

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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1. Name

historic	Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane Shed		
and/or common	Brooks Resources Shevlin Center		

2. Location

street & number	Industrial Way at Colorado Avenue			N/A	not for publication
city, town	Bend	N/A	vicinity of	congressional district	Second
state	Oregon	code	41	county	Deschutes
				code	017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name	Brooks Resources, Inc.		
street & number	PO Box 6119		
city, town	Bend	N/A	vicinity of
		state	Oregon 97708

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Deschutes County Courthouse		
street & number	1164 NW Bond St.		
city, town	Bend	state	Oregon 97701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title	Deschutes County Historic Sites Inventory date 1979	has this property been determined eligible?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
		<input type="checkbox"/> federal	<input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> local

depository for survey records Deschutes County Historical Museum, Reid School

city, town	Bend	state	Oregon 97701
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7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The only intact buildings remaining of the historic Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company Mill complexe on the east bank of the Deschutes River at the southern edge of Bend in Central Oregon are Sawmill "A" (1916) and the Crane Shed (1937). Sawmill "A" is the westernmost of the two structures nearest the river, and the Crane Shed is situated some 500 yards east, parallel to Industrial Way, which runs east to west and forms the northerly boundary of the nominated area. Sawmill "A" lies on a north-south axis, with its north end abutting a rimrock ledge running generally east-west. The nominated area of 13 acres is bordered on the northwest by Colorado Avenue, on the southwest by the Deschutes River, and on the north by Industrial Way. The Crane Shed lies due south of Industrial Way and north of Brooks-Scanlon's former Sawmill "B", an entirely revamped mill operation now owned by Diamond International. To the east of the nominated area is the Willamette Industries Korpine Division plant. North of Industrial Way are dilapidated dry sheds, remnants of a planing mill and moulding and box factories associated with Sawmill "A" which, under City order, are being pulled down to eliminate extreme fire hazard.

Sawmill "A", the Crane Shed, and associated buildings were designed by mill builders Wash Huffman and H.W. Weidlich, whose firm was headquartered in Spokane, Washington.

The two men were no strangers to sawmills, having put their distinctive stamp on others of these utilitarian structures in the Midwest, Montana, and Idaho. Their best known mill was the large Weyerhaeuser sawmill complex in Everett, Washington, which they designed and built in the early 1900s.

The pair had been trained by another noted mill architect, W.A. Wilkenson of Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was, in fact, Wilkenson himself who had designed one of Joe Scanlon's mills in Minnesota in the years before the Brooks-Scanlon timber operators moved west.

The town's local newspaper, the Bend Bulletin, called Huffman "an unassuming fellow" and reported that he knew his business well. This was an understatement of sorts, since those who designed mills had to know as much about logging and the milling of timber as the lumbermen themselves.

Sawmill "A" is the hub of the original mill, built in 1915-16. The two-story main block is of post and beam construction and measures 54 x 160 feet. Windows are typical of industrial fenestration of the period and consist of fixed, multi-paned window sash arranged horizontally in pairs or in tripartite banks.

Large timbers set on concrete piers support the mill's thick-planked main floor where the bulk of the machinery was in place during its operation from 1916 to 1938.

Heavy timber trusses carry the roof. A monitor or clerestory ran the complete length of the building's roof ridge in its original state. This clerestory incorporating more than 40 multi-paned windows was a feature common to mill construction of the period. The purpose of the windows was to admit as much natural light as possible. The monitor will be fully reconstructed when the building is rehabilitated for corporate office use.

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Running at right angles to the main gable roof, slightly south of the midpoint of the mill's longitudinal axis, was the sawmill's file room. It was in this area that the two huge band saw blades were hoisted for sharpening. It was necessary to position it immediately above the sawing machinery for access to the sawblades. This feature had windows similar to those of the clerestory. It has been determined infeasible to reconstruct the file room in the planned adaptive use rehabilitation.

Attached to the east side of the mill was a two-story lath mill area measuring 32 x 160 feet in the 1915 layout.

In the early 1920s, the lath mill area was extended some 60 feet to face off flush with the south end wall of the sawmill.

It was in the lath mill that small slabs and side cuts from the pine logs were cut into smaller pieces for use as lath in plaster wall construction and into pickets to make window shade rollers.

The roof of the lath mill also extended north of the sawmill portion of the building and, at the perpendicular, joined the 352-foot sorting shed roof covering the mill's green chain operation.

The exterior of sawmill "A" was finished with horizontal lapped wooden siding. All materials were of pine. Every structure in the Brooks-Scanlon sawmill "A" complex, which at one point included 11 buildings all told, was either of brick or, more typically, wood construction. All wood buildings were painted barn red with white trim.

In fact, an identical color scheme was carried by the rival Shevlin-Hixon mill across the river, prompting one wag to speculate that the mills collaborated to get an astoundingly good price on red and white paint.

In 1915, a brick powerhouse was constructed immediately to the west of the sawmill building. This brick structure contained the boilers and steam turbines used to supply power to the mill and, on occasion, to the surrounding town of Bend. Independent of the mill itself, but only a few feet away, the powerhouse measured 49 x 84 feet with its south end flush with the south end of the sawmill. It lay in the same longitudinal orientation as the mill building and stood 39 feet high with a double-pitched roof of No. 22 gauge galvanized steel with copper riveted seams.

The most prominent feature of the powerhouse was a 177-foot smokestack with spark arrester which carried away the smoke produced by the combustion of the sawdust fuel from the boiler fireboxes below. Two ventilator fans also protruded from its roof.

Between 1916 and 1930 an addition to the powerhouse was built, extending it some 32 feet to the west and positioning it within 75 feet of the Deschutes River. The addition was necessary to house another two boilers to give the growing mill more power.

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The powerhouse addition was identical in design to its slightly larger twin. The addition measured 33 x 84 feet and was 39 feet high at its peak. It, too, had a smokestack similar to that of its neighbor, and three ventilators jutted from its top.

Both brick powerhouse structures were single story buildings, but contained two levels of paned windows on all sides.

Immediately to the northwest of the sawmill and to the north of the powerhouses, stood a brick fuel building measuring 32 x 60 feet. This structure housed shavings and sawdust piped from the planers, moulding and box factories, and the sawmill. This wood waste was used as fuel for the boilers and burners.

The fuel building stood until 1954, at which time it was dismantled and sold to a used brick contractor. The original 1915 mill site also included a 30-foot diameter steel burner that rose 159 feet in the air immediately to the northwest of the powerhouse. A necessary and common feature of all mill operations in the period, this was where slash, bark, and other waste from the millpond was mixed with sawdust and burned.

Later, as the pace of sawmill "A" operations increased a second steel burner, 15 feet larger in diameter than the first, was built to dispose of additional waste.

The smaller burner was dismantled in the mid-1920s, and the larger structure torn down after the sawmill "A" ceased operations completely in 1938. Massive, concrete foundations are all that are left of the once towering structures.

Sawmill "A" complex was expanded in the years between 1916 and 1938, and auxiliary buildings stretched east toward the drying yards, where hundreds of thousands of board feet of lumber were stacked to dry.

In 1916, a 162 x 32-foot single-story wooden structure known as the blacksmith and machine shop was built to house a forge, a Fitchburg lathe for machining metal parts, a powered hack saw, grindstones, bolt cutting machines and drill presses. This structure, as with the rest of those constructed of wood, carried the distinctive red lapped siding with the white trim and multi-paned windows.

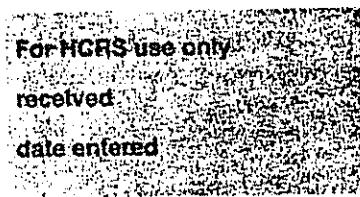
A 64-foot addition to the shop was completed in 1921. The east end of the shop contained walls lined with bins where spare parts were stocked. Double entry doors provided access from either east or west ends.

A small brick oil house sat immediately to the south of the smith and machine shop. Other small outbuildings included a superintendent's office, auto garage, and, in 1924, a supply building to house various kinds of repair equipment.

Farther east, a wooden one-story carpenter shop sat just at the edge of a rimrock ledge. This structure was built in the years between 1922 and 1925.

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All of these structures served sawmill "A" and its related operations until the mill was shut down for good in 1938. The surrounding buildings were dismantled over the next fifteen years, and the salvageable machinery was used in other parts of the newer Mill "B", or sold or scrapped.

In October, 1937, the town's local newspaper carried a story announcing Brooks-Scanlon's plans to build a huge storage shed at the western edge of the mill's drying yards. The shed was to lie "centrally" in the mill's property and would be 500 feet long, 74 feet wide, and nearly 50 feet high. This structure became known as the Crane Shed.

Construction crews, dubbed "air hawks" by the editor of the company newsletter, raised 26 bowstring arch trusses to support the shed's curved roof. The trusses were hoisted into position by a large crane which required additional ballast to be added to balance the weight of the trusses. The arm of the crane's boom also had to be specially lengthened for the task.

The outside walls of the Crane Shed were to be braced by buttresses. Five hundred thousand feet of lumber was used in the Crane Shed's construction.

The structure rested on massive 46-foot concrete piers weighing 4.5 tons each. Three carloads of cement were used in building the piers, and Brooks-Scanlon workmen reported that it took a carload of roofing to cover the shed's roof area.

Former Brooks-Scanlon general manager, A. J. Glassow, now 94 and living in Portland, said the Crane Shed, which would house more than 30 million feet of lumber, was an important addition to the mill because it allowed the mill to store what it needed to meet orders and keep a lower inventory in the yard.

Both finished and unfinished lumber was contained in the shed. Huge double-entry doors yielded access for finished boards from the north while rough lumber was pulled in from the south.

The shed took six weeks to build under the watchful eye of contractor A. G. Hedstrom. The shed itself was designed by the mill's then-familiar architects Huffman and Weidlich.

An interesting prelude to construction of the shed was the mill's solution to the problem of what to do with a 1700-foot blower pipe that stretched directly across the site. The pipe carried sawdust from the box factory to the fuel house at sawmill "B" to the south. Workmen finally decided to build a 500-foot tunnel to hold the blow pipe and high tension wires which would be run beneath the shed.

Operations in the Crane Shed were orderly and controlled. Inside, a 70-foot electrically operated traveling crane stacked the lumber and moved it from place to place around the huge building. The piles often reached 20 to 30 feet high. Stacks were "tied together by means of "stickers" placed every three feet.

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Tallymen worked below the crane, counting, sorting, and directing the lumber to where the operator stacked it. Lumber was stacked from the south edge of the building toward the center in uniform rows. An access alley was always left on the north side of the shed.

The huge structure later had uses not originally conceived when it was built. After the shut down of Brooks-Scanlon operations in 1950, the Crane Shed became a miscellaneous storage area.

In the 1960s, the company converted the eastern half of the shed for use as tennis courts. Two regulation courts, placed end to end, took up less than half the length of the shed's yawning interior. Today, the Crane Shed exterior, refurbished with in-kind pine siding, fresh barn red paint, and clean white trim, houses a beverage distributing firm in its west half, while the eastern side remains vacant. The rehabilitation was carried out in 1981.

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 1916, 1937 **Builder/Architect** Wash Huffman and H. W. Weidlich, Spokane,

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Washington, designers and builders of Sawmill "A", designers of Crane Shed; A. G. Hedstrom, contractor, Crane Shed.

Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A", a two-story post and beam building constructed in 1916, and the 500-foot-long Crane Shed of 1937, with its bowstring arch roof trusses, meet the criteria of exceptional significance as the last intact buildings on the historic site of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company on the east bank of the Deschutes River at the south edge of Bend in Central Oregon. The Brooks-Scanlon operation, founded by Minnesota lumbermen D.F. Brooks and Joe Scanlon following years of investment in timber tracts along the Deschutes, was one of two major sawmills in Bend which were built and operated competitively on opposite sides of the river from 1916 to 1950. In 1950, Brooks-Scanlon bought out and closed the rival Shevlin-Hixon mill and continued a limited operation at its own Sawmill "B" complex about 700 yards upstream from the "A" complex. (Sawmill "B" complex, constructed in 1922, is not included in the nominated area because of attrition. The mill was substantially altered in 1958 and all historic subsidiary structures replaced. Those structures remaining on the Shevlin-Hixon site were entered into the National Register in 1978.) The present nomination is focused upon the area of the historic Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" complex, most of which was constructed by 1916 and was in full operation to 1938. "A" complex consisted of the sawmill, which was the hub of the operation, a brick powerhouse containing boilers and steam engine, a brick fuel house, steel burners on concrete foundations, a blacksmith and machine shop, carpenter shop, dry kilns, drying and sorting sheds, planing mill, box and moulding factories, and acres of drying yards. Within the nominated area, only two features of "A" complex remain. Sawmill "A" was stripped of its machinery after its closure in 1938 when scrap was salvaged for the War effort. Its roof ridge monitor and cross-axial filling room were removed subsequently, but the monitor is to be reconstructed as part of an adaptive use rehabilitation for corporate offices. The massive Crane Shed 500 yards to the east was built for storage of both finished and unfinished lumber in 1937, just before the closure of Sawmill "A", and it was used for such purpose until 1950. It was renovated by Brooks Resources, Inc. in 1981 for commercial leasing as part of the Shevlin Center office park encompassing historic mill land on both sides of the river. The dry sheds, planing mill, and box and moulding factories of "A" complex still stand in dilapidated condition north of the nominated features. They are excluded from the nominated area, however, because they are in the process of being pulled down under order of the City to eliminate a serious fire hazard.

These features are significant, above all, as the last intact buildings associated with the longest-lived of two rival companies which most profoundly influenced the economy of Bend and Central Oregon. At the height of the Brooks-Scanlon and Shevlin-Hixon operations on the Deschutes just before the Great Depression, these mills produced 200,000,000 board feet of lumber annually and accounted for the largest single payroll in the community. Together, Sawmill "A" and the Crane Shed represent both the earliest phase of industrial development at this site and the final stage after the peak of production, by which time the manufacturing process had become fully mechanized. The Crane Shed is among the largest industrial buildings in Oregon. East of the Cascades, only the mill buildings of the Edward Hines Lumber Company at Hines are larger buildings of the type.

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The Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" complex, of which only two structures now remain in the area being nominated, was the site of the beginning of nearly seven decades of continuing economic support for the community of Bend. It was here, at the location of the Brooks-Scanlon company's first sawmill operation, that industry first began on a comprehensive and lasting scale in Bend, Oregon. Because of the historic beginnings in this area, Bend has prospered and continues to do so today.

The construction of a rail line from the mouth of the Deschutes River south in 1911 opened the then-tiny community of Bend to trade and commerce with the booming West and the rest of the country.

But perhaps of equal significance, if not greater, was the decision of Minnesotans D. F. Brooks and Joe Scanlon to move their milling operations west, that had a major and lasting impact on the isolated town of Bend, Oregon. It was a decision that proved to put Bend on the map.

The Brooks and Scanlon experience in the production of lumber extended nearly a decade and a half before the opening of the Brooks-Scanlon's sawmill "A". They operated mills in Minnesota, Florida, Louisiana, British Columbia, The Bahamas and Cuba and continued to do so when mill "A" was built.

In the late 1890s, their representatives had been busy exploring potential timber lands throughout the Northwest. When they reached what was then termed "the vast Deschutes timber belt"--an expanse of timber that included what experts believed amounted to twenty billion board feet of timber waiting to be harvested--they were certain they had found a replacement for the dwindling timber supplies in the upper Midwest.

Towering stands of Ponderosa pine stretched north, south and west along the banks of the swift-flowing Deschutes River that ran through the sleepy town of Bend.

The surrounding land was relatively level and, as one ecstatic early timber cruiser reported, almost like a park. Only scrub brush grew to hinder logging operations.

The wood itself was touted for its softness, texture, and its extraordinary grain and color.

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Near the turn of the century, the Brooks and Scanlon operations, then separate, had been looking ahead and buying up as much acreage of this fine timber in and around Bend as they could. By 1898, more than 16,000 acres were tied up. Within the next 20 years, that total would reach more than 145,000 acres as, bit by bit, the Brooks-Scanlon enterprise, formed by the alliance of the two families, began to assemble the necessary raw materials to support a full-scale mill operation.

But timber wasn't the only object of the attentions of the lumbermen in the years between 1900 and 1916. The Brooks men also bought a one-third interest in the old Bend Company sawmill, a small local firm cutting 35,000 feet per day located about a quarter of a mile downstream from the present site of sawmill "A".

From that purchase on, speculation about the possibility of larger mills being set up in Bend began to grow. It was clear that Brooks-Scanlon fully intended to be at the head of the line.

However, when a disastrous fire destroyed the Bend Company mill in August, 1915, it was not Brooks-Scanlon but another company, the Shevlin-Hixon operation, which announced the first plans for a large capacity sawmill just upstream from the smoldering remains of the old Bend Company mill.

Galvanized into action, Brooks-Scanlon announced it would purchase the Bend Company's assets and a scant week later unveiled plans to erect its own sawmill on the eastern bank of the Deschutes, directly opposite its competitor.

It was a friendly and sometimes not-so-friendly rivalry that would last nearly half a century until Brooks-Scanlon finally bought out the Shevlin-Hixon mill and timber holdings in 1950.

The Spokane, Washington mill builders and designers, Wash Huffman and H.W. Weidlich were hired to draw up the plans for the new mill complex. Huffman had been trained by a noted sawmill designer in the Midwest, W. A. Wilkenson of Minneapolis, who had built Joe Scanlon's sawmill in Minnesota and numerous other mills throughout the West.

Original blueprints show an ambitious and well-conceived complex centered around the splendid gabled sawmill "A" building and stretching north to a long series of buildings that included four dry kilns, dressed lumber shed, planer shed, and box and moulding factories in addition to some 50 acres of drying yards to the east of the sawmill.

The two huge 13-foot band saws made their first test cut on a Friday afternoon, April 26, 1916. All went well and the following day was the first full day of operation for Brooks-Scanlon's sawmill "A".

The mill's logpond was full to capacity. Some 250 men were on the company payroll, 150 of them in the woods. There were five miles of track, five miles of road, and what company men estimated was about a year's worth of timber earmarked to be cut.

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The era of Brooks-Scanlon's sawmill "A" had begun.

From that day forward, sawmill "A" operations were to continue unabated for more than 20 years and its crews were to build a reputation for efficiency and quality that would make its lumber known by name in the markets as far away as New York, Washington, D.C., and even China and Cuba.

At the height of sawmill "A" operations during the years between 1916 and 1938, its output would nearly match that of its slightly larger rival across the river.

A far-flung and well-organized logging operation was vital to keep raw logs in supply to the sawmill. Brooks-Scanlon operated no fewer than four logging camps in the woods around Bend. It was the job of the men in these camps to harvest the massive pines and through the use of horse-drawn big wheels drag them to the company-owned rail lines for shipment to Bend.

More than 50 miles of company-owned tract ran from the woods to a point ending just south of sawmill "A" during the years after the mill opened. At one point, the company owned five locomotives to pull the trains laden with huge pines cut in 16-foot sections. Logs were dumped into the river and, by means of a floating boom extending several thousand yards up the center of the river, funnelled to the Brooks-Scanlon logpond.

At a point south of the mill, the logs were guided into a log slip and hauled by a bull-chain up a 102-foot ramp onto the sawing floor of the mill.

The logs were then rolled off onto the shotgun steam-fed carriages with steam set works. These carriages drew the logs back and forth through the band saws with unvarying precision as they cut the logs into rough boards. Edgers and trimmers, located nearby on the sawing floor of the mill, squared and cut the cants to standard lengths.

The sawmill is the diadem in the crown of any lumber operation. And sawmill "A" made the Brooks-Scanlon men proud. In the first year of operation, its output was about 150,000 feet per day. By 1922 it was producing double that in two 10-hour shifts. The total production for that same year was nearly 80 million feet of lumber and another 5.6 million feet of moulding.

At full tilt, the pace at which sawmill "A" ran for nearly 20 years without respite, men had to be as nimble as ballet performers on the upper level sawing floor to avoid the thicket of flying belts, ripping saws and the piston-like snapping of the steam carriages. There were, inevitably some injuries.

Speech amid this noise and motion was all but impossible. Communication was done by means of an intricate but efficient sign language which could convey virtually anything, including mill workers' favorite expletives.

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Trimmed and edged boards exited the sawmill to the north. The sorting operation for the newly-milled lumber took place under a long wooden sorting shed. From the shed to the drying yard and later, in the drying kilns and massive crane shed to the east, all movement was done by 500 horse-drawn carts.

Brooks-Scanlon employees loved the old Clydesdale and Percheron horses that labored in the mill's service until they were replaced by mechanized equipment in the late 1940s. The horse barn that housed them stood for many years after horses were no longer used. Many mill employees accorded the horses, who through the years of practice knew just where to stop a cart opposite a pile of lumber, more sense than most of their fellow workmen.

Adjacent to the west side of the sawmill "A" stood a magnificent brick powerhouse, built in 1915 and later expanded in 1920, which contained the boilers and steam engine used to power the mill machinery.

Inside, two 350-horsepower Sterling boilers and three 400-horsepower Colby combination boilers provided the steam to run the engine. In the adjacent engine room in the north end of the powerhouse, the great Reynolds-Corliss turbine ran an intricate series of belts, pulleys and line shafts to power the mill's band saws, provide steam for the neighboring kilns and to generate electricity for other mill machinery.

A 1500-gallon per minute Underwriter reciprocating firepump was also housed in the plant. This powerful pump provided pressure for the 10 miles of sprinklers that ran throughout the entire mill area.

There were times, former employees say, when the electricity generated by the turbine was more than that needed by the mill operation. Excess power was frequently sold to the growing town of Bend.

The historical perspective of Brooks-Scanlon's presence in Bend is incomplete without recognition of the impact the mill and its operations had on the town.

Beginning with speculation about the coming of the mills as early as 1913, and when operations were in full swing churning out lumber in 1917--75 percent of which was used in the war effort in that and subsequent years--Brooks-Scanlon had a social and economic impact that went beyond that normally felt in most mill towns.

In short, the mill's growth was Bend's growth; its success a feather in the cap of this growing community.

In 1916, Bend had a mere 3,200 residents. Less than a year later, due to the effects of the influx of workers to the mills, population had swollen to 5,193. In the five months after sawmill "A" began cutting, more than 100 new homes, all of wood, had sprouted near the mill.

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In 1920, civic promotional efforts boasted that more than 200 mill employees owned their own homes as residents of this booming town.

By 1920 Brooks-Scanlon employed more than 1,100 men. At the height of its operations, the Brooks-Scanlon company and its competitor across the river would account for well over a third of Bend's 6,500 citizens.

One Brooks-Scanlon veteran remembers that when the whistles would blow to signal the change of shifts at the mill, the men streaming across the bridges and down the streets of Bend to their homes "looked like Coxy's army."

Real estate was instantly almost as big a business in Bend as lumber milling. But Bend, nestled amid the gently swaying, towering pines, was still first and foremost a timber town.

In the years between 1916 and the Great Depression, the mills ran almost day and night. It was as if an electric spirit of manifest destiny connected the two great sawmill operations and the townspeople. Businessmen, glad recipients of the ripple effect of mill wages, enjoyed a Brooks-Scanlon payroll which was over one million dollars a year in 1920 and seven years later topped two and one-half million dollars.

Old-timers recall that the very fact that a man held a job at the mill was often enough for a merchant to sell him a suit of work clothes on credit. It was a town-industry relationship that was to prove valuable to many when the Depression hit in 1929-30.

Lumber to build a growing Bend was provided to Brooks-Scanlon employees at a discount in early days. A remarkable number of Bend's existing homes, barns, and other buildings were built from the clear pine issued from the slashing saws of the steam-driven sawmill "A".

Even on the lookout for a profitable operation, the company ran its own retail shop in the first few years of operation. Later, the Bend company of Miller Lumber became Brooks-Scanlon's local retail sales agent.

During the Depression, unemployment in Bend was much lower than the national average, due to great part to Brooks-Scanlon's efforts to keep operating if even at a reduced pace of 2 - 3 days per week. Employees remember this gratefully, many to this day, and appreciated such corporate humanity.

During those trying times, the company attempted to keep its married men on the payroll but single men, being more flexible and with no family responsibilities, were reluctantly laid off.

The company had a strong sense of responsibility to its workers. In 1920, it began a company subsidized insurance policy for employees through which they could purchase up to \$2,000 of life insurance at reduced group rates.

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Continuation sheet

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In August of that year, it also gave its workers a five percent bonus for the first half of the year in recognition of their, and presumably the company's, good fortunes.

When two years later it announced a 25-cent an hour raise for all employees, Bend's daily newspaper, in a burst of commercial joy, immediately published the fact that Brooks-Scanlon's largesse would mean an extra \$9,000 per month in circulation in town.

Following the First World War, a readjustment in the lumber market was inevitable. Production dropped for a time but soon began to pick up again. In 1922, sawmill "A", which had been running continuously for six years, boasted a record cut of 8,000,000 feet in a month. In August of that year, plans were announced to build a second mill south of the existing site. Sawmill "B" would begin operation in late 1922.

Four years later, in 1926, sawmill "A" was refurbished by company millwrights and machinists. Production was down only a month, and when the steam was let into the mill again and the machinery loosened up, operations resumed their normal rapid pace.

As war rumors rumbled across Europe in the late 1930s, another period of intense mill output was just beginning. But the focus of Brooks-Scanlon's mill operations had shifted to the newer sawmill "B" although the planers, moulding and box factories, dry kilns, and other associated shops and buildings would continue to be an integral part of company operations.

In 1938, sawmill "A" was permanently closed down. Its machinery would be stripped out in stages during the ensuing years until by 1948, it was completely gutted. The huge smokestack that had been erected in 1915 was dismantled and sold for scrap in 1939. The remaining stack was felled like a towering pine by wrecking crews in 1960.

The low, wooden outbuildings, including the sorting shed and other associated structures were torn up and materials either burned or sold.

During the Second World War, the two huge burners next to sawmill "A" were carefully cut up and the steel plating sent to shipyards where it was used in the war effort. The faithful old Corliss engine was painstakingly dismantled--all 75 tons of it--and sold for scrap.

The power plants continued to operate until 1954, providing steam to the dry kilns and power to the planers and box factory. The splendid brick powerhouse buildings were then dismantled and the brick bought by a contractor for a nickel a brick.

In 1955-56, sawmill "A's" roof ridge monitor and cross-axial, gable-roofed file room were declared structurally unsound. They were removed and the roof was sealed over. Composition material was rolled over exterior siding as weather protection for deteriorated areas. Once the site of intense production, sawmill "A" became a corporate attic where vehicles, personal belongings, old machinery and, in the late 1950s, even a complete civil defense hospital was stored.

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To the east, the other remaining structure of the mill "A" complex, the massive crane shed, built in 1937, stands as testament to an era of logging and lumber production that had given way to more modern and mechanized methods.

The early assessments of the Minnesota timbermen had been uncannily accurate; the half a century of timber they had predicted standing in the Deschutes forests had been there. But now in the late 1940s there was enough left for only one mill. The furious production of lumber to help fight two world wars and provide for the needs of a growing nation could not continue when set against available remaining acreage.

With a quickness that surprised everyone--not the least of which was the work force of the affected company--Brooks-Scanlon purchased the mill and timber holdings of its rival in 1950.

Brooks-Scanlon dismantled the Shevlin mill and went on to continue its operation at the sawmill "B" site.

Sawmill "A" stood vacant and still. Its era, and that of the hulking crane shed east of it, had ended.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 13.06

Quadrangle name Bend, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 0	6 3 4 6 8 0	4 8 7 8 6 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
c	1 0	6 3 5 1 8 0	4 8 7 8 5 2 0
E			
G			

B	1 0	6 3 5 1 8 0	4 8 7 8 6 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 0	6 3 4 6 8 0	4 8 7 8 5 2 0
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Eric Alexander				
organization	Brooks Resources, Inc.				
street & number	416 N.E. Greenwood				
city or town	Bend	state	Oregon	97701	

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy, State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 25, 1982

For HCRS Use Only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest

date

Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet

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Page 1

Newspapers, Periodicals

Bend Bulletin

1911 --- Oct. 25

Microfilm at Central Oregon Community College
College Way
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-6112

1912 --- Mar. 20

June 12

July 3

Dec. 12

1914 --- July 22

Microfilm at The Bulletin
1526 Hill Street
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-1811

1915 --- Jan. 27

Dec. 21

Bound Volumes at Deschutes County Historical
Museum
Reid School
Bend, OR 97701

1916 --- Jan. 12

Feb. 9

Mar. 15

Mar. 29

April 26

May 3

Aug. 9

Sept. 27

Oct. 4

Oct 14

Nov. 22

1917 --- Jan. 18

Feb. 8

Mar. 8

April 15

April 12

July 9

July 26

Aug. 15

1918 --- April 11

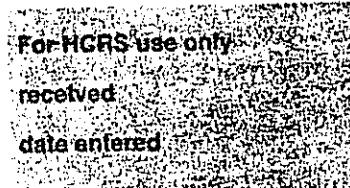
June 20

July 3

1919 --- Dec. 12

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Page 2

Bend Bulletin Newspaper (continued)

1920 --- Jan. 3
May 6
Aug. 20
Aug. 26
Oct. 20
Dec. 4
Dec. 10

1921 --- Jan. 4

1922 --- Jan. 9
Jan. 22
April 4
June 12
July 4
July 10
Aug. 26

1937 --- Oct. 9
Oct. 20
Dec. 10

1938 --- Jan. 10

1950 --- Nov. 20
Dec. 9

2. Pine Echoes, Brooks-Scanlon, Inc. Company Newsletter

Issues:

Jan. 1922
Feb. 1926
Feb. 1939
Jun. 1942
Jan. 1960

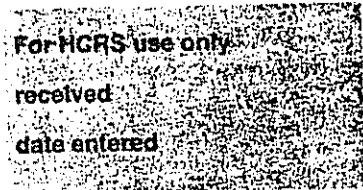
Property of Diamond International
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-2511

3. Central Oregon Press
Industrial Edition, 1924

Property of Gordon McKay
20486 Whistle Punk Road
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-3646

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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



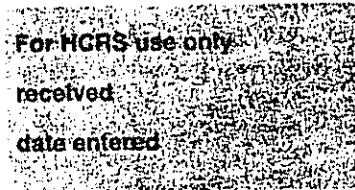
Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 3

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

1. Gordon McKay
20486 Whistle Punk Road
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-3646
Connection: Father owned Bend Company mill which was purchased by Brooks-Scanlon company
2. Bert Hagen
1128 NE 9th
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-5790
Connection: Former Sales Manager, Brooks-Scanlon, Inc.
3. George Drost
2555 N.E. Butler Market Road
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-6555
Connection: Former Brooks-Scanlon maintenance man and mill worker
4. Virgil Henkle
1839 N.E. 8th
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-2767
Connection: Former Crane Operator in Crane Shed
5. Casper Werner
61330 S. Hwy. 97
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-1403
Connection: Former Brooks-Scanlon and Shevlin-Hixon employee
6. Don Williams
119 N.W. Drake Road
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-1403
Connection: Long-time Brooks-Scanlon employee; father worked for company, as well
7. Clint Haugeberg
62520 Eagles Road
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: 382-3567
Connection: Former company maintenance supervisor and mechanic

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PERSONAL INTERVIEWS (Continued)

8. A. J. Glassow
Portland, OR 97701
Phone: 222-3042
Connection: Former General Manager of Brooks-Scanlon mill

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Page 1

Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane Shed occupy two parcels of land located in the North one-half of Section 5, Township 18 South, Range 12 East, and the South one-half of Section 32, Township 17 South, Range 12 East, Willamette Meridian, Deschutes County, Oregon, more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1

Lot 1, Block 3 of the Plat of Shevlin Center, containing 2.55 acres, more or less.

Parcel 2

Beginning at the northwest corner of said Section 5; thence South 89° 43' 48" East 1229.32 feet to the Northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 2 Shevlin Center, thence along the easterly boundary of said Shevlin Center, South 06° 55' 43" East 295.13 feet to a point on the southerly right-of-way of Industrial Way said point being the Northeast corner of Lot 1 Block 3 Shevlin Center and the true point of beginning; thence along the southerly right-of-way of Industrial Way the following 3 curve distances and 3 courses: around a 55.00 foot radius curve right 47.23 feet (chord bears South 79° 06' 42" East, 45.79 feet); thence North 35° 29' 24" East, 10.00 feet; thence South 54° 30' 36" East, 11.95 feet; thence around a 591.98 foot radius curve left 249.07 feet (chord bears South 66° 33' 48" East, 247.24 feet); thence around a 1192.72 foot radius curve left 245.32 feet (chord bears South 84° 30' 33" East, 244.89 feet); thence North 89° 35' 54" East, 800.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way South 02° 47' 16" East, 162.73 feet; thence South 61° 13' 35" West, 191.91 feet; thence around a 400.00 foot radius curve right a distance of 198.20 feet (chord bears South 75° 25' 17" West, 196.18 feet); thence South 89° 36' 59" West, 270.84 feet; thence South 09° 13' 14" West, 145.91 feet; thence North 72° 25' 40" West, 159.39 feet; thence North 65° 21' 49" West, 31.10 feet; thence North 54° 19' 19" West 104.54 feet; thence North 47° 11' 53" West, 136.44 feet; thence South 26° 14' 46" West, 356.89 feet to the thread of the Deschutes River being a point on the easterly line of Lot 2, Block 3 of Shevlin Center; thence along the thread of the Deschutes River and the northeasterly line of said Lot 2 North 63° 45' 14" West, 96.70 feet; thence following the easterly line of Lot 1, Block 3 and Lot 2, Block 2 of said Shevlin Center North 06° 55' 43" West, 640.99 feet to the point of beginning, the terminus of this description, containing 10.51 acres, more or less.

Subject to: All easements, restrictions, and rights-of-way of record and those common and apparent on the land.

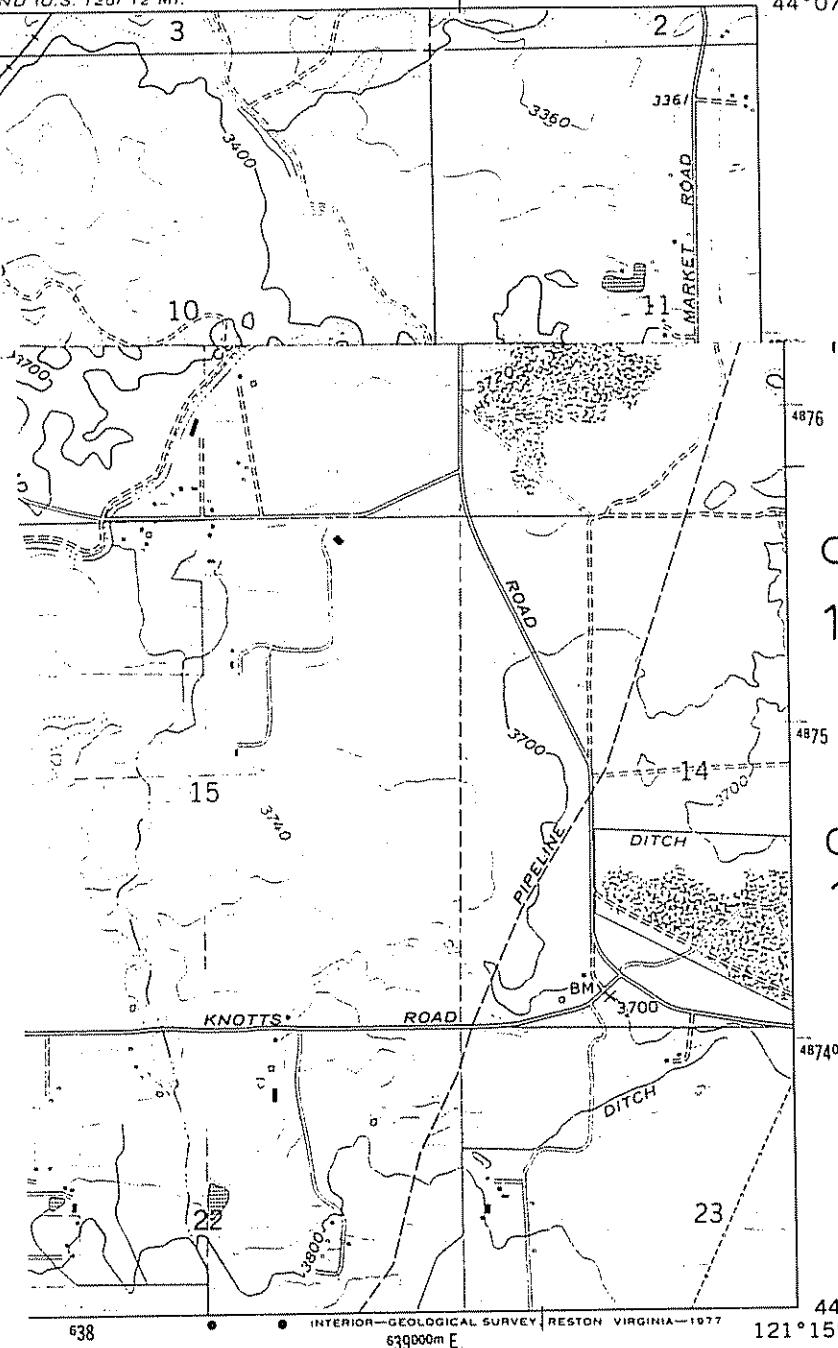
BEND QUADRANGLE
OREGON—DESHUTES CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

S 38 MI.
ND (U.S. 126) 12 MI.

1800 000 FEET

121°15'
44°07'30"

1 1/2 " NW
(FORKED HORN BUTTE)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————
Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt =====

U S Route

BROOKS-SCANLON SAWMILL "A" AND
CRANE SHED

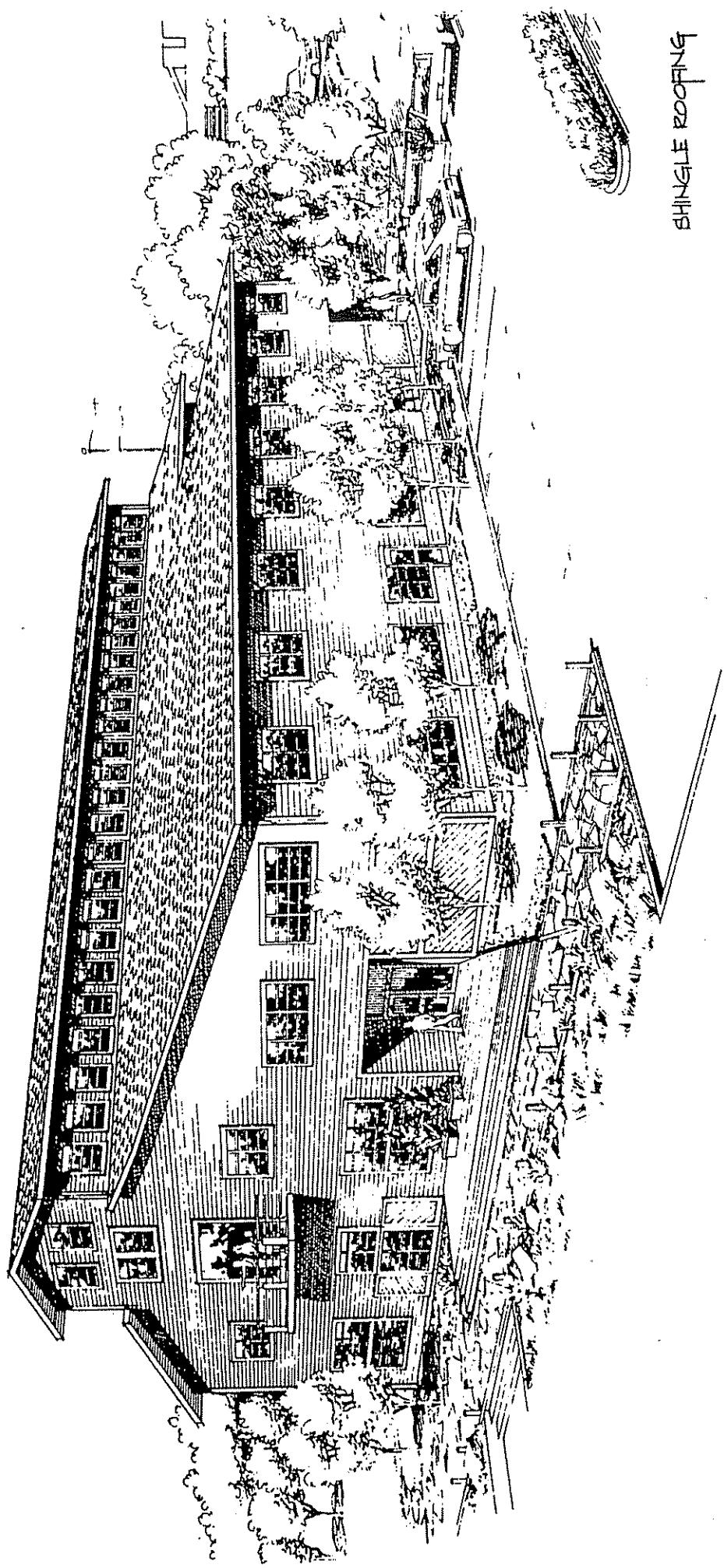
BEND, OREG.
N4400—W12115/7.5

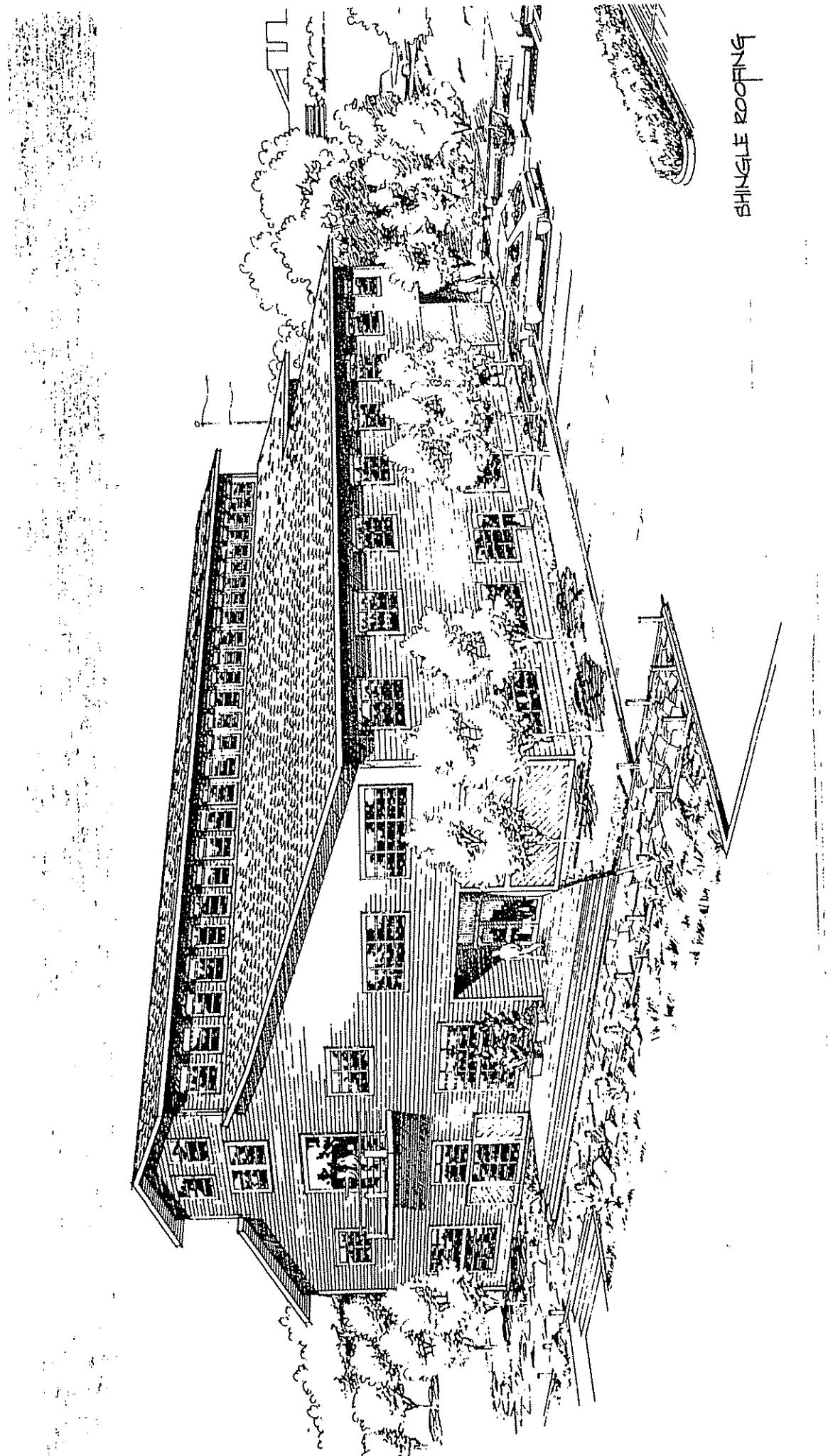
KELSEY BUTTE
NW

1962
PHOTOREVISED 1975
AMS 1772 III SE-SERIES V692

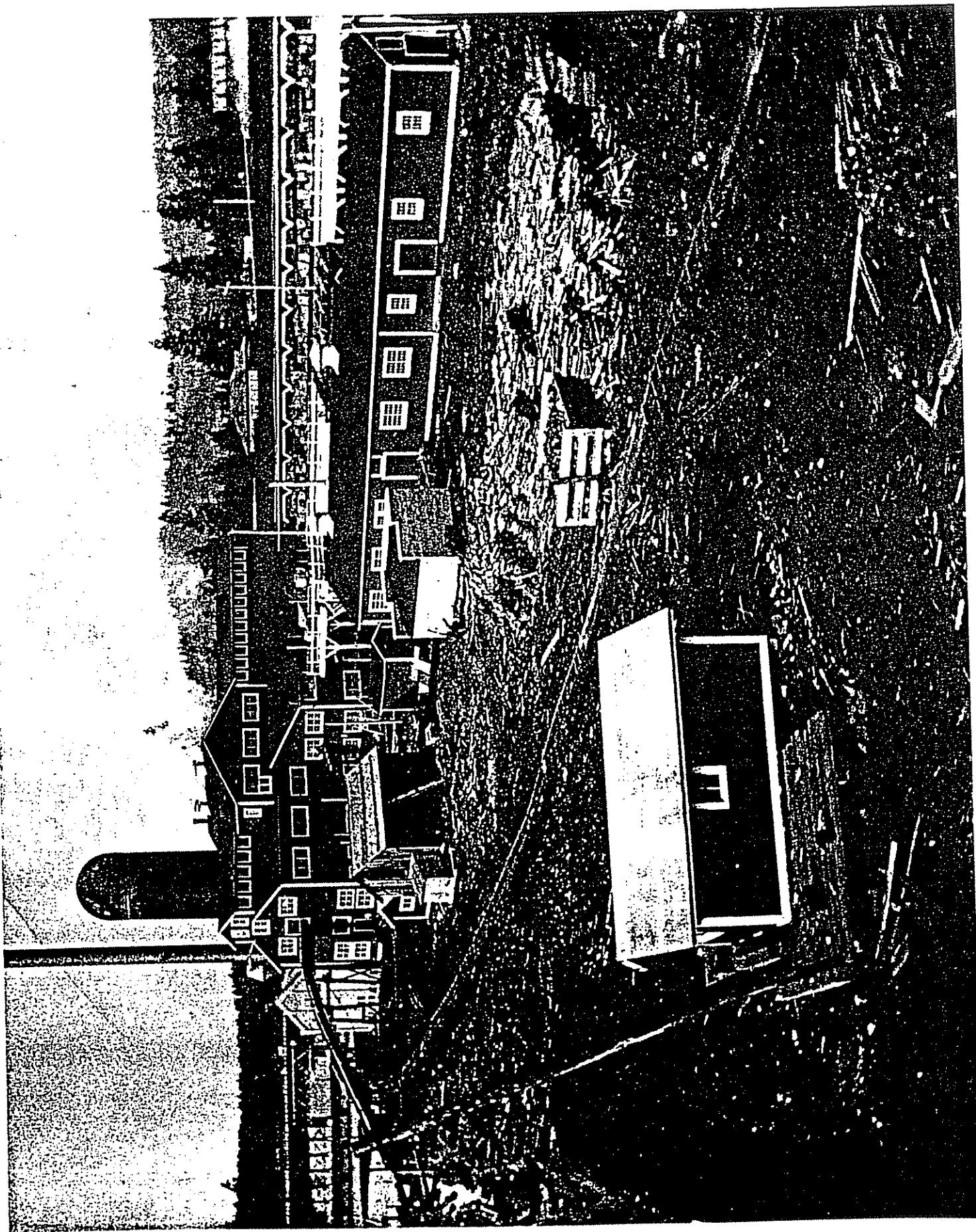


SHINGLE ROOFING





SHINGLE ROOFING



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

1 of 17 Historic view, 1920
Photographer unknown
Looking northwesterly at Sawmill "A"
complex, showing slip and chain ascending
from log pond on the Deschutes River
to the second story
on the south end of the mill. This
view shows the configuration of the
missing roof ridge monitor (which is
to be reconstructed) and the cross-axial
file room superstructure. The shed-

roofed lath mill addition on the east
subsequently was extended to be flush
with the south end wall of the main
block. None of the auxiliary buildings
in this historic view remains today.

On the east (near) side of mill are the
machine-blacksmith shop and the lumber
sorting shed. On the west (far) side
of the mill are the brick boiler house
and the 30' burner. Office building

with hipped roof and monitor-roofed
dry shed No. 1 are northerly of the mill
(right background). On far left is
Oregon Trunk Railway bridge crossing the
Deschutes River. Firewood stacked in
foreground was for use in boilers.

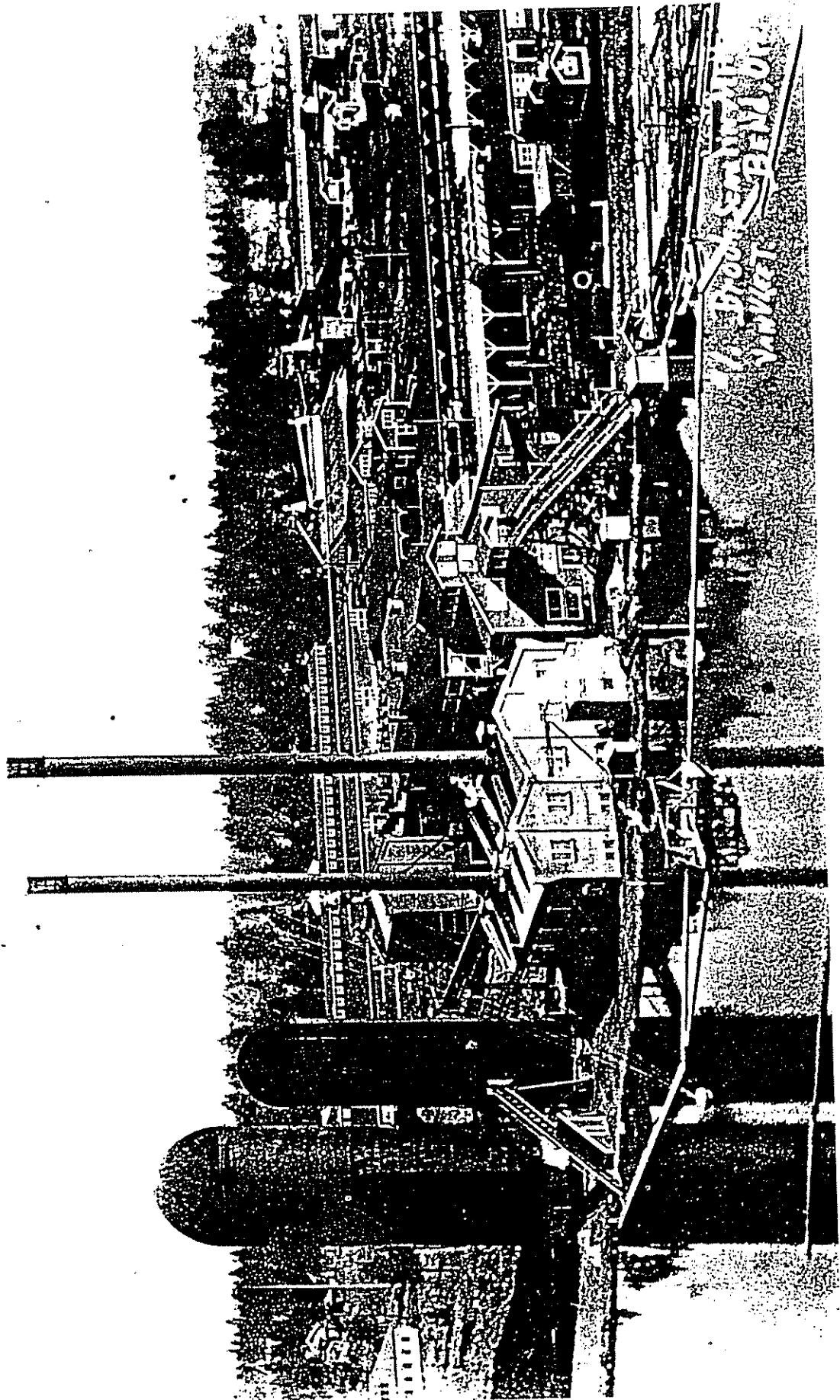


15-636 East 15th Street

Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

2 of 17 Historic View, ca. 1923
Sawyers Photo
Looking northwesterly down the Deschutes River. On the right are Sawmill complexes "A" and "B" (center and right of photograph, respectively) of the Brooks-Scanlon operation. On the left, on the opposite side of the Deschutes, is the rival Sheylin-Hixon Mill. Sawmill "B" still stands, but in drastically altered condition. Its auxiliary buildings are gone. The "B" complex site is not included in the nominated area.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

3 of 17 Historic view, ca. 1924

VanVleet Photo

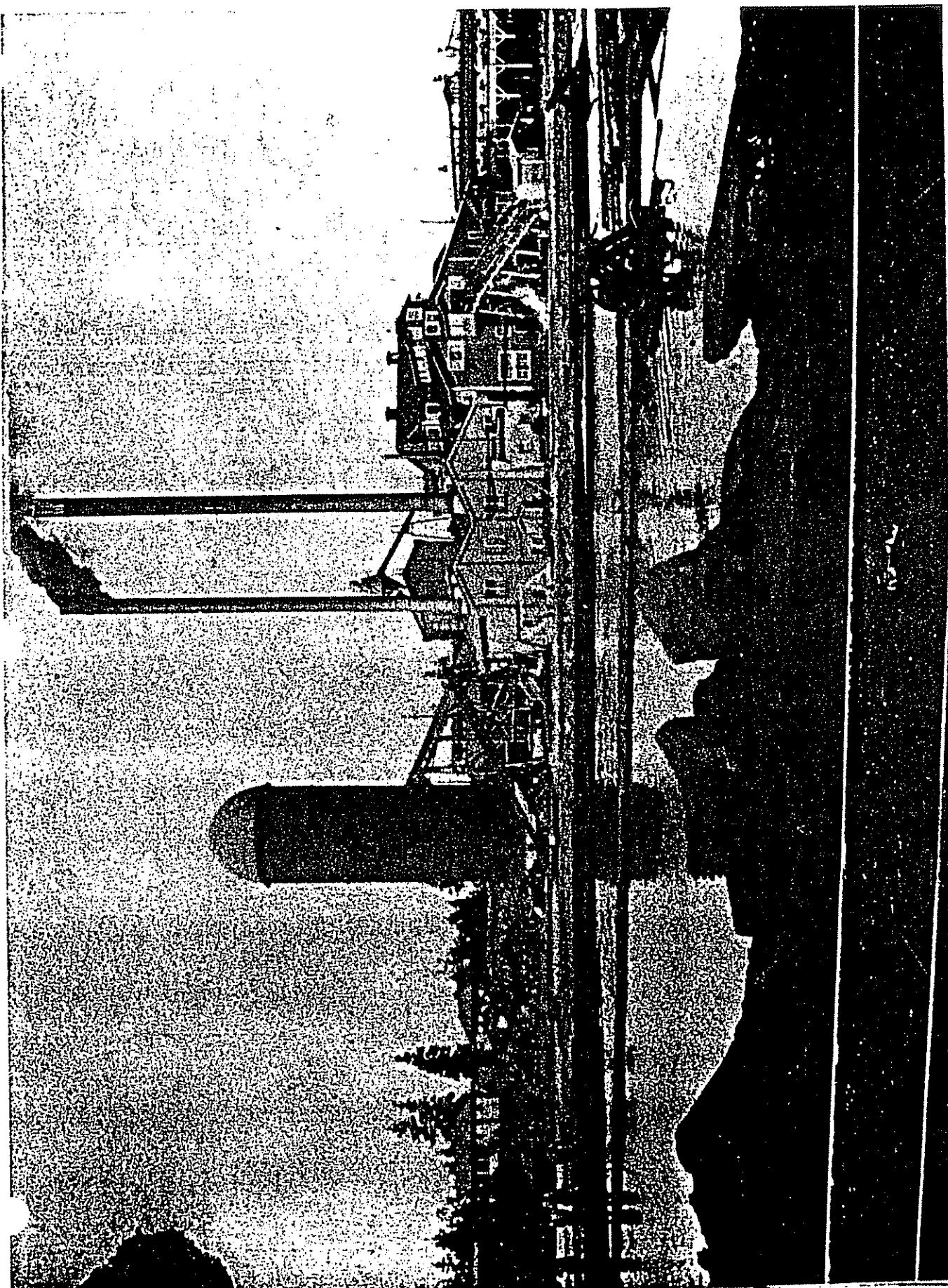
Looking northeasterly at Sawmill "A"
Complex showing westerly addition to
brick power plant, additional 44'

burner, and brick fuel house. In the
background are the dry kilns and dry
sheds (left), the planing mill (center),
and the moulding and box factories (far
right). Two of the dry sheds, the

planing mill and the moulding and box
factories were still standing at the
time of the nomination, but in such
dilapidated condition that they were in
the process of being pulled down under

orders of the City of Bend to remove a
serious fire hazard. For that reason,
the northerly portion of the Sawmill
"A" Complex is not included in the
nominated area.

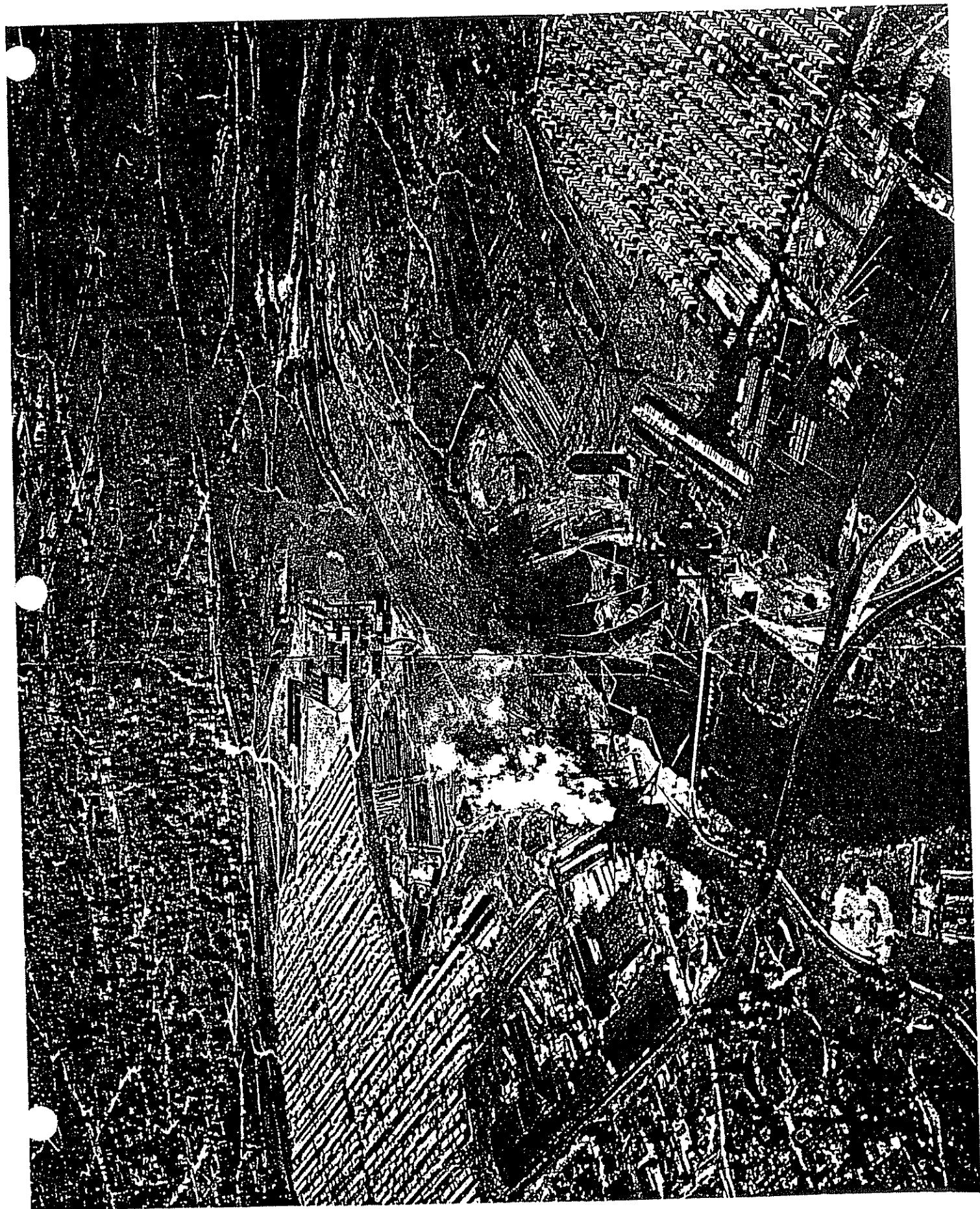
1983 Banks Scandal myth



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

4 of 17 Historic view, 1925
Photographer unknown
Looking easterly at Sawmill "A" Complex
from west bank of Deschutes River. The
original 30' burner is missing, its only
remnant a concrete foundation. Conveyor
at base of burner scooped bark and
floating debris from log pond, mixed it
with sawdust from fuel house, and
burned it as waste. The Deschutes was
the avenue by which logs were delivered
to the sawmills. A cable boom extended
upriver to separate Brooks-Scanlon logs
from those of the rival Shevlin-Hixon
Company. Pondmen (far left) guide logs



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Cane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

5 of 17 Historic aerial view, mid-1930s
Photographer unknown.
Looking south-easterly over the extensive
lumber manufacturing plants on either
side of the Deschutes River at the south
edge of Bend. The Shevlin-Hixon Mill is
on the west bank (right); Brooks-Scanlon
Sawmill complexes "A" and "B" are on the
east bank (left and upper center,
respectively). Lumber stacked in drying

yards of either operation cover scores
of acres. Upriver from the Oregon
Trunk Railway Co. trestle is the dam
creating a mill pond jointly used by the
rival companies, which in these years
produced more than 200,000,000 board
feet of lumber annually.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Brooks Resources, Inc.
P.O. Box 6119
Bend, OR 97708

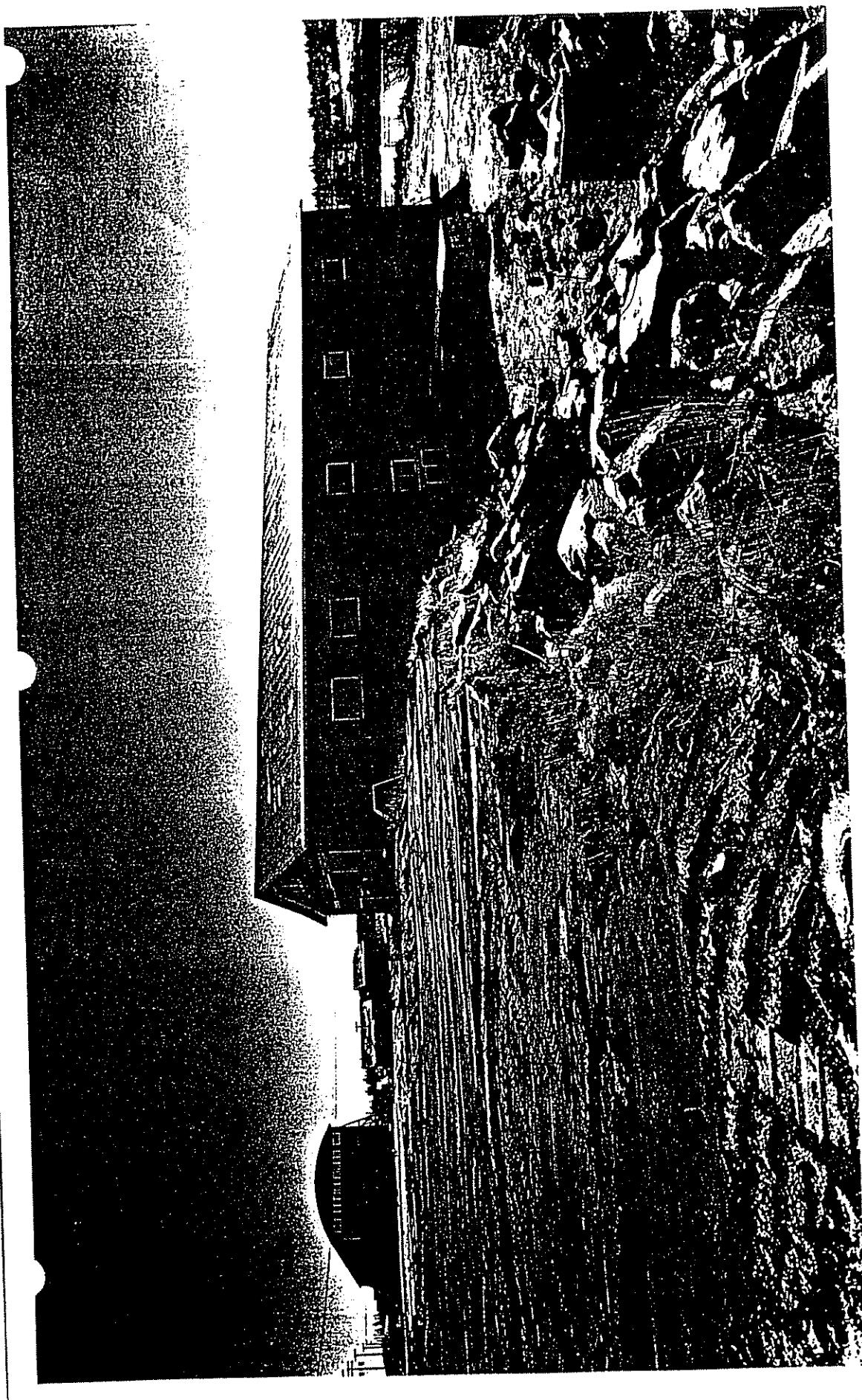
6 of 17 Historic aerial view, early

1940s

Valley Aerial Photo

Looking south along the east bank of the
Deschutes River, showing addition of the
500-foot long Crane Shed, erected in
1937, 500 yards east of Sawmill "A" (far
right), which ceased operating in 1938.
The power plant of Sawmill "A", however,
continued to serve planers, dry kilns,

etc. It was fueled by sawdust blown
from box factory (center).
Elevated pipe also carried sawdust to
fuel house of Sawmill "B" (upper center),
but was run underground at Crane Shed.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

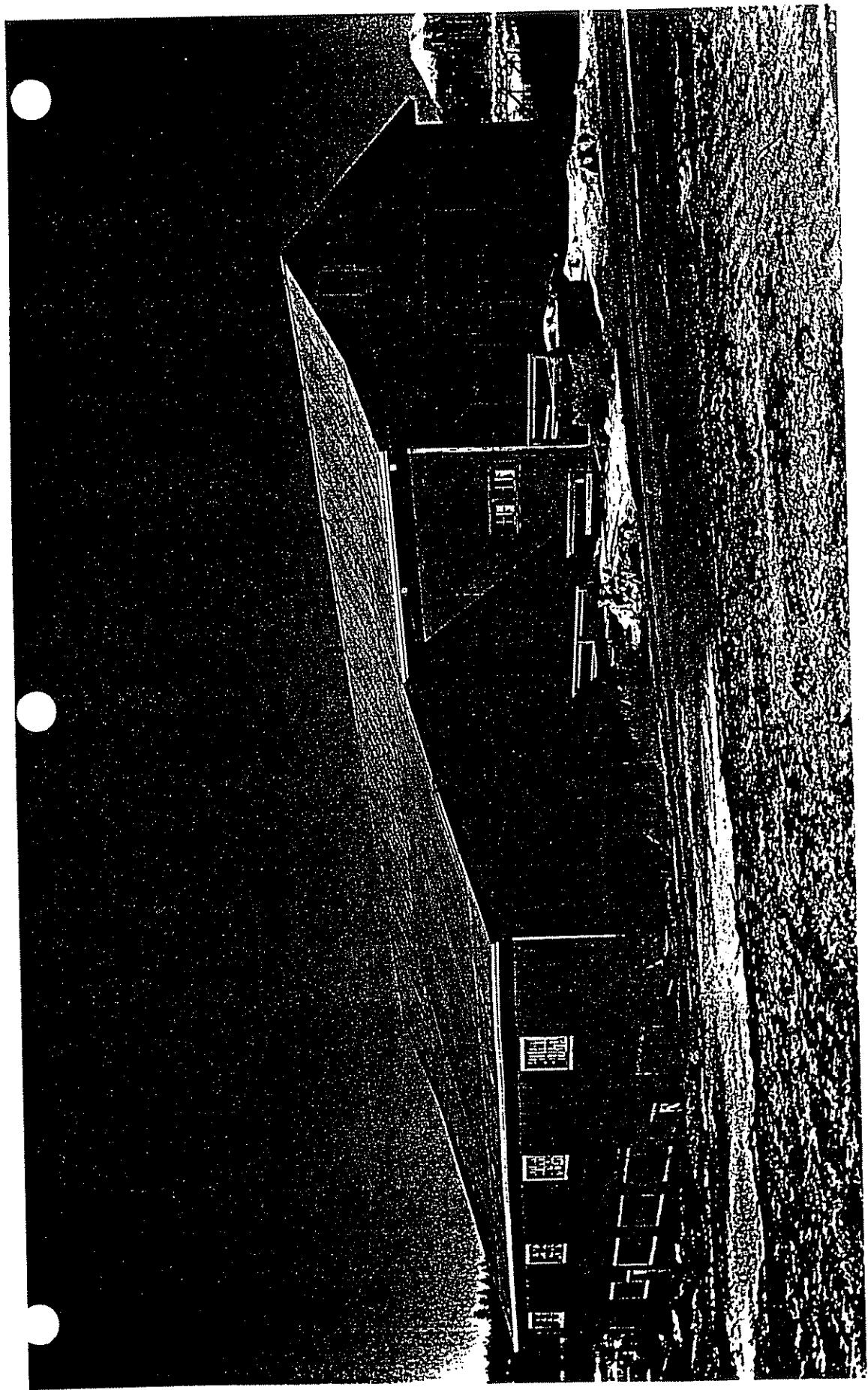
7 of 17 Current view of north and west
elevations of Sawmill and Crane
Shed 500 yards to the east.
The shed in between these
features has since been removed

The Crane Shed has been rehabilitated,
the sawmill is undergoing restoration
for adaptive use. The roof ridge
monitor will be constructed.
Composition material has been rolled

over original siding in some areas,
obscuring superficially some original
window openings. See photo 10.

DAVE SWAN
1002 SW Silver
Lake Blvd.
Bend, Oregon
97701

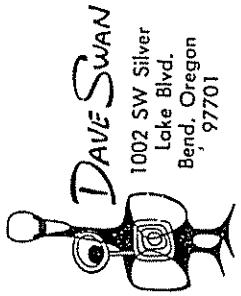




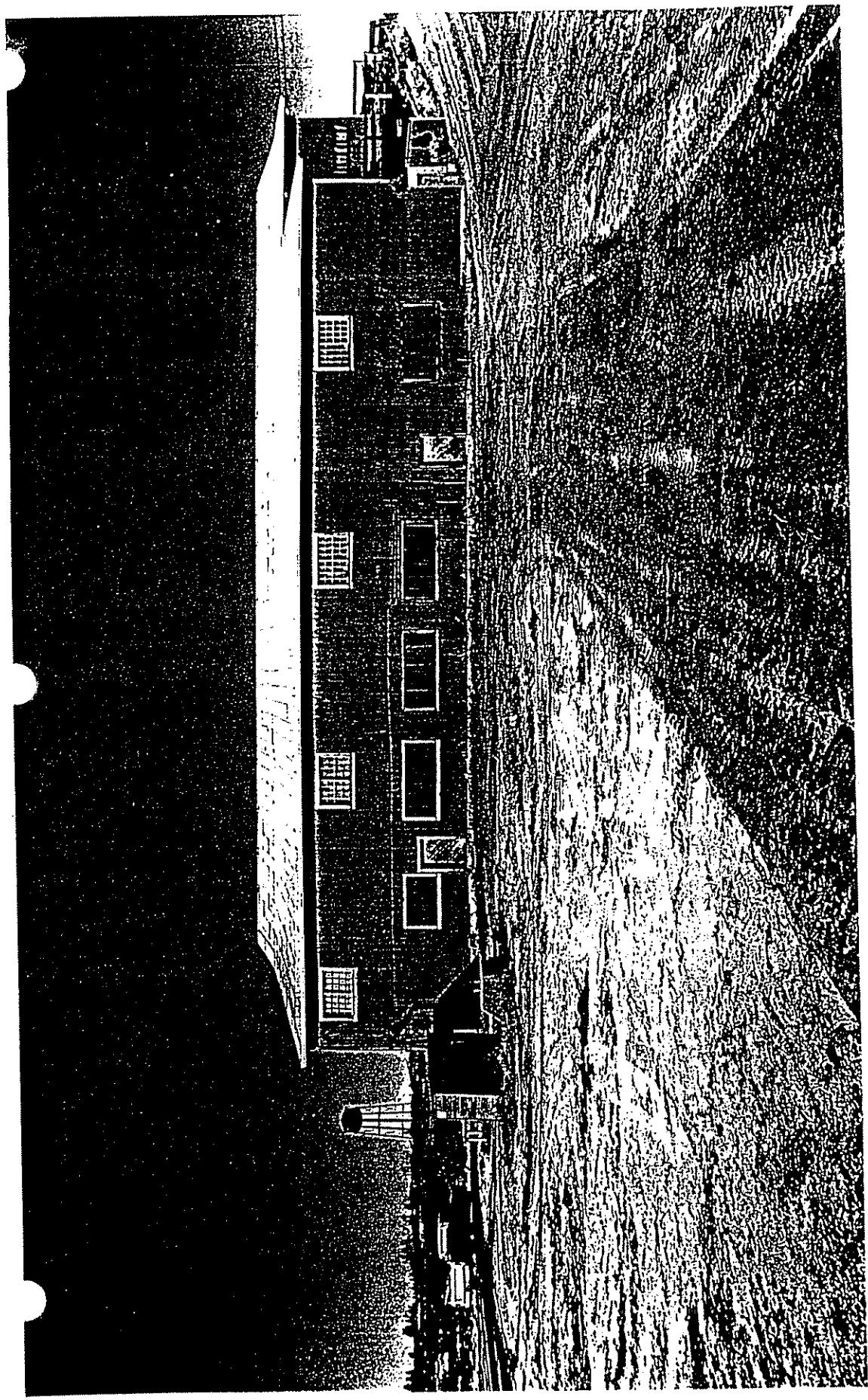
Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

8 of 17 Current view of Sawmill "A",
showing lath mill addition on
east side. Looking south-
westerly at east and north
elevation



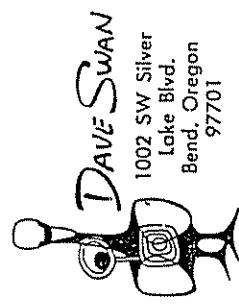
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Lake Blvd.
Bend, Oregon
97701

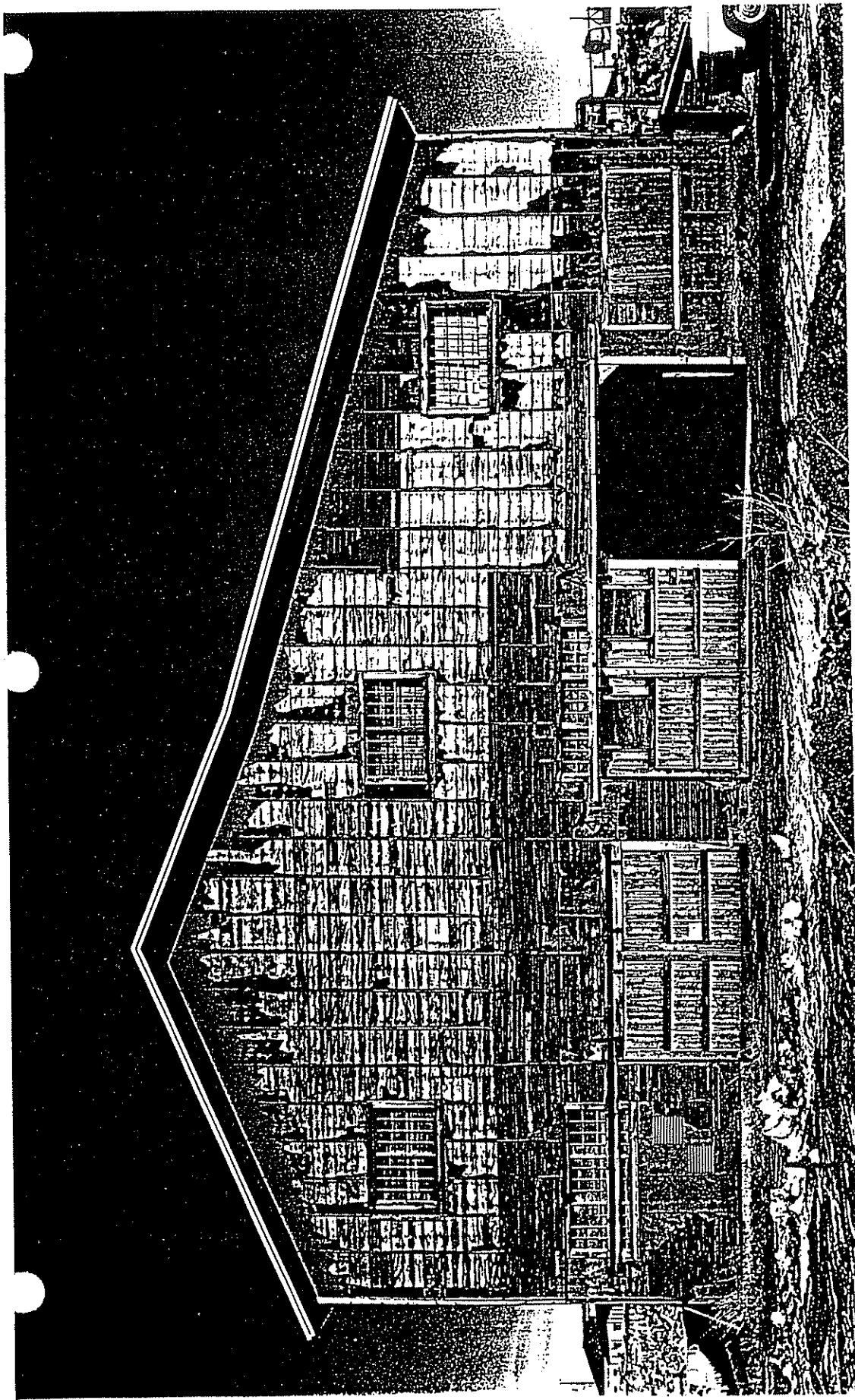


Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

9 of 17 Current view of Sawmill "A".
Looking west at east elevation.
Rolled composition covering is
temporary.



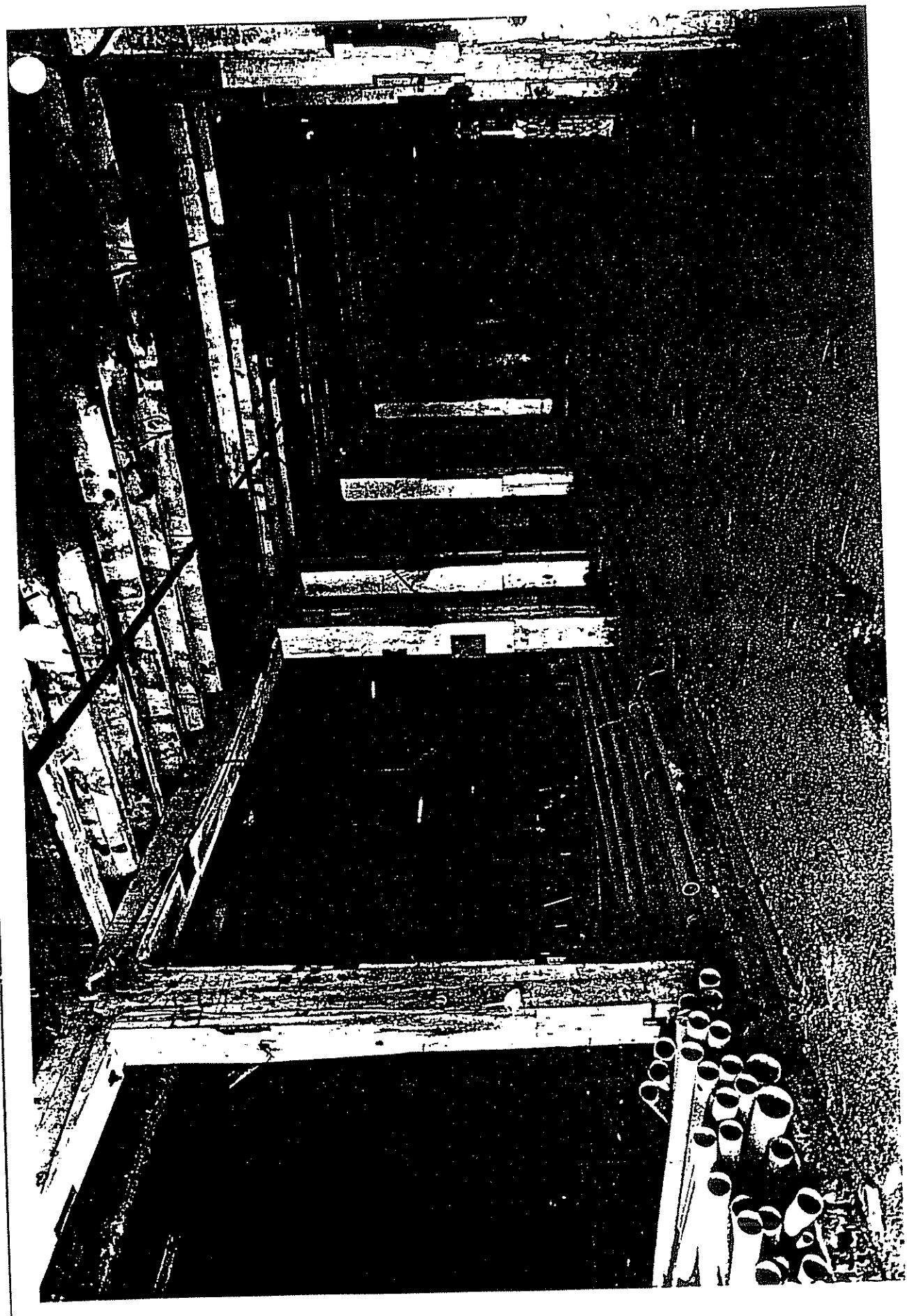


Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

10 of 17 Current view of Sawmill "A", south elevation, where temporary rolled composition covering has been removed to reveal wall studs and sheathing, original siding, original window and door openings. Central, second story slip opening was filled in. It will be reopened.

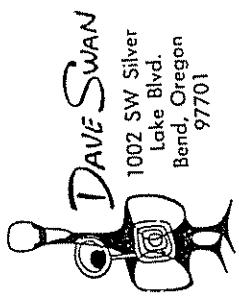
Dave Swan
1002 SW Silver
Lake Blvd.
Bend, Oregon
97701

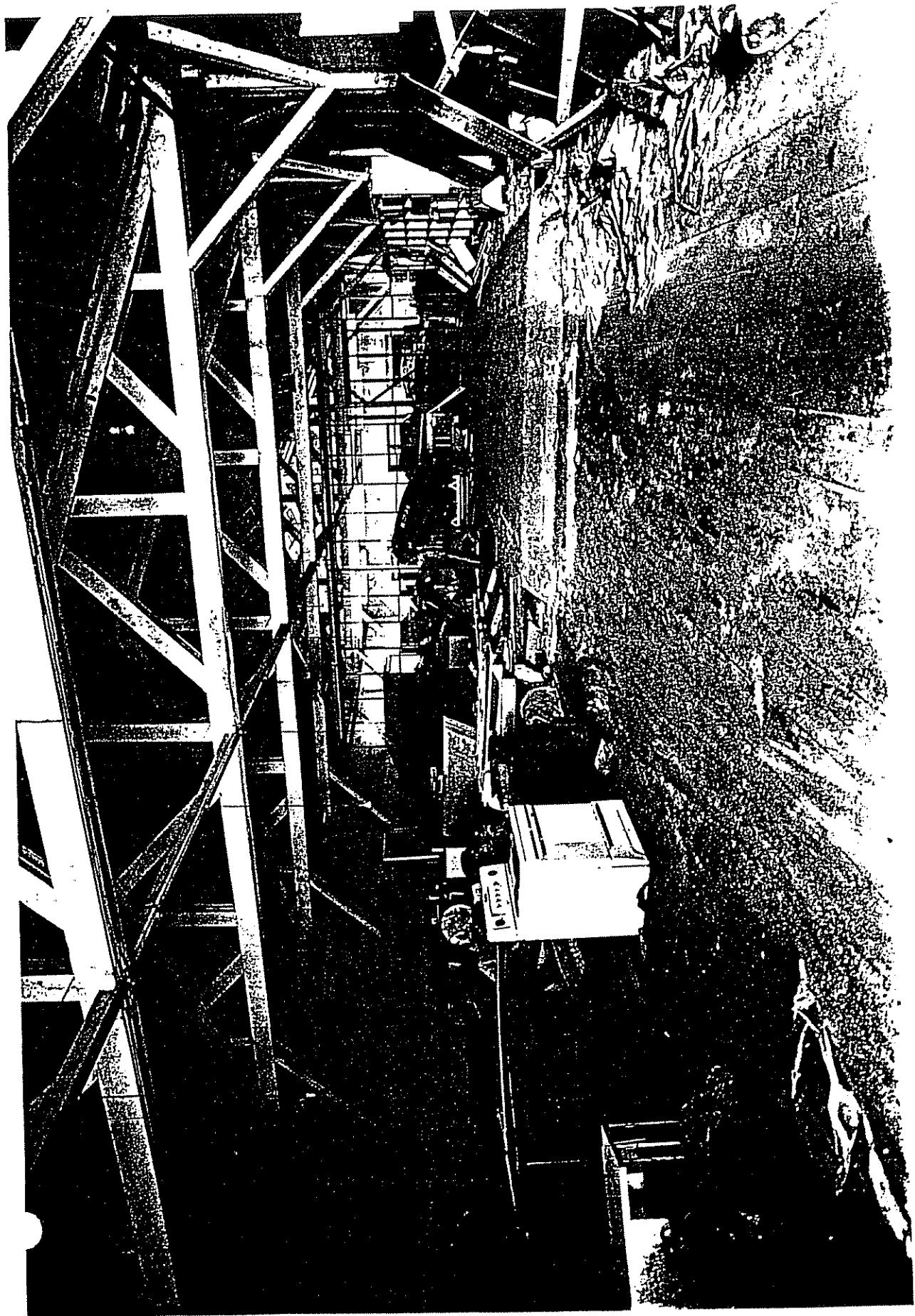


Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

11 of 17 Ground story interior, Sawmill
"A", showing heavy post and
beam construction.

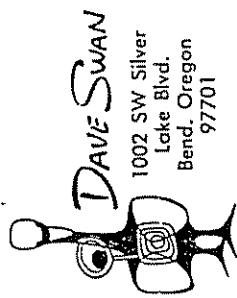




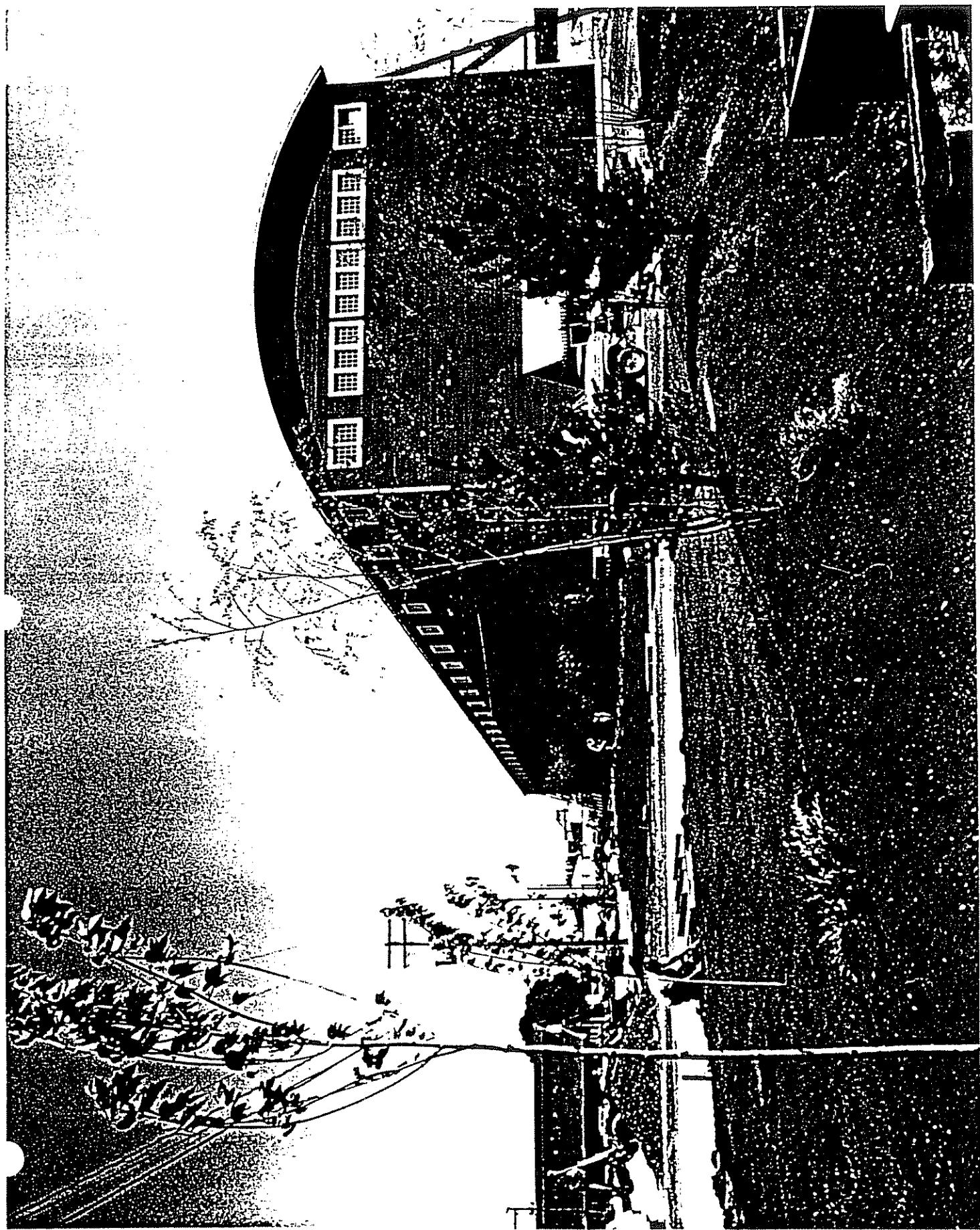
Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

12 of 17 Upper story interior, Sawmill
"A", showing roof trusses, bracing.
Looking south. This area contained band saws and
steam-powered carriages.



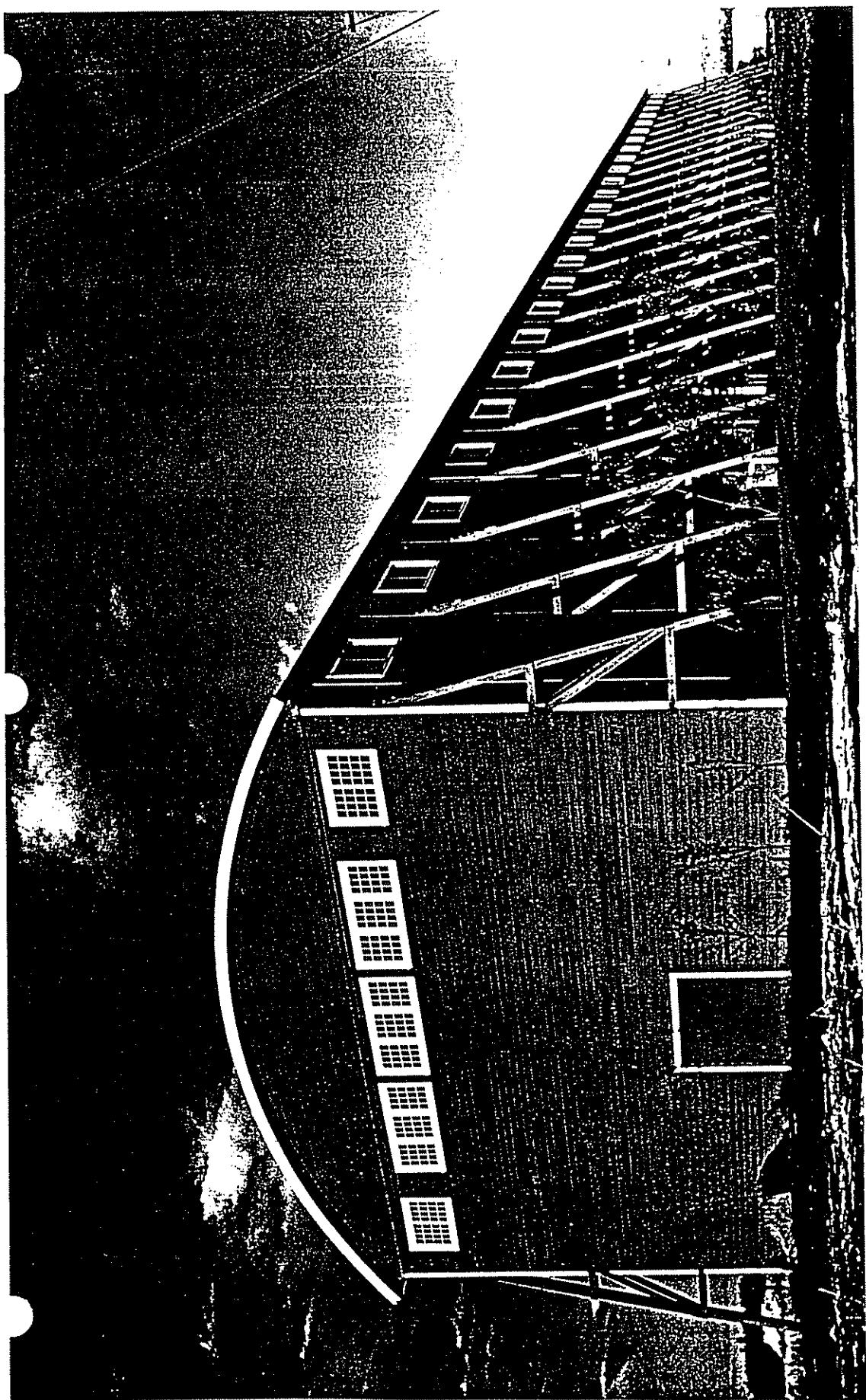
DAVE SWAN
1002 SW Silver
Lake Blvd.
Bend, Oregon
97701



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
Bend, OR 97701

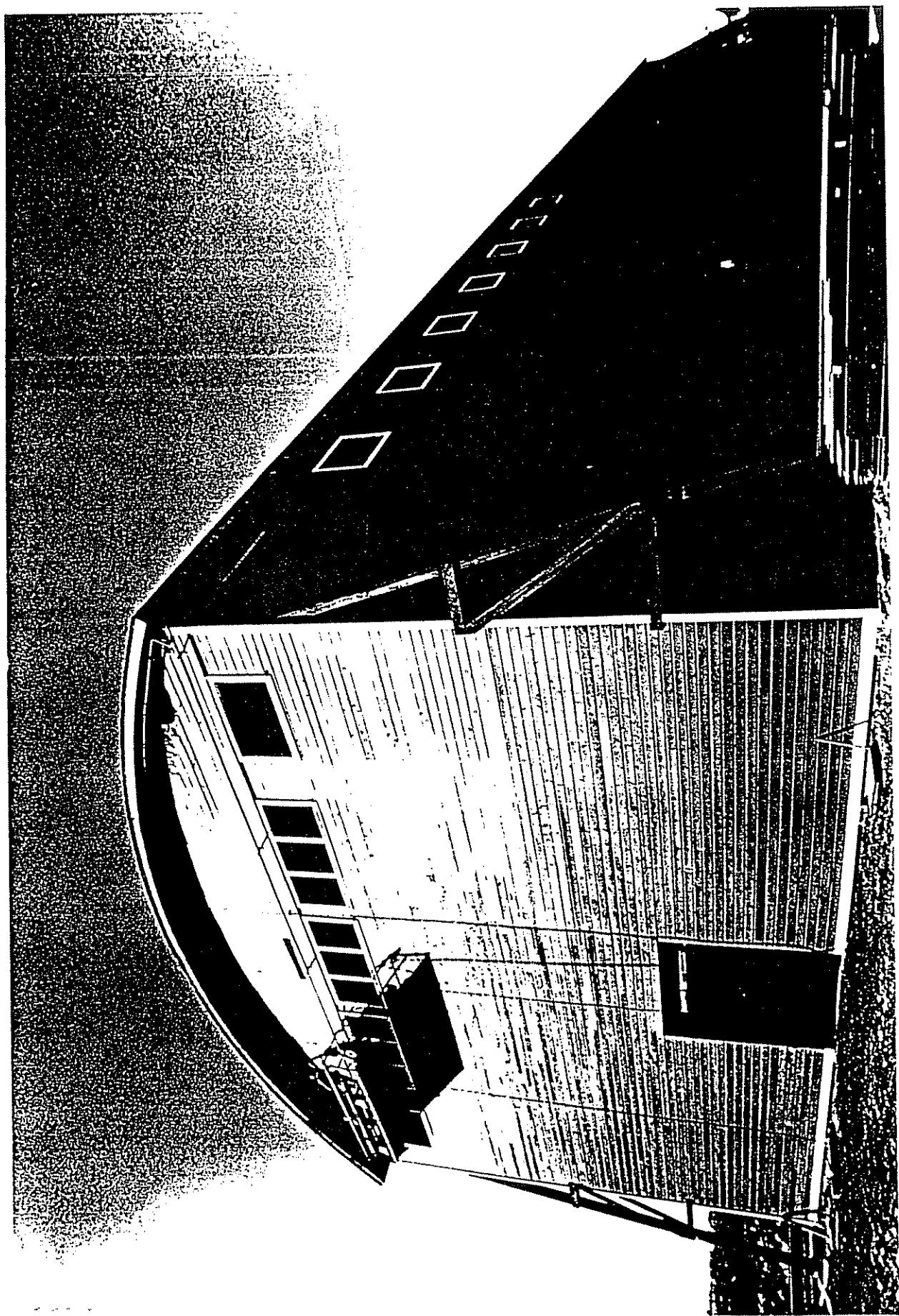
13 of 17 Current view of rehabilitated
Crane Shed, north and west
elevations. Dry shed on far
left is condemned; not
included in nominated area.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
1002 SW Silver Lake Blvd.
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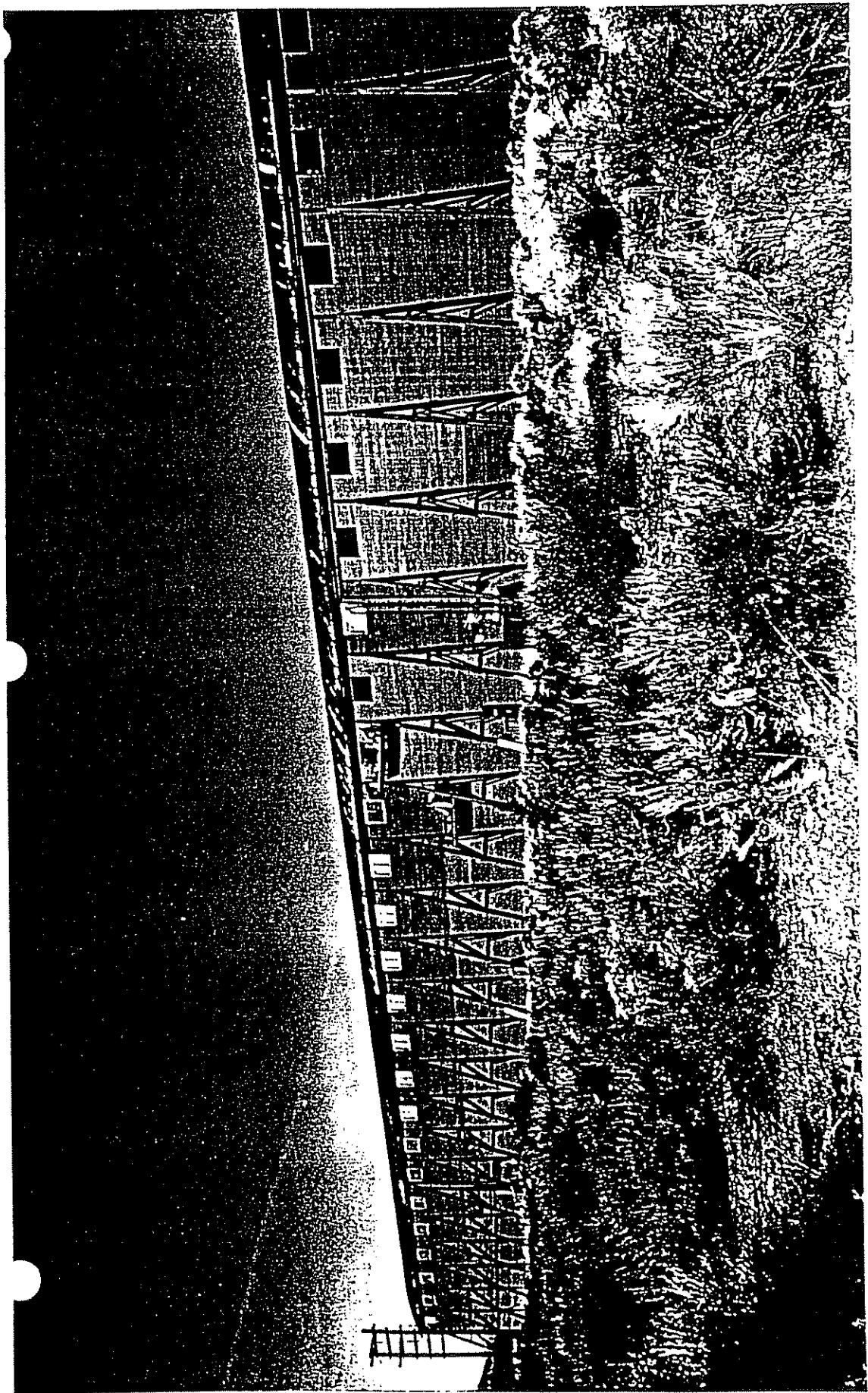
14 of 17 East and north elevations of
Crane Shed following rehabili-
tation in 1981. Exterior
bracing is historic. Crane
shed is 500 feet long.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
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Bend, OR 97701

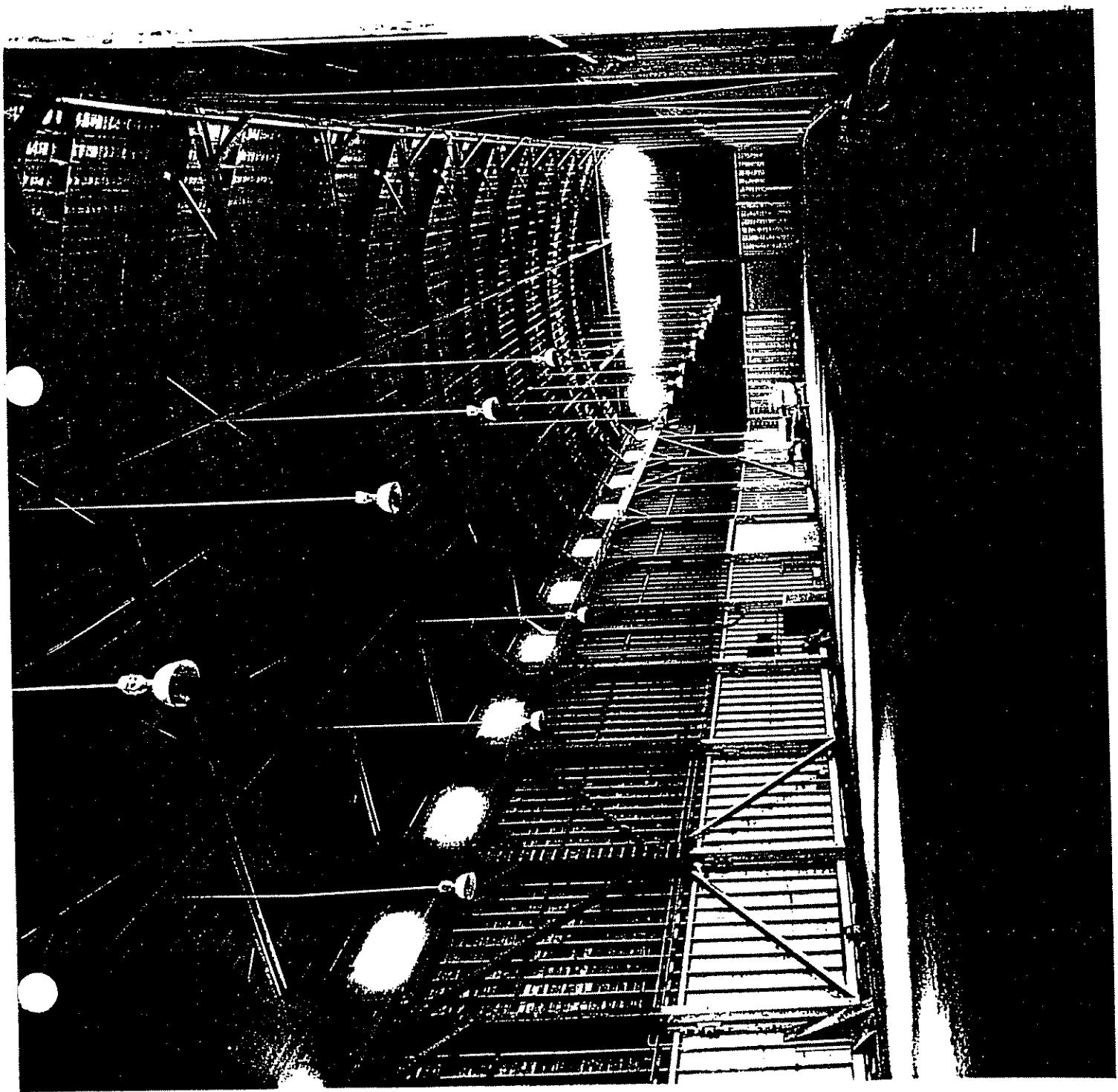
15 of 17 East and north elevations of
Crane Shed, rehabilitation in
progress.



Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

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16 of 17 South elevation of Crane Shed,
rehabilitation in progress.

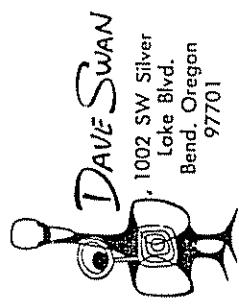


Brooks-Scanlon Sawmill "A" and Crane
Shed
Bend
Deschutes County, Oregon

Dave Swan photo, 1982
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17 of 17 Current view of Crane Shed
interior, looking toward east
end, which once housed a
traveling crane and lumber
stacked to heights of 30 feet.

Bow-string arch trusses support 46-foot
high roof.



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