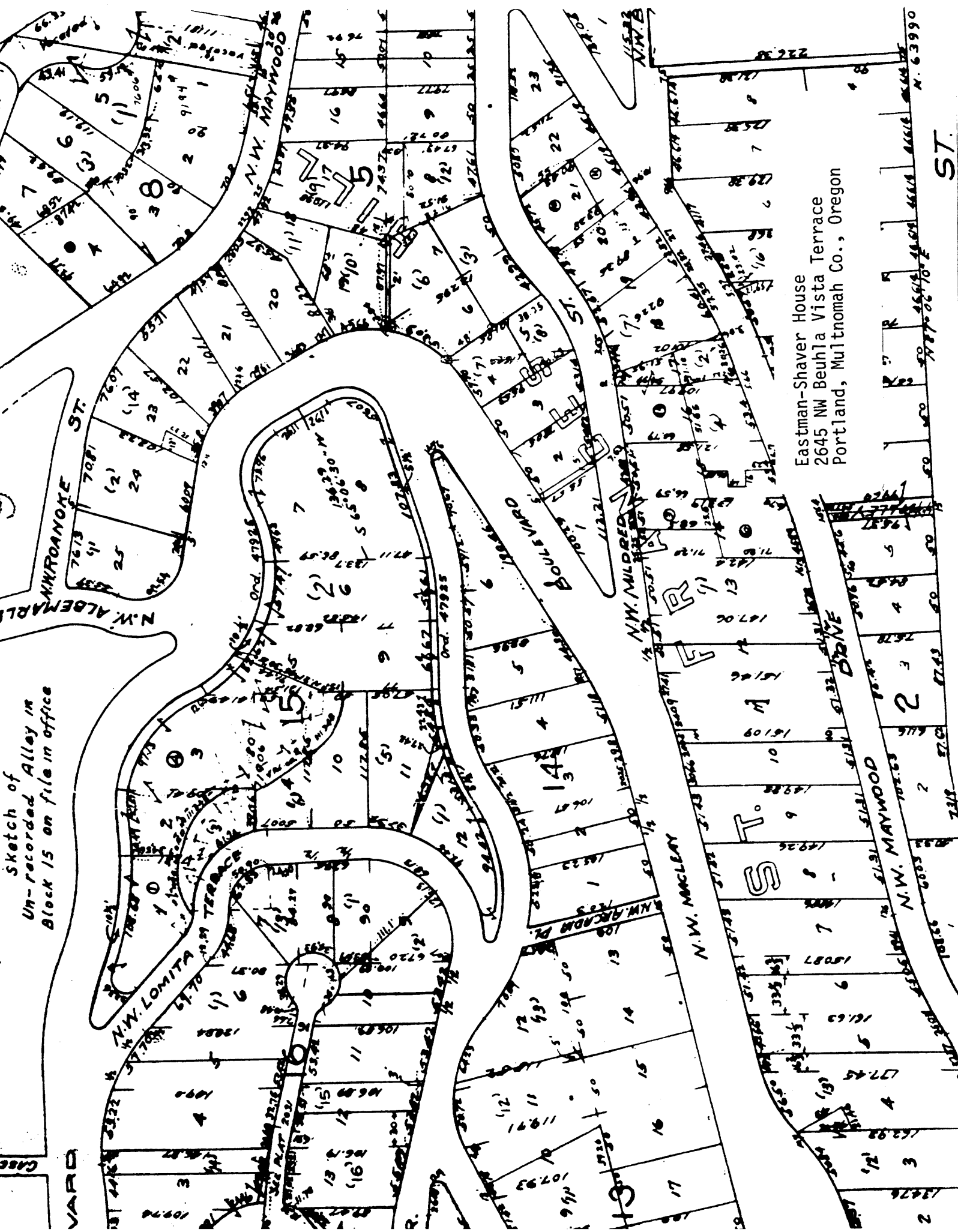
The 0.734-acre nominated area is more particularly described as follows.

All that portion of Block 15, King's Heights, in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, described as follows:

Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, said Block 15; also that portion of Lot 5, said Block 15, described as follows: Beginning at a point where the east line of said Lot 5 extended, intersects the southwesterly edge of the curb along Macleay Boulevard; thence south 0° 7' 30" west along the east line of said Lot 5 and along said east line of said lot extended, 82.11 feet to the southeast corner of said Lot 5; thence north 89° 52' 30" west 61.67 feet to the southwest corner of said Lot 5; thence north 0° 7' 30" east, 15 feet; thence north 21° 45' 30" east 91.44 feet to a point on the southwesterly edge of the curb along Macleay Boulevard; thence 33 feet along 114.5 foot radius curved to the left to the place of beginning; and also those portions of Buehla Vista Terrace and Macleay Boulevard vacated by Ordinance No. 47925 passed September 30, 1925 and granted to Watson Eastman by that certain deed recorded June 23, 1928 in Book 1149 page 127, Deed Records of Multnomah County, Oregon;

Subject to the following exception: The rights reserved in Ordinance No. 47925 of the City of Portland passed September 30, 1925, vacating the portion of Buehla Vista Terrace and Macleay Boulevard lying between the inner curb of said streets, as now constructed, and the property line of said block as follows: "Nothing contained herein shall cause or require the removal or abandonment of any sewer, water main, conduit of any kind, wires, poles or any other thing used or intended to be used for any public service and the right is hereby reserved to maintain, continue, repair, reconstruct, renew, replace, rebuild and/or enlarge any and all such things."

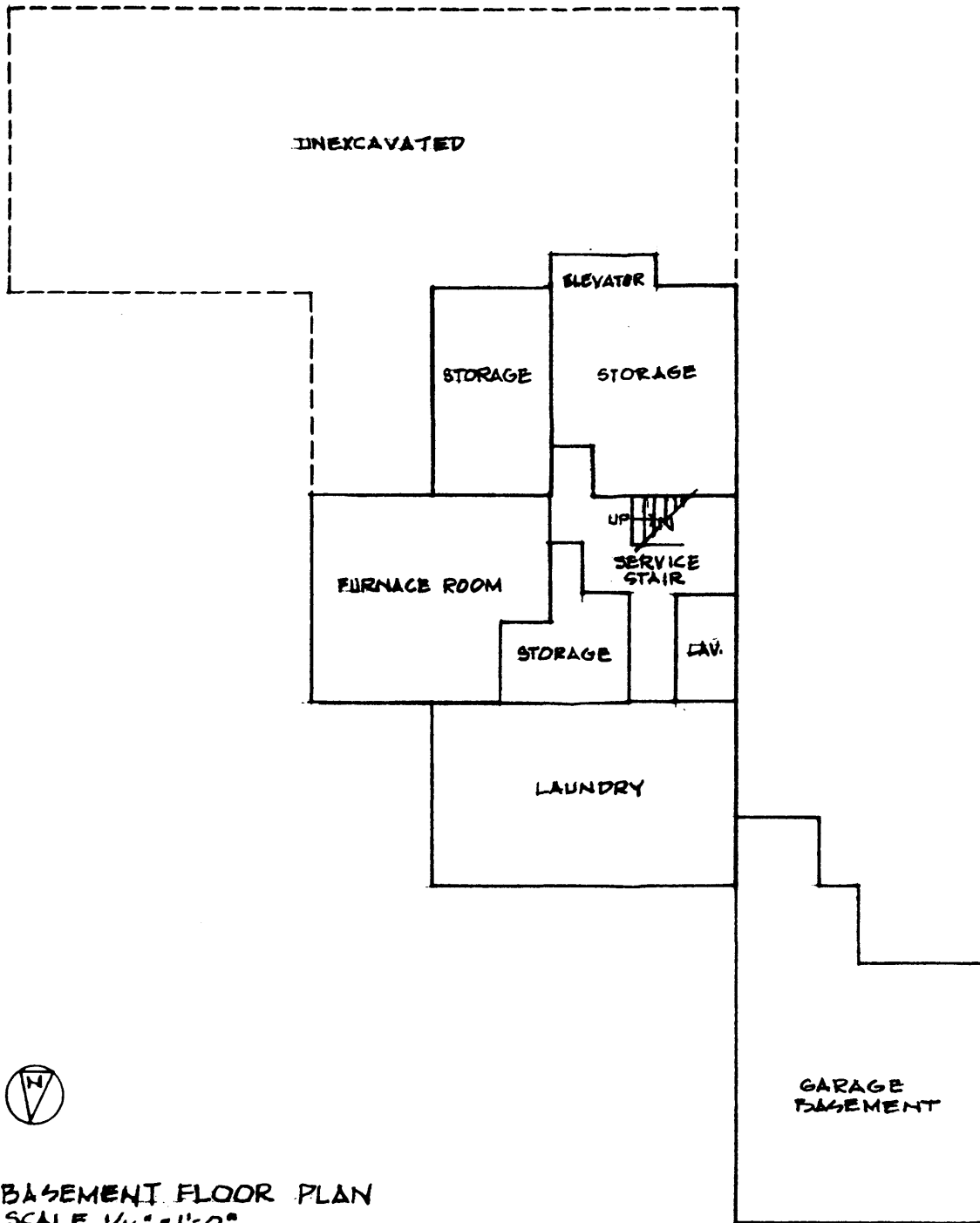
Sketch of
Un-recorded Alley in
Block 15 on file in office



Eastman-Shaver House
2645 NW Beuhla Vista Terrace
Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon

EASTMAN/SHAVER HOUSE

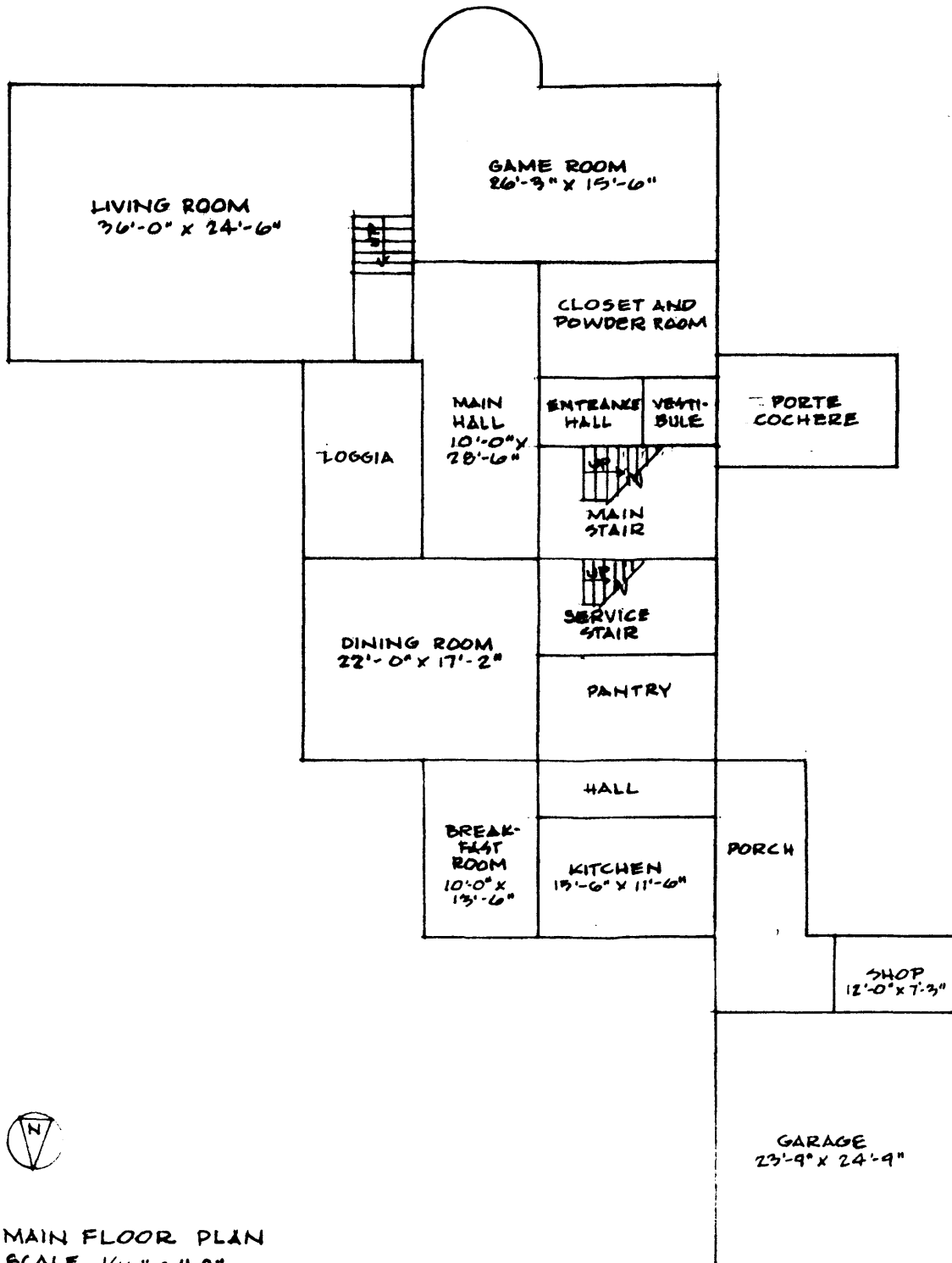
2045 DEUNLA VISTA TERRACE, PORTLAND, ORE. 97210



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

EASTMAN/SHAYER HOUSE

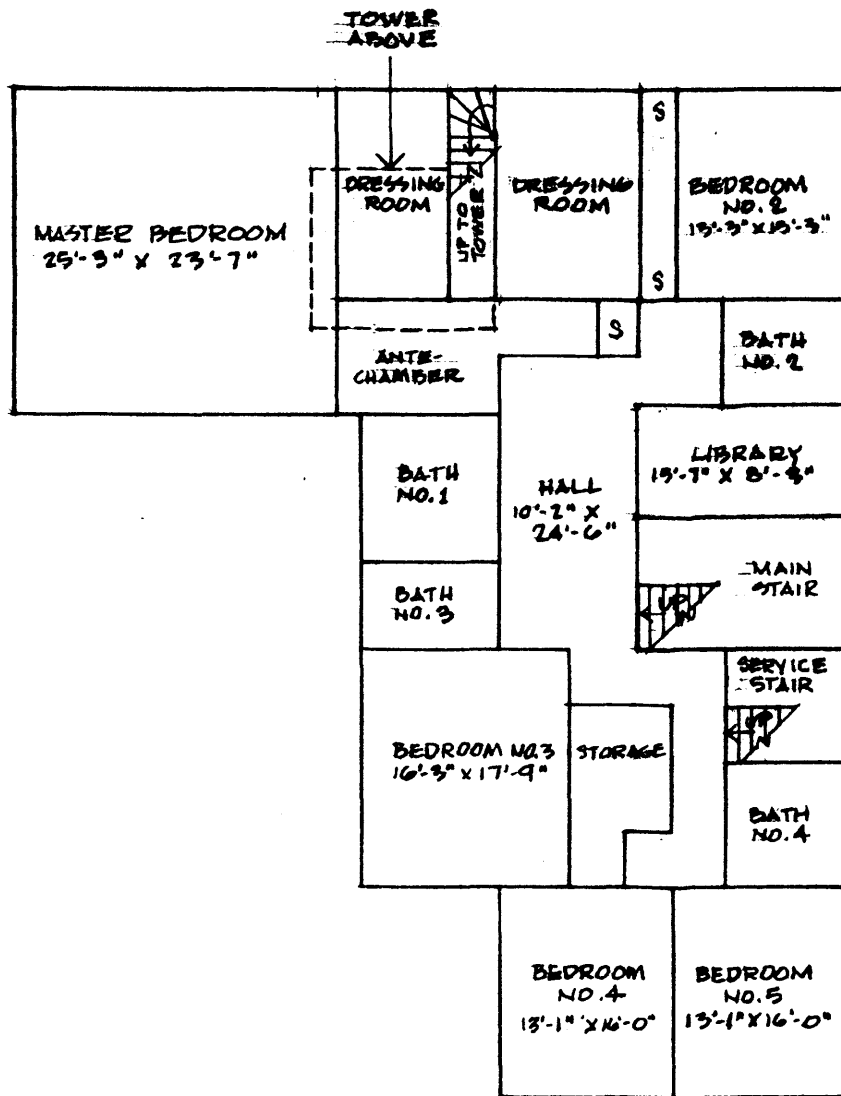
2645 BEUHLA VISTA TERRACE, PORTLAND, ORE. 97210



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

EASTMAN/SHAYER HOUSE

2645 BEUNLA VISTA TERRACE, PORTLAND, ORE. 97210



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"