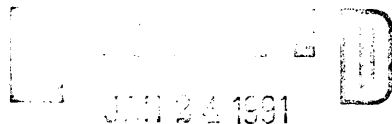


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Johnson, C. D., House  
other names/site number Peacock-Johnson House

### 2. Location

street & number 2582 NW Lovejoy Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Portland N/A vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97210

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

James M. Hamrick January 3, 1991  
Signature of certifying official Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Alvina Byers 2/22/91  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century  
Revivals: Colonial Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation cement  
walls wood: weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_ asphalt: composition shingle  
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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The C. D. Johnson Family House is situated in the northwest section of Portland, Oregon in the foothills of an area known as Nob Hill and Westover Heights. The house is located near the western end of Lovejoy Street where it joins N.W. Cornell Road.

The C. D. Johnson House faces northerly on a rectangular lot where Lovejoy Street cuts across at an angle in from the northwest corner. The site overlooks the Cascade Mountains and the Willamette River beyond the industrial district that was once the site of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition Fair at Guild's Lake.

The C. D. Johnson House is noteworthy as an example of Colonial Revival architecture combined with elements of other styles. This well executed house is illustrative of the marked growth of Portland in the early 20th Century, and is part of a neighborhood which remains one of the city's finest residential areas.

**Neighborhood Setting:**

The C. D. Johnson House is situated near the end of N.W. Lovejoy Street at a strategic site at the "Y" intersection where Cornell Road begins. This "Y" intersection marks the gateway to the fashionable foothills of Northwest Portland's residential area, dating to the circa 1905-1925 residential development period. The house is sited on a .18 acre parcel. In 1911, the Peacock family bought three lots in the newly platted Nob Hill Heights. This subdivision was once a part of what had been Annie T. King's part of the Amos N. and Melinda King's Donation Land Claim. Lovejoy Street is on the division line between the King D.L.C., south side line, and the Balch D.L.C. north of Lovejoy Street. Nob Hill Heights was a beginning of the extension of the 1909-1916 residential development up into Portland's northwest hills. The two decades following the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, were years of widespread development of the Portland area with a boom in house building. The city reached its approximately present limits within those years. The Nob Hill area was originally the upper half of John Couch's addition, centered on N.W. 19th and Glisan Streets.

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The northwest foothills of Portland heights had been the prestigious residential area of the Gilded Age, 1870-1895. The area gradually became more middle class and vacant parcels were developed for smaller houses and early apartments.

The 1905 Fair renewed interest in northwest Portland and was quickly followed by the terracing of King's and Westover Heights for residential building in the mid-teen's. Nob Hill Heights was the first initial incursion up onto Westover Heights. The houses neighboring the Johnson House are among the city's largest and finest, comprising a complete neighborhood of early 20th century mansions and houses with gardens which are exemplary of Portland life and culture of that time. Today many of these houses are listed on the National Register or are local landmarks and are within a proposed conservation district boundary. The immediate neighbors of the C. D. Johnson family were pillars of their community and era, and included many of Portland's and the state's commercial, educational, artistic and political leaders.

**Landscape and Site :**

Today the house is on a deep, fully matured landscaped lot of approximately 8,000 square feet. The adjoining neighborhood is occupied by estates and other large single family houses, most of which are also set back from the street and situated on high terraced levels so as to take full advantage of the fine vista afforded by this hillside location. Much of the early, if not original mature landscaping and street trees are intact and evident throughout this area. Trees on the site include oak, evergreens and magnolia along with older hedges that date to the construction period of 1911. A rock wall along the current western property line runs from the front of the lot to the rear, and the rear property line is marked by another back wall running east and west.

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The house is located at the intersection where the designated Rose City Scenic Drive starts from the top of Lovejoy Street at 26th Avenue and where Cornell Road begins, then travels through the northwest hills to the Tualatin Valley.

The C. D. Johnson House is surrounded by a vast resource of National Register and local Landmark status residences. Located within a 1000 feet of the Johnson House are noted residential resource properties, some of which include: Edward L. Harmon / Julius Neils, Frank E. Dooly / Stewart Holbrook, Louis Burke / Wilson Clark, Henry Hahn, Clarence Moulton, E. S. Collins, Julius Durkheimer, Frank M. Warren and neighbor Frank C. Stettler.

### Exterior :

This nearly square [41' x 43'], two and a half story wood frame Colonial Revival house, constructed in 1911, has a gambrel roof with bell-cast eaves. The eaves extend over 20-inches to form a cornice which continues around corners and across the gable ends of the house, supported on large, closely spaced modillion brackets. The cornice is broken only at the entry, where a broken pediment rises up over the eaves to frame the entry portico. Extending earthwards below the pediment to the foundation are large square-sectioned smooth wood pilasters. Similar pilasters occur at the corners of the house, rising two stories from foundation piers to the cornice.

The north-facing entry facade is classically symmetrical. Smooth, heavy Tuscan columns support a square architrave with a porch and balustrade over and two small 12-paned windows. The entry below is set back about one foot, defined by massive pilasters, which have molding capitals at this level as well as at the second story level. The wide two paneled door is flanked by single paned sidelights with framed panels below. The door casement trim repeated at each exterior opening, consists of wide flat trim with lintels extending just past vertical members and outlined with molding.

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Two pairs of ten over one double hung windows, one pair each at living room and den, balance the symmetrical composition at ground floor. Single ten-over-one windows on the second floor are centered over these pairs, and third story gabled dormers extend in partial state of completion appears between the two gables; these are not part of the building's original architecture, but attempt to follow the existing symmetry. The two legitimate gabled dormers are crowned with full-pediment gable ends. Exterior brick chimneys rise over at the east and west ends penetrate the eaves, and complete the symmetry. The house sits on a rise over a full basement which extends eastward to enclose a garage, which is accessed by a hairpin drive from front to rear of the house. The backyard is terraced, from the basement garage level entry, to stairs leading to the back porch. The porch extends over the roof of the garage, with a continuous balustrade rail and a trellis defining it three dimensionally. A pilaster rises from the corner, framing a covered opening over the rear entry and picking up a second-story sleeping porch.

**Interior :**

The Interior is trimmed out in wide base moldings, architrave door and window casings, and a picture rail trim at junction of wall and ceiling. The living room and entry hall have deep ceiling moldings, with pilasters at open corners. Moldings are painted, with the exception of the panelled wainscoting and trim in the living room. Entry is through an open vestibule, shorter in the direction of travel than in width by about four times. From the entry hall to the south are accessed all other interior spaces. Clockwise from left are: living room [east], dining room [south], kitchen [to the west of dining room], grand stairway to second floor rising to the west, and the den or library to the west. The living room and library have fireplaces with decorated wood mantels. The living room mantel is painted and features scrollwork; that in the the library has exposed buff brick and a boxy natural finished wood mantel. Both the library and dining room have original mahogany and yellow oak paneling that has never been painted.

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The kitchen is comprised of three small rooms and also includes the back stair to the former third story servant's quarters. A narrow butler's pantry is situated between the dining room and kitchen eating area. Beyond the eating area to the south is an extension housing a cooking and food preparation area, complete with a fully functioning 1929 gas-operated refrigerator.

The wide open stairway, of light finished eastern bird's eye and curly maple leads to a windowed landing at center west and turns back 180-degrees to a gracious second floor landing from which four bedrooms, and an enclosed third floor stair, are accessed. Bathrooms on this second floor retain most of their original plumbing fixtures, and two of the original clawfoot grand bathtubs have been enclosed, rather skillfully, by tile skirts, of approximately 1930's vintage. A pair of glazed doors leads from the master bathroom to a glazed sleeping porch [seen from outside as the cover for the back porch entry from living room. Three more rooms [servant's quarters] and an original shower toilet area exist on the third floor with unpainted fir trim.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Industry

Period of Significance  
1923-1940

Significant Dates  
1923

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person  
Clarence Dean Johnson (1866-1940)

Architect/Builder  
Oppenlander, builder (attributed)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 0.18 acres Portland, Oregon-Washington 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0
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5	2	3	1	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	0	4	1	6	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 32, Township 1N, Range 1E, Willamette Meridian, in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon and is legally described as Lot 16, Block 1, King's Second Addition to the City of Portland at said location.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area follows the legally recorded lot lines of the parcel occupied by the Peacock-Johnson House that was built in 1911 and was the place of residence of lumberman C. D. Johnson from 1923 to 1940.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rodger and Janet C. Eddy, owners of property  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date July 25, 1990  
 street & number 2582 NW Lovejoy Street telephone (503) 223-3606  
 city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97210

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## SUMMARY

The two-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house located on NW Lovejoy Street at the intersection of Cornell Road in northwest Portland, Oregon was constructed by a local builder for George Peacock in 1911. The house is a conventionally well-crafted example of its architectural type that conveys its essential character in the historic period 1923 to 1940, the time it was occupied by Clarence Dean Johnson, president of the C. D. Johnson Lumber Company that was the exclusive sales subsidiary of the large-scale operations of the Pacific Spruce Corporation centered at Toledo on the central Oregon Coast. Working from a vast timber tract that had attracted railroad logging development by the U. S. Army Spruce Production Division toward the end of the First World War, the corporation in which Johnson was a principal became the leading producer of Sitka spruce lumber in the country in the 1920s.

The C. D. Johnson Lumber Company was incorporated in 1922 and maintained its offices in the Northwestern Bank Building in Portland. While Johnson, assisted by his youngest son, Ernest, directed affairs and developed markets from Portland, eldest son Dean resided at Toledo, where he was assistant general manager in charge of operations. When the mill commenced operating two shifts in 1923, it produced as many as 10,000,000 board feet of Sitka spruce and Douglas fir monthly. The eastern market for Sitka spruce at that time ran to domestic bevel siding, factory lumber and ladder stock, whereas Douglas fir was in demand for flooring, finish and trim boards, bevel siding, shiplap and dimension lumber. During the war, spruce had been in demand for aeroplane production, but Johnson was challenged to open new markets thereafter. It is a peculiarity of spruce that it becomes "fuzzed" in sawing and therefore cannot be milled conventionally. In the early 1920s, half the company's rail shipments were directed to California, where a large market for "novelty" siding had developed. In the late '20s, however, and in the 1930s, the usual spruce market fell off, and the mill's largest output was in common lath. The magnitude of the operation during its heyday is illustrated by the Southern Pacific Railroad's facilities at Toledo, which included three spurs in the huge mill building and 4,000 feet of loading tracks in the yard. At the outset, the C. D. Johnson Lumber Company deployed a steamship to furnish the coastwise trade. The Robert Johnson sailed from the harbor at Newport at the mouth of the Yaquina River to San Francisco and Los Angeles twice monthly with an average load of 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

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Clarence Dean Johnson (1866-1940), a native of New York state, had entered the lumber industry in lumber camps and yards in Louisiana, Georgia, the Midwest and Texas before he arrived on the West Coast. He laid the groundwork for incorporation of his company in coastal Lincoln County, Oregon in the years 1917-1921. Johnson and his partners, the principals of other subsidiaries, acquired the mill, spruce timber tracts and railroad logging facilities that the U. S. Army's Spruce Production Division had secured for aeroplane production at the end of the First World War. At the peak of its output in the early 1920s, the Toledo mill was one of the most modern and productive of finished Sitka spruce in the far West. In due course, the company designed and built ocean going tugs and barges, rail cars and a patented log boom. It carried its reputation for technological innovation and resilient response to market conditions through diversification into the pre-World War II era with the encouragement of the U. S. government. The company entered into pre-fabricated housing production in 1936. The production facilities at Toledo were an important factor in stabilizing the economy of the central Oregon coast through the Depression.

The Portland house that was C. D. Johnson's only significant residence in Oregon meets National Register Criterion B for its association with the enterprising lumberman. The mill is still in operation at Toledo, but, like most such industrial sites, it has been extensively modified over the years. It was acquired by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation in 1952.

Briefly characterized, the house is a two-and-a-half-story rectilinear volume enclosed by a gambrel roof with bellcast eaves. The roof ridge is parallel with the facade, which faces north onto Lovejoy. Exterior elevations are formally composed and clad with lapped siding. The cornice is detailed with modillions, and corners are finished with wide Classical pilasters. The central bay of the facade is heightened by a pediment having raked cornice and block modillions and, below the eaves, is framed by pilasters supporting the pediment's cornice returns. A single-story portico of the Tuscan order having an upper deck balustrade frames the three-part entrance. The central pediment is flanked above the eaves by pedimented gable dormers. Wide window openings having multi-paned upper sash, both single and grouped, are trimmed with kneed framements. The interior is well finished in keeping with the Colonial Revival style. A distinctive feature is a spacious circulation core in which the stairhall is oriented on a cross axis in relation to the central vestibule and entry hall.

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**Significance :**

The Clarence D. {C.D.} Johnson House, constructed in 1911 is significant in state and local history as the primary residence of distinguished Oregon citizen Mr. C.D. Johnson from 1923 to 1940. Mr. C.D. Johnson and his family were the primary principals in the Pacific Spruce Corporation, The C.D. Johnson Lumber Company, Johnson Boat Design and Works, Pacific Spruce Northern Pacific Railroad, The Toledo and Siletz Railroad Company, The Yaquina Harbor Lumber Company, Alsea Southern Railroad on the Siletz River, Toledo and Newport, Oregon. This residential property, which is in excellent, if not near original condition, is eligible for the National Register under criterion "B" for its association with this influential lumberman.

The house was built in 1911 by a Mr. Oppenlander, builder for the George Peacock Family. The Peacock s resided there until about 1920-1921, and sold the house to one of Portland's well known jewelry families, the Oppenheims. This family sold the house to C.D. Johnson in 1923. The extended Johnson family resided in the house from 1923 to the 1940's. Prior to the C.D. Johnson family purchasing the Colonial Revival house on NW Lovejoy Street, the Johnson s had a suite available to them at the Imperial Hotel during their visits and while working in Portland prior to the purchase of the home and permanent move to Portland.

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Mr. C.D. Johnson (1866-1940), was a native of Cato, New York. At age twelve he and his family moved to Kansas, on a farm near Larned in Pawnee County. Mr. Johnson at age twenty-one started to work in various lumber mills and planing facilities in Louisiana, Chicago, Georgia, Missouri, and Texas. During this time of growth and experience he gained superior skills working at nearly every job each yard had to offer. His first timber job was in a Chopin, Louisiana mill where he worked as an edger and in the planing mill until 1887 when he trekked to Carmona, Texas, to cut logs in the woods for .50 a thousand.

From logging he went to work as a yard foreman, shipping clerk, senior foreman, and trucking lumber through 1892. In 1893 he married. Between 1899 and 1917, a period of eighteen years, Mr. Johnson was a primary principal figure, partner and organizer of Lufkin Texas Land and Lumber Company, Union Saw Mill, Frost-Trigg / Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, Nobel Lumber Company and the Little Rock and Monroe Railway.

Mr. C.D. Johnson's first venture in the Western United States was in 1917 in Cal-Pine, California, second then he organized the Johnson Lumber Corporation in Toledo, Oregon in 1917-18. Mr. C.D. Johnson came to Oregon with his wife Dorothy Farrar Johnson and their three sons Dean, Robert and Ernest.

In 1920 after several years of negotiation with the United States Government a new private company was organized to purchase the vast spruce lumber holdings, mill, and railroad that the U.S. Army had in Toledo for the milling of Sitka Spruce for aeroplane superstructure. This massive operation had been abandoned for several years after the end of World War-I until Mr. C.D. Johnson and partners made agreements with the U.S. Government to lease and produce rough and finished Sitka Spruce once again. By the years 1923-28 the C.D. Johnson Lumber Company was the largest producer of finished Sitka Spruce in the world. Further, the C.D. Johnson Lumber Corporation had acquired ownership of nearly one-eighth of all standing Sitka Spruce in the United States which exceeded a billion board feet.

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### Focus of Significance :

During the years between 1923 and 1940 Mr. C.D. Johnson occupied his residence at 2582 N.W. Lovejoy Street, many major accomplishments and achievements happened within the C.D. Johnson Lumber Company.

When Mr. C.D. Johnson lived at his residence in Portland, Oregon on N.W. Lovejoy Street from 1923 to 1940 he walked to work a mile and a-half each morning to the Northwestern Bank Building where his company occupied most of the entire thirteenth and fourteenth floors.

Mr. C.D. Johnson's son Dean was plant manager in Toledo and Ernest E. Johnson corporate company Secretary. Under the direction of C. D. Johnson, many unique and noted business practices, modern labor relations, modern mill operations and innovative approaches were first adapted within every facet of the C. D. Johnson Corporation.

In 1930, The company went into receivership as payments to the federal government faltered. After a short period various assets were sold off and the mill once again was in the hands of C. D. Johnson by 1935.

### C.D. Johnson Lumber Mill Operations 1929-40. The Depression years :

Output from the mill ran from 260,000 board ft. per day in 1923 to 600,000 thousand board feet per day by 1930 and employed more than 800 workers in the Toledo, Oregon area alone. During this period between 1922 and 1930 with the Toledo mill at its highest operation point, finished products and log-booms were shipped by specialized ships built and designed by the Johnsons along with unique railroad cars of the Johnsons' design were used as well.

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A patented sea-worthy log boom was successful during this period. C.D. Johnson won acclaim for his innovation regionally and nationally. This invention and its implementation saved not only the C.D. Johnson Lumber Company large sums of capital, but saved the Federal tax payers millions in not having to extend the jetty further or maintain such a wide deep draft channel as would be otherwise needed at Yaquina Bay.

Oregon's Senator Charles McNary had already by 1931 aligned the political chits from other Senators to move forward with another major dredging and jetty work at the vary time the work became unnecessary. He realigned his political weight from the federal project work and pivoted into action and assisted C.D. Johnson and his company with international alignments for foreign trade and later by 1938 he had obtained pre-World War II machines to experiment with in the forests.

Between 1929-32 alone over fifteen million board feet of lumber was shipped each year to the Eastern United States . Specialized Sitka Spruce production was still in demand for the manufacturing of aeroplanes, with materials supplied in great quantity to France, England, Italy, Japan, and California and Atlantic coast fabrication facilities. Some of the facilities of the Toledo mill operation alone by 1930 included some eighty-miles of track, forty-five railroad cars, five full size locomotives, a complete machine shop for repair of engines, trucks and machinery; also several large ocean-going tug boats and nine large ocean barges. The total amount of employees at Toledo was at a thousand during this period with over a million dollar payroll yearly.

During the depression-years between 1930 and 1939, the mill was only closed during a six-month period, keeping 250 mill workers busy and on revolving schedules so that all available workers had some income.

This unique commitment to the community also stablized families and the community beyond other hard hit regions along the coast.

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The revolving work crew schedule kept many residents off assistance or the 'dole' as it was known then. During this period C.D. Johnson took various logged-over tracts of land that were suitable for some cultivation and promoted small vegetable and berry plots by his workers and Toledo residents. It was estimated by the mid-1930's that this effort saved over three car loads of food stuffs from being purchased and shipped in with very scant local financial resources. Even today there are many small cultivated plots and truck gardens throughout the area that were started during this effort of the depression years at local self-sufficiency. C.D. Johnson also during this difficult period personally assisted and supported the local needs of the schools and hospitals in keeping up with supplies and the ongoing needs of the children and the medically infirmed.

The singular efforts of Mr. C. D. Johnson to keep the mill open between 1929 and 1940 and assist the community are exalted over a twenty-year period of newspaper accounts within the community and in national trade journals.

Many letters of thanks and awards were bestowed upon Mr. Johnson and his company from community leaders, Oregon Senator Charles McNary, and legions of officials for supporting the community. Additionally in the area of community assistance, Mr. C. D. Johnson personally donated fifty percent of the cost of the Lincoln County Hospital. Further he sponsored a local chapter of the Lion's Club and attended and supported local Masonic Orders.

As pre-war industry was gearing up for World War-II modern war technology was being tested in the industrial setting. Toledo, Oregon and the C. D. Johnson Lumber Corporation were actively involved through the national contacts and federal connections that C. D. Johnson had. In the summer of 1939 C. D. Johnson became a pioneer in the use of new trucks used in conjunction with main line railroad laid into the woods. In that year over 225,000,000 board feet were extracted by truck alone. In 1936 the company started experimenting with feeder trucks and in 1937 moved 7,000,000 feet of logs for transportation. This was the time of the switch from steam to diesel and gas power equipment in the woods.



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By the mid-1930's C. D. Johnson had a Caterpillar D-7 tractor equipped with

Oregon's own Willamette-Hyster single drum winches to handle wire rope for dragging and hauling logs. Through a purchase rent back system, C. D. Johnson capitalized the purchase of the very first modern equipment for use by his local private gypo-logger suppliers.

Gone were the days of steam-donkeys and yarders made by Willamette-Humbolt in Portland, Oregon sparring the trees through the forest. Gone was the need for building of railroads through the woods when the Caterpillar cut roads. During the winter months at this time waste reject planks from the mill were placed along miles of road to provide support in the mud. The new log-trucks carried as much as 6,000 lbs. of logs.

The C. D. Johnson Lumber Corporation at the height of the Depression years had its own electrical power plant. This electrical plant was constructed to such a capacity that it unfailingly supplied power to not only the mill but all of Toledo and Newport, Oregon as well. Over a period of a few years a power grid was spread over Lincoln County. C. D. Johnson was lauded for his foresight in bringing electricity to the Oregon coast, but also bringing the Oregon coast into the twentieth-century.

In the summer of 1936, the C. D. Johnson Lumber Corporation started a new industry in Oregon of pre-fabricated houses. During the pre-war years many were built on the coast, in the Willamette Valley and in Portland and Vancouver. Most were five to seven room homes with one and two car garages and assembled on site. Nine workers were employed full time pre-fabricating these homes through 1942 and beyond.

Clarence Dean Johnson's contributions to Oregon and the national industry and commerce scene ended February 2nd, 1940, in his home at 2582 N.W. Lovejoy Street, where he spent his 11 final productive years.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**Oregon Newspaper Articles :**

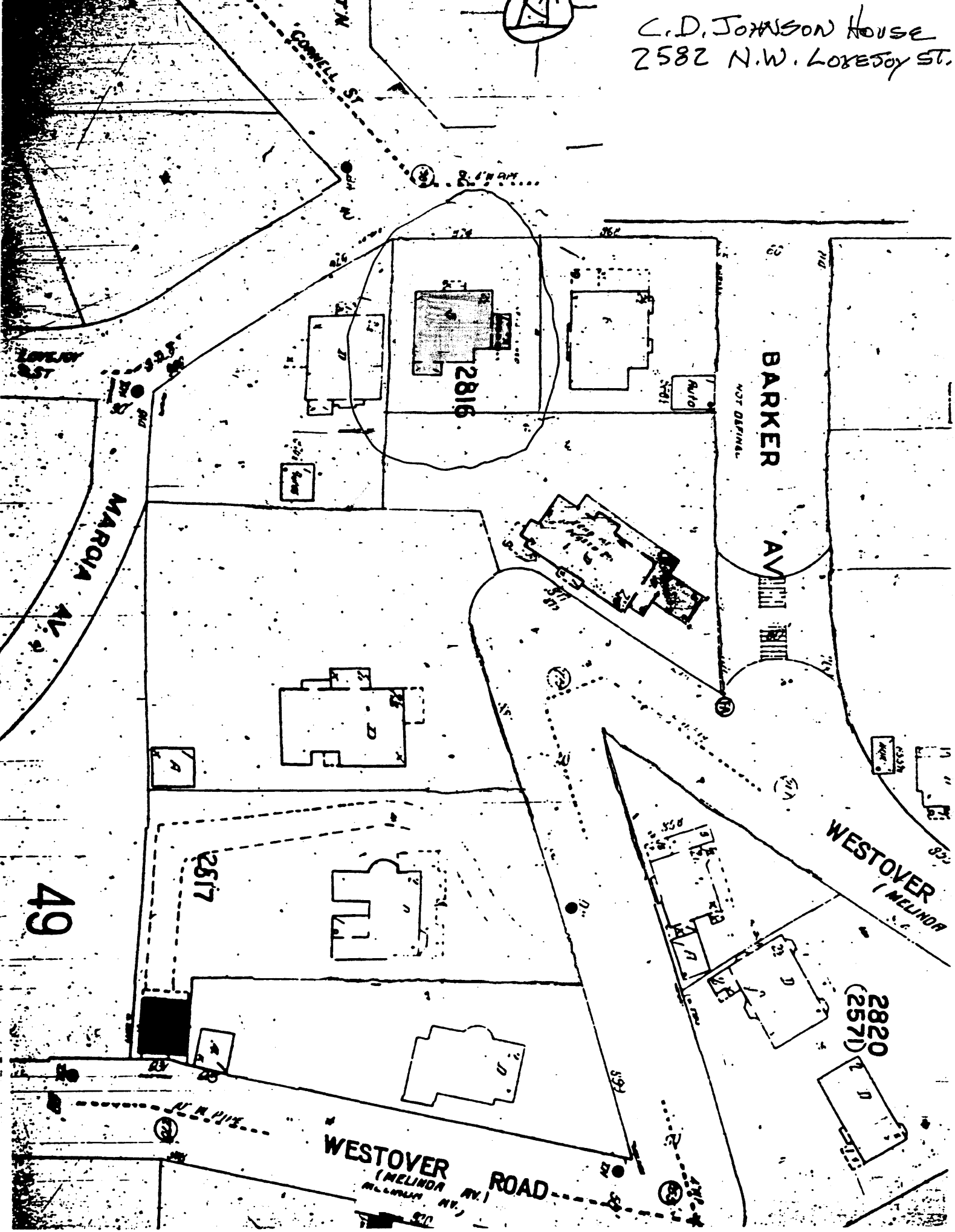
The Lincoln County Leader. 6-19-1919; 10-3-19; 2-13-20; 1-13-22; 11-2-22; 2-15-23; 3-8-23; 3-22-23; 4-22-23; 3-29-23; 4-26-23; 5-3-23; 5-24-23; 5-31-23; 7-26-23; 10-25-23; 12-6-23; 3-27-24; 7-3-24; 8-14-24; 10-16-24; 10-23-24; 11-13-24; 1-22-25; 2-24-24; 3-12-25; 4-30-25; 6-11-25; 7-2-25; 7-16-25; 7-23-25; 12-3-25; 12-10-25; 1-28-26; 2-4-26; 4-22-26; 7-15-26; 7-22-26; 7-29-26; 10-7-26; 2-7-27; 2-17-27; 3-27-27; 6-9-27; 9-8-27; 12-22-27; 1-18-28; 6-7-28; 1-17-29; 9-12-29; 10-24-29; 1-23-30; 3-19-31; 2-11-32; 7-14-32; 9-1-32; 11-3-32; 3-23-33; 4-6-33; 12-21-33; 5-3-34; 9-5-35; 11-7-35; 11-16-35; 11-28-35; 2-13-36; 10-29-36; 2-4-37; 8-26-37; 2-17-38; 5-19-38; 7-21-38; 9-15-38; 12-9-34; 2-16-39; 3-2-39; 5-11-39; 5-25-39; 7-27-39; 9-28-39; 10-26-39; 12-14-39; 1-4-40; 2-8-40; 5-2-40; 5-9-40; 5-16-40; 5-30-40; 8-8-40; 10-10-40; 10-31-40; 11-7-40; 11-14-40; 12-26-40; 2-2-41.

The Oregonian Newspaper. 4-1-33; 7-9-40.

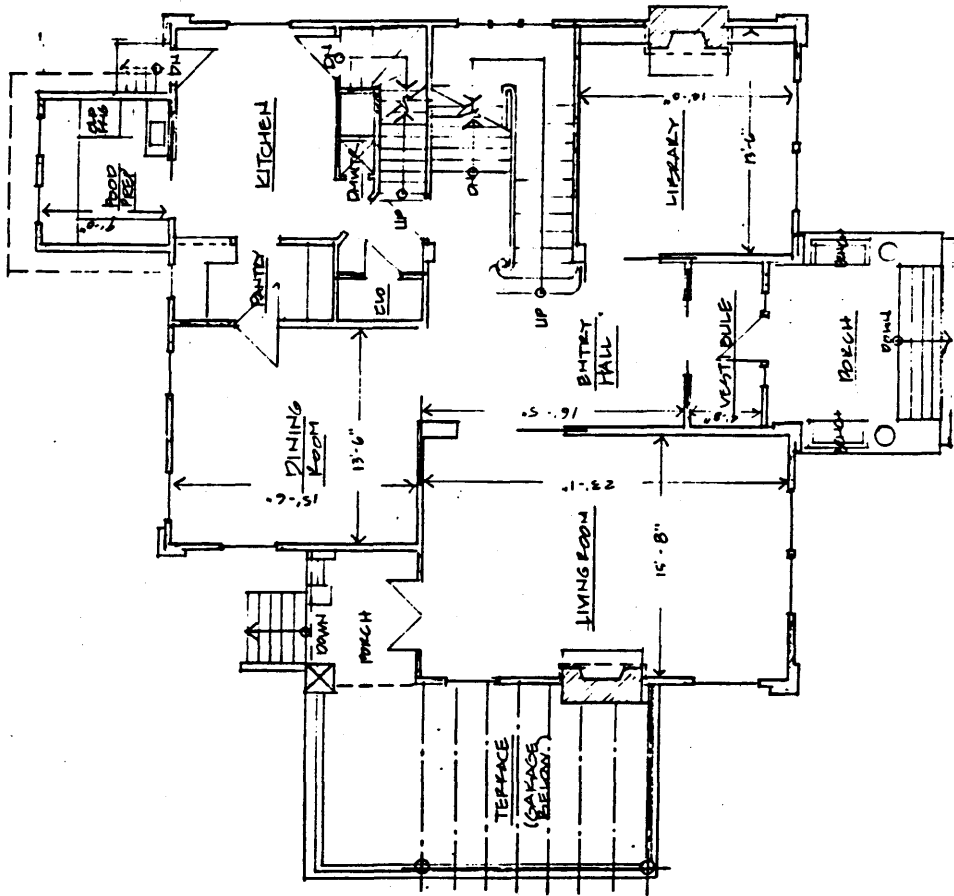
Personal Interview, Rodger Eddy with C. D. Johnson, III, grandson of C. D. Johnson, Nov., 1990.



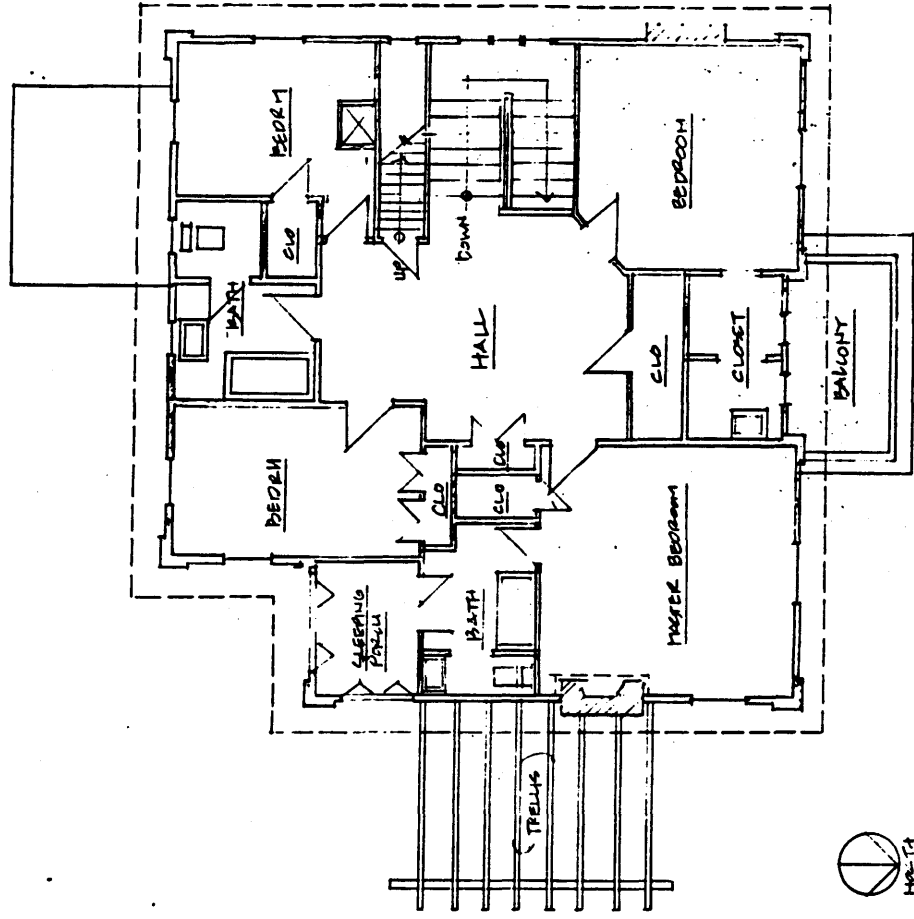
C.D. JOHNSON House  
2582 N.W. LOREJOY ST.



C. D. JOHNSON HOUSE  
 2582 N.W. LOVELLOY ST.



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