The author of this article lives and works on unceded territory of the Multnomah, Kathlamet, Clackamas, bands of Chinook, Tualatin Kalapuya, Molalla and many other Tribes who made their homes along the Columbia River.

THE MUNICIPAL AUTOMOBILE CAMP 1921-1926

Jan de Leeuw Version 04-06-2018

In 1908 Henry Ford introduced the Model T and made cars affordable. In the years following that epoch-making event, American took to the road in great numbers, to make trips, both for business and pleasure. Boosters in the up and coming cities on the West Coast soon realized that they needed to provide accommodations for these travelling tourists and business people, because if they could keep them in the city or state for some time and give them positive memories, they might come back and buy a house or start a business. The solution that cities came up with initially were municipal automobile camps, basically campgrounds with amenities, in which people slept in their cars or in tents they brought along. These parks were run by the city, in the same way as regular city parks.

The very first municipal car park in the nation was in Ashland in 1913, but before 1920 there were already multiple car parks in the North-West. In Gresham, for example, and, more threateningly, in Washington. The city of Portland (OR) in 1920 was late to the game.

Commissioners Pay Visit to Park Site On Albina Avenue

The 15-acre tract owned by the Smith estate, directly opposite Peninsula Park, on Portland boulevard, between Albina avenue and Kerby street, will likely be leased by the city for an automobile park. Commissioners Pier, Barbur and Bigelow visited the site of the proposed automobile camping grounds Wednesday afternoon and will report the result of their inspection at the Friday session of the city council. Commissioners Pier, Barbur and Bigelow state they were very favorably impressed with the tract, gas and water connections, available swimming pool facilities and numerous other advantages appealing to them. One of the most serious objections to the location of an automobile park in the city heretofore has come from residents who objected to its proximity. The Smith estate site is isolated from residences, which further commends it to the commissioners.

But there was good news in the Sunday Supplement of the Oregon Daily Journal of December 12, 1920.



Oregon Sunday Journal, December 12, 1920

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If you look at the little map in the article you will see the car camp was going to be constructed on a 25 acre piece of land, between Ainsworth and Rosa Parks (then Portland Boulevard), and between Albina and what is now the freeway. In other words, in what we now call the Gainsborough Addition, a subdivision of modern Piedmont.

The land was leased by the City from the Ukase Investment Company, after considering various other sites. Forestry Park was considered, so was 82nd and Sandy, and a section on Alameda Hill. On this last location: "Negotiations were opened for the lease of the property and things were about arranged when, with its characteristic honesty, the city let its intentions be known and the good people near the proposed park rebelled." No such characteristic honesty was in play for the Albina lot. It was flat empty space, with some bushes and trees, and they did not object.

Also note that City had dealt with the Ukase Land Company before. The ULC was incorporated in 1907 by William Kanan Smith and his two sons, the same William Kanan Smith that the City had bought the 20 acres for Peninsula Park from in 1909. In the meantime father Smith had died in 1914, and W.K. Smith Jr. had taken over as president of the company.

Initially the City leased the northern half of the 12.5 acres for two years at \$ 215 per year, with a possible extension of two more years, and an option to lease the additional 12.5 acres for another \$ 215 per year.

The Portland Municipal Automobile Camp opened May 15, 1921. The City put up 300 metal signs to direct traffic to the camp, the Chamber of Commerce distributed 3000 flyers. The Camp had showers, bathrooms, laundry facilities, a car wash, and kitchen facilities with rows of gas stoves. There was a nice administrative building as well. One of the major attractions for visitors was the pool at Peninsula Park, just across the road. In fact Peninsula Park served as the green garden space for the Camp.

During the first season the Chamber of Commerce added an Information Bureau. Relentless boosterism went on, partially because of the upcoming 1925 Lewis and Clark World Fair, but also because the City and the Chamber wanted to sell houses in Portland and to lure businesses.

Bringing in Settlers

There is evidence that the auto mobile is to do more than any other agency toward locating new settlers in the Pacific Northwest. The way

in the Pacific Northwest. The way this comes about is all very simple. Touring by motor has become a great national avocation. The touring range has rapidly widened until now it is no uncommon sight for the northwestern rancher to see a car bearing a New Jersey, or Massachusetts, or Texas license spin by his front door. In the season just closed this section has seen a continuous procession of motor parties from the Middle West, South and East.

Random figures from the Portland municipal auto camp will

Random figures from the Port-land municipal auto camp will serve to illustrate. From Massa-chusetts the camp registered 16 cars, from New York, 55; Maine, 2; Virginia, 6; Florida, 15; Texas, 62; Illinois, 102; Nebraska, 85. The total of registrations to Octo-ber 1 was 5,700 cars.

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The point of particular interest is the fact that fully 15 per cent of these tourists actually located here in the Northwest, according to estimate of the camp attaches, who talked with them. For these tourists this was the end of a quest for a new home. They had sold out in their old location and jaunted forth in the dear old family car in search of a more pleasing home. Here they found it, and here they have settled down.

Fifteen per cent of 5,700 is 855. We have reason, then, to believe that the automobile brought through that the automobile brought through this one camp 855 families as new settlers for the Northwest. It brought, of course, other hundreds of families through other points.

There is ample justification for applauding the good work of the faithful fliver and trusty touring car—and hoping that double the number will head this way next season.

Better Fruit, January 1922, p. 16

The Morning Oregonian and the Daily Oregonian had almost daily articles about the Camp, with little stories about the various interesting visitors (and their cars).

The City charged 50 cents for registration, with a maximum stay of 10 days, and "full privileges of the free gas for cooking, laundry tubs, firewood, and water". Initially City Commissioner Pier, in charge of Parks, announced that use of the park would be free (because he feared for his safety, and wanted to "preserve himself for his wife and children"), but before the first season was over there were already proposals to charge a 25 cents day use fee in addition to the 50 cents registration fee. The next season the fee actually went to 50 cents per day -- a ten-fold increase. The average stay in 1921 was 5 days, but clearly some people used the camp for temporary housing. Complete families started to arrive in camper vehicles and driving bungalows.

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REWARD- municipal back, white Bobbie, No camp.	auto	camp.	Yellowish wers to th	brown on ne name of

At the end of the 1921 season the number of registrations was 6,518. Since the average number of people in a party was about 4 (they say), this means the Camp was visited by about 25,000 people. At the height of the season 350 cars per day was not uncommon. This was considered to be quite successful. At the end of the 1921 season the City decided to lease the southern 12.5 acres as well. Also they authorized a concession for a general store, which arrived in 1922, complete with radio service to listen for free to "news, concerts, and other forms of entertainment". But the City decided to take the Camp out of the line-item budget, and required it to be self-supporting. This is always a bad sign. Either you are not self-supporting and get terminated, or you are self-supporting and private capital will take over and start increasing its profit margins.

In 1922 the Camp registered 10,898 cars, approximately 40,000 people. But, more or less as expected, the Blue J Company made a bid to take over the Camp. Unfortunately for them, somebody had been paying attention.

C.F. Keyser, superintendent of parks, received five shares of stock in the Blue J Company, for which he paid nothing and served as a director of the company, while negotiations were pending for the acquisition by the company of the municipal auto camp, which was operated for the city under the direction of Mr. Keyser.(Morning Oregonian, 04-03-1924).

The next article shows there were many other amenities close to the camp. The C.M. Johnson grocery store was actually in the camp on the north side, opposite the end of Mississippi. On the corner of Albina and Portland Boulevard was a gas station, on land leased from Chas. Oleson, who had platted the Lahoma addition in 1920. At the end of this chapter there are four 1924 Sanborn maps that show the auto camp, together with the surrounding amenities.

AUTO CAMP IN GOOD SHAPE FOR INVASION OF TOURISTS

Grounds Attractive With Many New Features for Accommodation and Comfort of Visitors and Commodity Shops Open.

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DIT ADDISON DENNETT.

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It has been expended in improving the province of A. B. Carter, whose assistant has become of the "velvet" which are the way of drugs, selt drinks, led recam, etc. It is a nice well-kept morth and south through the grounds have been leveled and covered with gravel, so it will take going bud through the camp. And without holes develop there is a supply of gravel convenient.

Convenience has a few and the supply of gravel convenient and without-that is at the stores convenient and at the fine park to east (Piptinalla park)—shows the well tilled and graded.

Convenience has a hand, First and foremost of supply houses on the cost (Piptinalla park)—shows the cast (Piptinalla park)—s

Sunday Oregonian, April 15, 1923

In 1924 35,000 cars registered, with 150,000 tourist, compared to 18,000 cars with 76,000 people in 1923. Many people said they would be back for the Exposition in 1925, or that they had decided or were contemplating moving to Oregon. But again, bad developments. The city had not provided for sufficient sanitary facilities for the growing camp, and there had been complaints by the visitors.

The city renewed its lease for another two years on December 1, 1924, now paying \$ 500 per month. That did not really leave room for improvements. Another bid was made by the Portland Auto Camp Company, but the neighbors in Piedmont and Kenton pressed the city to hold on to the lease and at the same time pass an ordinance prohibiting auto camps within city limits. A new community house with 18 gas plates and hot and cold water was finished, as was the camp theater. Somewhat mysteriously it says

There are no shower baths at this camp as yet, but campers who wish such conveniences use the shower baths located in the Peninsula Park, directly opposite the auto campgrounds. (Morning Oregonian, 04-25-1925).

What we are seeing is familiar. The city cannot keep up with the growth, the neighbors are starting to object, and private enterprise is moving in.

In 1926 the city decided not to renew the lease. There are various reasons for this. Private car camps were becoming more popular, and pretty soon there would be car camps in Piedmont, for example, on the intersection of Columbia and Union (i.e. MLK). Also, it seems clear the city bureaucracy was not able or willing to handle the increased financing and maintenance required for the park. And finally there may have been some pressure from developers, particularly their landlord, the Ukase Investment Company.

Originally the city planned to auction off "the buildings, gas plates, cook sheds, laundry trays, and other equipment. But one last failure was still to come.

.. the city discovered it's lease required it the leave the camp grounds in the same condition in which they were leased, which would mean that the city would have to dig out concrete wash racks and other property which would be expensive to move. Because it would cost more to move the buildings than the city would get for them, the buildings will be given to the Ukase Investment Company, owners of the property, which, under an ordinance effective January 1, cannot be used for an auto camp again. (Morning Oregonian, 11-24-1926).

And the Ukase Investment Company did not waste time. In 1927 the 25 acres were platted, The "small fir, cedar, vine maple, and dogwood" was removed. Early in 1928 the streets, sewers, sidewalks and curbs for a the new Gainsborough subdivision were put in. Lots will be 100 by 50 and 100 by 125 feet. The first batch were 63 lots north of Holman. Except on Albina all buildings would be single-family residential, and on Albina there was the possibility of "bungalow courts". By April 1928 there were 15 houses under construction, with five more under contract.

IDEAL FURNISHINGS AIM developing and sell with the Henders pany, line, Elmer by of the company.

MODEL HOMES TO BE MODERN IN ALL RESPECTS.

Portland Firms Will Furnish All Equipment for Houses Built by The Oregonian.

When the two model homes being built by The Oregonian in Mock Crest addition, the master model home and the west coast woods model home, are thrown open formally to public inspection two weeks from today, visitors will be impressed by the taste shown in furnishing and equipment. Both homes will be completely furnished by Lipman, Wolf & Co., and in the west coast wood model home considerable equipment is being installed by the Portland Gas & Coke company.

co., and if the considerable equipment is being installed by the Portland Gas & Coke company.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. plan to equip The Oregonian master model home with furniture that will be of the highest class yet not extravagant. The lastest in hangings, floor coverings and furniture will be shown, and the furnishing plantil be in harmony with the English clin be in harmony with the English clin be in harmony with the English claracter of the archeology and the furniture of the horse which are coast furniture. Hangings and other furnishings will be in keeping with the nature of the house, which is of the English country cottage type. In the woods model home the Portland Gas & Coke company will place equipment of varied nature. In the kitchen will be a smoothtop gas range, caupped with automatic oven heat control. Here will also be a gas-fired refrigerator, designed to offer such flexibility of service as is available in a hotel pantry.

When the home is opened visitors will also find that a gas-fired hot water storage system has been installed. This system automatically keeps a supply of hot water available at all hours of the day. In the basement will also be a Easy washer, a Snow White gas-fired dryer and a gas-fired Simplex ironer.

PARK MADE HOMES TRACT

OLD AUTO LOCATION TO BE DEVELOPED AT ONCE.

Henderson-Bankus Co., Inc., Handle Property Well Located to · Serve Residents.

The old Portland municipal auto park, bounded on the north by Portland boulevard, on the cast by Peninsula park, on the south by Ainsworth avenue and extending west to within 100 feet of Minneada and avenue, has been platted, and will be placed on the market as soon as as atreet improvements can be effected, it was announced yesterday.

The property is owned by the Ukase Investment company of which W. K. Smith Jr. is president. The company has placed the work of invited.

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The addition will have still jots. Only the first use of 63 lots north of Holman and will be opened at the line will be opened at the line was street, incidentally will be one attempt of the street incidentally and the street incidentally are street. An unwastern Minnesota area.

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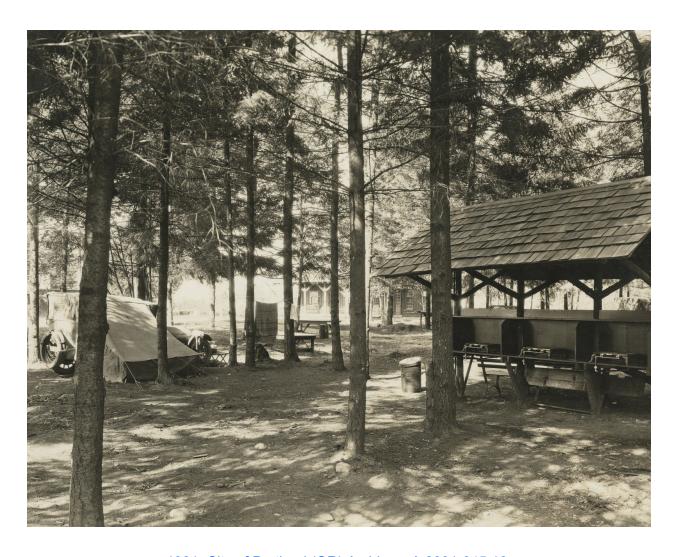
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Warehouse to Add 200 sp Feet to Storage Spee.

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A new unit of the Justin Ming mills warehouse at Bena and East Glisan arrest ver a construction will add 2500 square feet at the construction of the similar account of the similar acc

Morning Oregonian, January 15, 1928



1921. City of Portland (OR) Archives, A 2001-045.16



City of Portland (OR) Archives, A2001-045.1162



1925. City of Portland (OR) Archives, A2001-045.841



1925. City of Portland (OR) Archives, A2001-045.842

