LUMBER HERITAGE
of
SPRINGFIELD, OREGON
1901-1970

prepared for
The City of Springfield, Oregon

by

Liz Carter
Historic Preservation Consultant
Eugene, Oregon

August 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to the members of the Springfield Historic Commission who provided early input and advice on the direction of this project, as well as to Mark McCaffery of the City of Springfield Development and Public Works Department for his help and support. The financial support of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office is also greatly appreciated.

This work would not have been possible without the contributions of many previous researchers and authors who provided valuable background and context to this study.

Springfield Historic Commission
as of October 2017

Bruce Berg
Tim Hilton
Mackenzie Karp
Kristina Koenig
Jonathan Siegle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Brian Washburne and a fellow crewmember on a log in the Booth-Kelly mill pond in Springfield, c. 1908.
Lane County Historical Museum, BN2893

INTRODUCTION

As noted in Springfield's city-wide historic context document, "Springfield Historic Context Statement, Springfield, Oregon 1848-1955" of 1999, a historic context statement is used in planning for the treatment and management of a community's historic resources. It describes the broad patterns of historic development of the theme or community and identifies historic property types, such as buildings, sites, structures, objects or districts, which may represent these patterns of development. In addition, a historic context statement provides direction for evaluating and protecting significant historic resources. As a planning tool, it is intended to be a dynamic document, evolving as preservation work progresses and community needs and desires change.

This document is the second phase of a study that focuses solely on the lumber industry history and related resources of the City of Springfield. The first phase, completed in 2015, covered the nineteenth century from 1848 to 1901; this second phase addresses the growth of the industry in the twentieth century from 1901 through about 1970. Although the focus is on the lumber industry, a brief general community history and overall context is provided, and draws heavily from the previous city-wide studies prepared of 1991 and 1999. The introductory and general information sections of this context document are derived directly from the earlier contexts; the Historical Background and Resource Identification sections utilize the previous studies, and build on them to provide a closer look at the specific theme of twentieth century lumber-industry heritage in the community.

In Springfield, the lumber industry refers primarily to the milling of trees (or timber) for the use of constructing buildings and structures, although related industries such as planing and shingle mills, and the manufacture window sash and doors also clearly relate to and depend on a supply of sawn lumber. The process of felling timber and transporting it to the local mills was and is important to understanding the overall industry. However, after the initial settlement of the area, these activities and the attendant built features that supported them took place outside the bounds of the City and will therefore be discussed as peripheral to the focus of this study.

The original city-wide historic context statement for the City of Springfield was completed in 1991 by Lynda Sekora of Koler/Morrison Planning Consultants. That document was followed by an updated version, prepared in 1999 by Michelle Dennis, which has served as the basis for this work. Combined, those documents addressed the history of Springfield and its historic resources from the city's beginnings through 1955.

In addition, there are several historic contexts that overlap geographically and thematically with the City of Springfield Lumber Heritage Context Statement. A statewide railroad logging context, "Draft Context Statement for Railroad Logging in Oregon," was drafted in 1993 by Ward Tonsfeldt which identifies survey and research needs, preservation activities, and goals and priorities for the preservation of historic agricultural resources. In 1986, "The Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon" was developed. Although this document does not spell out specific preservation activities for the county, there are sections of the document that pertain to historic resources within Springfield's urban growth boundaries, as well as lumber-related resources throughout the County that may relate directly to Springfield. The "Eugene Area Historic Context Statement" was published in 1996 and also provides some

contextual information on the area's historical development, resource types, and goals and strategies for preservation. In addition, the Willamette National Forest maintains a reasonably good collection of forest history that may be useful in more detailed studies on Springfield's milling history.

As was intended with the previous context statements, information in this document is not meant to be a comprehensive historical study, but it will provide sufficient information to aid the City in planning efforts and decision-making with regards to historic resources related to Springfield's twentieth century lumber heritage. Its purpose is to serve as a springboard from which additional, more detailed studies can be undertaken.

HISTORIC CONTEXT DEFINITION[1]

THEME

The Springfield, Oregon Lumber Heritage Historic Context Statement is a thematically-based study that focuses on the twentieth century history of the lumber industry in the City of Springfield starting in 1901. The study addresses the basic history and potential appearance and/or location of above- and below-ground resources related to this specific theme, time period and location.

TIME

The temporal boundaries, or time frame, for this context document span the years 1901 to 1970. The year 1901 is the year in which the Booth Kelly Lumber Company purchased the Springfield sawmill, from which point in time the City experienced expansive growth and prosperity as a direct result of the success of the Booth Kelly mill. This date also correlates to the beginning of a period of unprecedented growth in the lumber industry both locally and statewide, as transportation and technology advanced to allow for significant increases in demand and production. Springfield's local, community-based sawmill became a much more far-reaching commercial entity under Booth-Kelly's ownership. The closing date of 1970 brings the two-phase study of Springfield's lumber industry to completion at the end of the historic period (fifty years prior to the present day) as defined by the National Park Service.

This time frame covers the growth of the lumber industry, advancements in milling and transportation technology, the impacts of World War I, the Depression years, and World War II on the industry and the community, and the post-World War II period. Because the 1999 city-wide context already addresses twentieth century city growth in some detail, this document will provide only brief discussion of the overall community history. Other historical themes not directly related to Springfield's lumber heritage are discussed briefly, but more detailed discussions are covered in previous studies and/or may be addressed in future work.

As planning documents, historic context statements are intended to undergo periodic review and revision, adding additional historic information as appropriate and revising goals and strategies for preservation-related activities as needed. This document brings the City's study to a more or less complete state within the historic period (defined as fifty years prior to the present day), as defined by the National Park Service.

PLACE

The boundaries of the project area encompass everything within the 2017 urban growth boundary for the City of Springfield, Oregon (Fig. 1). Although the study focuses on a specific industry that historically had its center in and around downtown Springfield, the overall boundaries include the neighborhoods of Gateway, Thurston, Kelly Butte, North, East, Central, South, and Downtown Springfield and the communities of Glenwood and Natron.

[1] Much of the information in this and the following sections was drawn directly from the 1999 Springfield Historic Context Statement, with changes made to accommodate the lumber industry theme.

Springfield is located in the upper Willamette Valley in the north central portion of Lane County, Oregon. It is situated on the east bank of the Willamette River, about three miles east of Eugene, the county seat. Glenwood is located on the west bank of the river between Eugene and the Springfield city center.

The temperate climate of the area is influenced by mild, moist winds from the Pacific Ocean, which produce warm summers and cool winters; long periods of extremes in temperature are uncommon. During the summer, rainfall is light until mid-July, when precipitation ceases altogether. The near-drought condition at summer's end often drops river levels significantly and necessitates the use of irrigation for some agricultural crops. Winter is a wet season that produces 40 to 50 inches of precipitation between October and March; ice and snow occur, but rarely. Spring rain and Cascade mountain snow melt typically raise local creek and river levels substantially, at times to or above flood stage. Such climate conditions are ideal for conifer growth west of the Cascades, producing very large trees with clear-grained wood that was (and is) prized for building construction of all types. The seasonal ebb and flow of water in the region's rivers dictated when cut timber could be easily transported downstream to mills, and like agriculture the timber and lumber industries were keyed to annual weather patterns.

Springfield occupies a floodplain formed by two major tributaries of the Willamette River, both of which flow in a westerly direction out of the Cascade Mountains that form the eastern boundary of the Willamette Valley. The McKenzie River borders the northernmost portions of the city, while the Middle Fork of the Willamette River roughly delineates the urban growth boundary on the south. Timber from upstream was historically transported to milling centers via both rivers, the dominant twentieth-century mills in the immediate vicinity being those located at Springfield. These drainages are characterized by meandering channels that produce an interlaced network of secondary streams and sloughs that in some cases were adapted, re-routed, and transformed into mill races and mill ponds, used to power early mills and store uncut logs. Typical of alluvial areas, the topography undulates along the rivers as a result of repeated channeling and flooding of the stream system over the centuries. Portions of central and northwestern Springfield are relatively level except for several isolated buttes that rise from the floodplain.

The eastern sector of the city, the areas of Thurston and to the southeast, Natron, lies between the Middle Fork of the Willamette River and the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. Low undulating bottomland borders the river. To the north and east the landscape changes to gently rolling prairie, around Natron it becomes hilly. Like other parts of Springfield, elevations in this area gradually increase from west to east, from 458 to 600 feet, with wooded areas becoming denser as the hills rise into the Cascade range.

The early surveys of the 1850s described the vegetation of the area at that time as being forested along the stream systems, primarily by cottonwood, ash, maple, fir, and oak trees, with section having heavy undergrowth of vine maple. The prairie grassland between the McKenzie River and the Middle Fork of the Willamette was dotted with small groves of oak and fir known as "oak and fir openings." The surrounding grassland had been maintained for generations by large-scale annual burnings by the Native American population, which sought to improve the environment for food resources. The fires also engulfed the low-elevation buttes keeping them free of heavy timber, but the Cascade foothills to the east were lightly forested to their peaks with oak openings and scattered stands of fir.

The woodlands, both close to Springfield's center and the lands further afield outside the current Urban Growth Boundary, fed the lumber industry from the earliest years of Springfield's existence well into the twentieth century. When those stands were depleted, the industry utilized its ever-growing transportation system of rail lines and roads to reach farther into the Cascades for timber to supply the mills.

OVERVIEW
OF
SPRINGFIELD'S
LUMBER INDUSTRY HISTORY

1901-1970

Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, c. 1904.
Lane County Historical Society, GN3148.

SPRINGFIELD HISTORIC OVERVIEW, 1901-1970

19th Century Springfield

The community of Springfield began with the arrival of settlers Elias and Mary Briggs, who settled a land claim at this location in 1849. Local businesses began appearing quickly, with a ferry, trading post, millrace and attendant grist- and sawmills forming the early nucleus of commercial activity by the mid-1850s. The railroad reached neighboring Eugene in 1871, but the fact that it had bypassed Springfield did not deter growth, especially in the areas of agriculture and milling. During the 1870s and 1880s Springfield expanded to include a robust commercial district; a growing industrial center; several schools, churches, and fraternal organizations; and expanding residential areas. The town formally incorporated in 1885, and its physical boundaries grew to embrace various plats and annexations in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1891 the railroad finally reached Springfield proper, ending the town's relative isolation, and setting the stage for significant twentieth century growth.

20th Century Springfield

1900-1929: The Progressive Era and Early Motor Age

The Progressive Era, generally understood to loosely span from the mid-1880s to about 1920 in Oregon, was marked by commercial and industrial expansion, as well as a rising interest in social and humanitarian endeavors (Carter and Dennis 1996:57). In Springfield, this turn-of-the-century period saw several advancements that would ultimately contribute significantly to its transformation into a leading timber and lumber-producing town in Oregon; new modes of transportation, the arrival of new companies, and a shift from water to electric power all impacted Springfield's trajectory as a major Willamette Valley lumber town.

Transportation had always been a key to commercial and industrial success in early Oregon towns. Although the railroad had reached the southern Willamette Valley in 1871, Springfield was not directly connected to the rail network until 1891 when the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from Coburg to Springfield and Natron. Later in the 1890s the Oregon and California Railroad Company built the Brownsville spur connecting the Woodburn route to Springfield, which freed Springfield from its dependence on shipping points in other communities, and allowed local mills to receive raw timber and ship finished lumber products directly from local mill sites (Dennis 1999:18).

The automobile made its first appearance in the Eugene-Springfield area around 1904; road and bridge improvements followed, and in 1913 the state legislature formed the Oregon State Highway Commission. By the mid-1920s the once-popular streetcar had been usurped by the "cheap, practical and efficient" personal auto, which affected not only urban growth patterns but residential architectural designs, which began to show auto garages in increasingly prominent positions relative to the house. By the 1930s lumber and timber companies were using trucks regularly to transport raw logs and finished lumber to and from local mills, augmenting the use of rail and river for transport to other Oregon communities and out of the state.

Local farmers were also better able to supply the local and regional market with their goods as the transportation system–both rail and road–improved and expanded. The Willamette Valley's rich soil and mild climate kept agriculture a prominent and lucrative activity in the Springfield area, with hops being a leading local crop. Other farm products that were consistently produced and marketed between the 1910s and the 1940s included wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and nuts, as well as wool, dairy products, poultry, and livestock (Dennis 1999:34).

The arrival of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company mill in 1901 brought multiple benefits to the Springfield community in the form of jobs, business growth, and civic and cultural advancement.

> With the location here of such a manufacturing plant and payroll, present and prospective, it is any wonder that Springfield is a lively town. Buildings are in course of erection in all parts, new sidewalks are being put down, streets improved, and the prospects very apparent for a large increase in the population, which was given in the 1900 census as 353 (PMO, 4/23/1903).

The number of businesses in Springfield increased dramatically in the first twenty years of the twentieth century. "There were several banks and hotels, a publishing house, and a variety of shops and services, including specialty stores such as a watchmaker, tailor, and floral shop," and between 1907 and 1921 the number of businesses grew from 34 to 96 (Dennis 1999:31). In addition to agricultural and downtown commercial businesses, industrial concerns included lumber, sash, door, planing, and flouring mills, as well as smaller factories producing shingles, and machine parts. Residential development followed suit, with several new neighborhood additions made during this period.

Rapid industrialization and the resulting population shift from rural communities to urban areas created in a number of societal challenges such as poverty, class warfare, and corruption. One of the hallmarks of the Progressive Era was the effort to counter these ills through education, workplace safety and efficiency, and the establishment of social organizations. In Springfield, as technology and transportation advanced the local lumber industry, the community grew both geographically and in population, and fraternal groups and organized labor emerged, including those specifically related to timber and lumber production. By 1911 there were at least eleven fraternal organizations active in the community, several of which were lumber industry-related, including the Foresters of America, Court No. 78, Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 10956, Women of Woodcraft, Pine Circle No. 45, and Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 247 (Dennis 1999:27).

World War I effectively brought the Progressive Era to a close and marked the beginning of the "Motor Age." This was a period characterized by the increased use of the personal automobile and all of the societal changes that came with it, from expanded entertainment and recreation opportunities to adjustments in neighborhood and residential building design. The advent of the automobile also provided the basis for a new mode of transport for the lumber industry as heavy-duty trucks came into use for the transportation of raw timber and finished lumber.

Agriculture and timber were the leading economic drivers in Lane County in the 1920s, with about 5,800 of the county's workers employed in farming, and another 2,000 working in the timber industry (Shinn 1985:343). The Booth-Kelly Company was the county's single largest employer, with a force of 500-800 men working in the woods and in its sawmills (Shinn

1985:343). In Springfield, the success of the lumber industry, namely through Booth-Kelly, continued to generate positive social, commercial, and geographic growth, and by 1926 Springfield was considered "an ideal place in which to dwell" (E*DG* 8/16/1926).

1929-1945: The Depression Years and World War II

The stock market crash of 1929 threw the country into a massive economic downturn, hindering business and production during the Great Depression years of the 1930s. Extractive industries such as timber were hard hit, and the region's mills and timber companies were driven to near-bankruptcy. Farm prices fell precipitously in the early 1930s resulting in a number of farm closures. In Springfield, the Booth-Kelly mill operated part time, agricultural output dropped, and local businesses slowed or faltered. The lumber business was worse off than at the time of the crash in 1929 with one-fifth of Willamette Valley mills never opening in 1931 and another one-fifth closing down sometime during that year, including Booth-Kelly, which closed its Springfield mill in July 1931. Because timber products "accounted for three-fourths of Lane County's freight loadings," the railroads were also damaged by the drop in business (Shinn 1985:347-349).

Recovery from the depression was slow and erratic; pre-1929 levels of national output and personal income were not matched until the country's entry into World War II (Shinn 1985:342). Nonetheless, between the mid-1920s and 1940 Springfield became a thoroughly modern city, although it retained its modest size and small town ambiance. According to a January 1941 article in the Eugene *Register Guard*, Springfield earned the title of "The fastest growing city in Oregon" in 1940, an accolade that reflected the town's population of almost 4,000, establishment of fourteen new businesses, and construction of nearly 200 new houses. Plans for further community growth included a number of new commercial buildings and businesses, a new high school, a new dial telephone system, a city hall building, and street and sewer improvements.

> Key to much of the expansion was the city's industrial tract, which had been 'held in trust' for many years as a lure for new factories and mills. There is still considerable property left for this purpose, and there are constantly recurring rumors that additional mills or plywood plants may be established in the near future (ERG 1/12/1941).[2]

The wood products industry and agriculture, although challenged by the Depression, remained the primary economic pursuits for the area. Timber and lumber continued to dominate and grow despite periodic downturns in production due to transportation shortages, labor disputes, or environmental challenges such as extreme cold or low water flow (Dennis 1999:32-35).

The World War II effort helped to pull American communities out of the economic depression, and provided further impetus for industrial expansion. Springfield, situated in the midst of abundant prime timberland and with multiple operating mills, was in good position to make made significant contributions in spite of the departure of many of the country's men to the war front. Lane County's millions of acres of Douglas fir timber at that time supported eighty sawmills that employed 6,000 men, and that over seventy-five per cent of the rail tonnage

[2] The "industrial tract" was located along the railroad and millrace. Its exact boundaries are not currently understood, but it appears to have encompassed an area south of present-day Main Street and east of the former Booth-Kelly property. It is unclear whether any of the land north of Main Street was included in the holdings.

originating in the county was lumber and timber products (Polks 1942:8). Springfield counted at least a half-dozen sawmills and related industries that managed to maintain operations and output in the late 1930s and into the World War II years.

1945-1970: The Post-War Modern Era

Only two years after the end of the war, the growth surge occurring nationwide was also evident in Lane County. An estimated 12,000 people were engaged in forest products industries in the county, with logging and sawmill operations–there were 220 sawmills in Lane County–providing the major share of the employment (Salisburys 1947:5). The demand for lumber exploded following the war, as construction and materials restrictions were lifted, communities recovered and began building again:

> ...the huge, pent-up, war-restricted demand for lumber surged over the industry in an uncontrollable flood. [...] Builders with partially completed homes needing upper grade lumber for finishing, stormed the mills... Industrial lumber users denied raw materials for making their products by price or priorities, clamored for their share of the available supply. Lumber hungry foreign nations importuned their American agents to get some lumber to them at any price (Wells 2007:73-74).

The city experienced a surge in industrial expansion in addition to residential and commercial development, much of it occurring in areas north and east of the city center, extending into former agricultural areas. "The face of the city changed from a small, compact townsite surrounded by farms, to a sprawling urban setting of widely dispersed shopping centers and sawmill sites, set amidst dense housing development" (Dennis 1999:35). The robust timber industry, riding the tide of wartime demand and production, led the community's growth by feeding the post-war building boom that saw over fifty new residential additions and subdivisions established between 1940 and 1955 (Dennis 1999:36, 49).

Springfield's idyllic, small-town character had persisted through the 1950s, but by 1960 Springfield's population was nearly 20,000. The city's size nearly tripled with the annexation of the Thurston area, and change seemed inevitable (Velasco 1999:76). Timber and lumber-related industries dominated Springfield's economy as growth continued and agricultural activity diminished. Statewide, more than half of all manufacturing jobs in the state were in timber- and lumber-related industries (Kaylor 2016). This trend of expansion persisted until the 1970s oil embargo, and later the 1980s environmental conservation concerns, which both hampered the local timber and lumber industry and ultimately local businesses in general. In spite of downturns and cultural shifts, lumber products industries persisted as dominant economic drivers, and the city of Springfield managed to retain its small-town feel as it moved forward toward the end of the twentieth century.

TWENTIETH CENTURY LUMBER MILLS and SAWMILL TECHNOLOGY in OREGON

Between 1900 and 1970 timber- and lumber-related work technology–both outside and inside the mill–underwent significant change with the shift in tree-felling tools, new transportation methods, the growing popularity of electricity-powered plants, and more efficient milling practices, all of which helped to accommodate the increasing demand for Pacific Northwest lumber.

In the woods, the adoption of crosscut saws for felling trees, rather than the axes used in the settlement years, allowed for the cutting of more timber to feed the increasingly efficient mills. Eventually chain saws and other mechanized means of cutting trees increased the timber harvest even more. This ultimately led to the realization that the vast old-growth forests were not finite, and more sustainable growing and logging practices were implemented. Starting around the mid-twentieth century, "gyppo," or independent contract loggers became more common in the region, in some cases replacing the wage-earning loggers who worked exclusively for established lumber or sawmill companies (Tonsfeldt 1993:30).

The process of getting raw logs to the mills also evolved during the twentieth century, in part due to the fact that much of the timber located close to mill facilities and near river transport had been logged. As loggers moved further from streams, reaching and moving timber from areas further afield required new methods of transporting logs, and by the turn of the century that included railroads and steam donkeys, as well as flumes, skidroads, horses, and oxen. The steam donkey (or donkey engine) had been developed in the 1880s, and was essentially a portable, steam-powered winch that could pull logs along a skid road with a cable (Tonsfeldt 1993:25). "As lower slopes were logged off, forests along tributary creeks were the second areas logged. To move the logs to the rivers before the development of modern equipment, splash dams and flumes were constructed...from logs available locally and in some cases were quite large scale. [...] Only a few remains of these constructions remain in the county" (Forster et al 1986:76).

Larger lumber and timber companies had started building logging railroads into American forests starting in the 1850s. In the Pacific Northwest, the earliest of these date to the late 1870s and early 1880s (Tonsfeldt 1993:28). By 1900, of the perhaps twenty-five logging railroads in Oregon, at least fifteen were "built by mills with access to ocean commerce. [...] The remaining logging railroads were building by mills with no direct access to the deep-water shipping. These were industrial-scale producers that cut lumber for shipment to distant markets by rail" (Tonsfeldt 1993:34). Springfield's largest twentieth century mills–Booth-Kelly, Rosboro, Weyerhaeuser, and Georgia-Pacific–were considered "railroad mills," as all depended heavily on rail lines to transport materials from the woods to the mills, and from the mills to the market (Figs. 30, 31).

> With the railroad came first the ability to export lumber from the interior of the county and secondly the ability to replace river drives of logs with log trains which could move far greater quantities of logs. [...] One of the first and most significant spur lines was that which went from Wendling up the Mohawk Valley to Springfield. The Booth Kelly and Southern Pacific mills at either end of this

> spur line milled the largest quantities of lumber in Lane County for nearly five decades (Forster et al 1986:76-77).

As the production and distribution reach of larger railroad mills increased, casualties of their success were the smaller local mills that produced for local use, and not for shipping to broader markets. Railroads were expensive to build and required land that many smaller companies could not afford, but "by the first decade of the twentieth century, the consensus among West Coast lumbermen was that logging railroads were a necessity for any serious industrial producer" (Tonsfeldt 1993:38, 42). Booth-Kelly was intent on building their own logging railroads, as well as encouraging Southern Pacific to extend lines to markets such as Springfield to facilitate shipping.

Until the advent of the log truck in the 1930s, railroad logging prevailed as the most efficient method of extracting timber from Oregon's forests, but

> By the early 1930s, bulldozers enabled the construction of more dirt and gravel roads for use by increasingly common heavy-duty logging trucks with improved braking systems, engines, and tires. This technology of affordable and mobile gas- and diesel-powered machinery began to replace more capital-intensive railroad logging by larger firms (Walls, "Gyppo Logging...").

Historically, the output capacity of sawmills was at least partially related to the power source. Water-powered mills, which often utilized sash saws, could be slow and variable, depending on seasonal water flow. Springfield's millrace was well-known for its robust power and relative reliability, which allowed it to drive double circular saws through the turn of the century, but in many cases water power was not strong enough to effectively drive circular saw blades through large logs. This shortcoming spurred the switch to steam power, particularly in those mills set up for market production (as opposed to local or neighborhood suppliers).

Most of the steam-powered mills, some of which persisted well into the twentieth century (the Hull-Oakes mill in Monroe is a rare still-operating example), eventually gave way to electrically-powered facilities. Electric power was more reliable and was powerful enough to more quickly and consistently drive larger blades, which could saw larger logs and thus increase overall production. The first electric sawmill in on the West Coast was assembled at Tacoma in 1895 by the Olympia Lumber company. The mill was described as "A 16-horse power electric motor, with city power, [which] will run the machinery, which...consists of a resaw, planer, sticker and turning lathe" (Corvallis *Gazette*, 7/25/1895).

In Oregon, it appears the first electric mill was constructed and operated at Tillamook in the summer of 1900, but the operation was destroyed by a late November flood and evidently not re-built (Heppner *Gazette*, 7/12/1900; SSJ 11/25/1900). That facility was described thus:

> The company generates its electricity by water power. The water is flumed from a small stream, and runs a 50-horsepower water wheel, in connection with which is a dynamo to generate the electricity to operate the mill. Wires are strung from the power house to the sawmill, and attached to the saws and other machinery of the mill. The peculiarity of the electric sawmill is that the carriage is above the log, and carries two saws. They are so fixed as to cut both ways, making two cuts

> at the same time, and, instead of having to bring the carriage back and commence cutting at the same end each time, the saws cut as well coming back, and they cut a log of any size. The mill will cut lumber at one-half the cost of other sawmills (Heppner *Gazette*, 7/12/1900).

The better-known early electric mill in Oregon was that built by the Electric Sawmill Company in Portland's St. Johns neighborhood in 1903. Vigorously reported on in Portland area newspapers as "rather novel," the Portland plant apparently was mechanically similar to the earlier Tillamook mill in that the saw carriage moved over the stationary log (PMO, 3/30/1903). In the Portland facility,

> The saws and motors are all combined in a small iron frame about six feet wide by ten feet long, and probably five feet high. This machine will rest on carriage tracks, and will be moved to the logs to be sawed, while the logs will remain stationary after having been dragged up from the river. Another motor, separate from those which operate the saws, furnishes power for handling logs. Underneath the saw carriage is a large bin, into which the sawdust falls. From this bin, by a conveyor...the sawdust will be conveyed to the boilers in the engine-house, which stands on the solid ground about 100 feet from the mill. In the mill there is absence of the great amount of machinery found in the steam sawmill... (PMO, 5/11/1903).

It was considered novel because of its electric power, and because similar to the Tillamook mill, the log remained stationary while the saw carriage travelled over it: "It will saw through a log and then saw backwards to the starting point, and so on, till a log is reduced to lumber" (Portland *Morning Oregonian*, 3/30/1903). Apart from the first two years of the 1900s, electricity or steam powered nearly all of Springfield's major lumber mills throughout the twentieth century, and continues to power them today. It is notable that the same plant that powered the Booth-Kelly mill for many years–utilizing mill waste to generate the power–also provided electricity to the cities of Eugene, Springfield, and a number of other southern Willamette Valley towns starting in the early twentieth century.

Mill saw technology also changed, and efforts to increase production (and therefore profit) centered on mechanical and technological improvements that streamlined work and produced more lumber more quickly. The sash saw declined in use, and in larger mills such as Springfield's the circular saw was employed almost exclusively by the first years of the twentieth century. To accommodate large logs that could reach several feet in diameter, two circular saws would be placed vertically, one over the other and slightly offset. In this "over-and-under" configuration smaller logs were handled by the lower saw blade; larger logs required the engagement of both saws. Eventually circular saws were replaced with band saws, which could cut logs of any diameter that the carriage could accommodate, ran cool, and were less likely to bind (Tonsfeldt 1993: 32-33). The bandsaw–a long, continuous, toothed or serrated band of steel stretched between wheels–was invented in the early nineteenth century, but the first bandsaw in the West was set up by John Dolbeer, at his Dolbeer and Carson mill in California in 1885 (Tonsfeldt 1993: 32-33). This type of saw soon dominated large-scale commercial mills, although smaller concerns may have continued to use sash or circular blades (Figs. 26-29). The development of replaceable saw teeth allowed maintenance and repair to occur without the need

for time-consuming dismantlement of the apparatus to remove the entire saw blades, which resulted in lost production time.

Smaller sawmills may or may not have had the economic ability to make significant or regular upgrades, nor could many local mills–those producing lumber for local consumption rather than for the broader commercial market–justify the expense. However, in the early-to mid-twentieth century a number of successful eastern and southern lumbermen turned their focus to the West, and their large, established companies began moving into the Pacific Northwest to purchase and expand smaller facilities, often bringing with them more state-of-the-art machinery and mill designs.

Mill complex and building designs themselves were adjusted to accommodate advancing technologies, shifting modes of transportation, and increases in production, particularly in the cases of larger companies that could afford to consolidate multiple activities or manufactories in one large facility. While small mills could consist of one or two buildings near a mill pond, larger facilities might comprise multiple structures, cranes, conveyor and car loading mechanisms, wigwam burners, power plant buildings, and multiple mill ponds. The buildings were organized around or stretched along rail lines that in some cases were specifically constructed to provide access to and from the mill (Figs. 3-13).

Smaller sawmill companies suffered from the competition of larger concerns, as well as from falling lumber prices. In 1948 there were approximately 355 mills employing between 11,000 and 11,500 workers in Lane County; it was estimated that forty to fifty small mills in the County had shut down, and others were operating at less than full capacity (ERG, 11/25/1948). Diversification of output allowed some mills to remain operational and competitive, but those without the capacity to manufacture a variety of products were forced to limit days of operation or close altogether. In addition to sawn lumber, other forest products being produced included engineered lumber such as plywood and glued-laminated timbers, particle board, pressed firewood (Prest-O-Logs), and pulp for use in production of container board.

The concept of laminating sheets of wood together had been considered since the mid-eighteenth century, but in the western United States, the first plywood panels to be manufactured from local soft wood were made in Portland in 1905 when the Portland Manufacturing Company began laminating wood panels and producing them for sale (APA, "History of APA..."; Harrison 1967:np). Initially used for door panels, plywood soon found great popularity as a multi-use product, its popularity spurred by the development of waterproof adhesive, which allowed the new material to be used both inside and outside. By 1940, plywood was seen as a critically important product.

> World War II was a proving ground for plywood. The product was declared an essential war material... The industry's war-time mills–by this time numbering about 30–produced between 1.2 and 1.8 billion square feet annually. Plywood barracks sprung up everywhere. The Navy patrolled the Pacific in plywood PT boats. The Air Force few reconnaissance missions in plywood gliders. And the Army crossed the Rhine River in plywood assault boats. There were thousands of war accessories made of plywood–from crating for machinery parts, to huts for the famed Seabees in the South Pacific, to lifeboats on hundreds of ships that kept supply lines open in the Atlantic and Pacific (APA, "History of APA...").

The Douglas Fir Plywood Association, established in 1938, helped research, develop, and promote new uses for plywood, including building designs (mostly recreational cabins) that were advertised in the magazine *Popular Mechanics*, and also published by the organization and available to the public. The large sheets simplified construction, and plywood was touted as making possible a time and labor savings of up to 50-75 percent (DFPA 1957:17). Its strength and ease of use allowed it to function in nearly all areas of building construction: as roof sheathing, wall paneling, subflooring, cabinet work, and exterior siding (DFPA 1957:20). By the late 1960s, one particular iteration of plywood, known as "Texture 1-11" (now commonly known as T-1-11) was in wide use on residential buildings.

Glued laminated lumber, or glulam, was used and patented in Europe at the turn of the twentieth century (USDA 2007:11-4; Rosboro History). "Glulam is an engineered, stress-rated product that consists of two or more layers of lumber that are glued together with the grain of all layers, which are referred to as laminations, parallel to the length" (USDA 2007:11-3) One of the first buildings in which glulam lumber was used was the USDA Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, built in 1934. As with plywood, glulam use grew with the development of water-resistant adhesives and sealants in the early 1940s, and became particularly useful during World War II in buildings that required large uninterrupted spaces such as hangars and gymnasiums. In the post-war years the timbers were (and are) utilized in gymnasiums, churches, and factories, as well as bridges. The earliest manufacturer of glulam timber in the Pacific Northwest was Timber Structures, Inc. of Portland, who began producing during the World War II years, and also had a plant in Eugene (Byarlay 2017:46; ERG 3/4/1943). By the 1950s "there were at least a dozen manufacturers of glulam timber in the United States...," including Rosboro and Weyerhaeuser in Springfield (USDA 2007:11-4; Rosboro History).

Efforts increased to utilize all parts of the tree for marketable products, and scrap wood, which was formerly disposed of either as fuel for power plants or simply burned, was "re-purposed" and turned into pulp for paper and containerboard, various new building materials such as particleboard, oriented strand board (OSB), and pressed sawdust fire logs (in Springfield's Weyerhaeuser plant, these were "Pres-to-logs"). With the realization that Oregon's Douglas fir forests were not, in fact, infinite, the concept of sustainable forest practice became one embraced by a number of timber companies. As the market dipped in the early 1960s, it became even more imperative to find ways to increase profitability. In addition to production diversification, companies turned to sustainable harvest and tree farming to ensure a continued supply of trees, a practice that has been honed and continues to the present day.

SPRINGFIELD'S TWENTIETH CENTURY LUMBER INDUSTRY

Nineteenth Century Synopsis

From the earliest years of Springfield's existence, its sawmill provided economic stability and impetus to community growth. After the establishment of the millrace and first sawmill by Elias Briggs in 1852-1854, located along the millrace near present-day Mill Street, the enterprise, passed to the Springfield Manufacturing Company (a consortium of local businessmen) in 1865, and following construction of a new, larger mill building, the company was purchased by B.J. and William Pengra in the early 1870s. The railroad reached the area in 1871, but bypassed Springfield in favor of Eugene; this lack of direct shipping ability handicapped the Springfield mill's competitiveness with others along the rail line. Almon Wheeler took over the mill in 1884, and made improvements that included a new planing mill; his tenure lasted a decade before new owners were sought. After several years of uncertainty, the mill restarted in 1899 under a lease to H.A. Skeels. Through the nineteenth century the mill was operated on the water power provided by the millrace. Not until after 1900 did alternative power sources come into common use. In 1891, Southern Pacific extended its line from Coburg to Springfield, finally ending the town's isolation and providing direct transportation for lumber and agricultural goods.

Twentieth Century Lumbering in Springfield

Throughout the early and mid-twentieth century, city directories identified agriculture, logging and lumber manufacture as the leading industries in Springfield. Advances in transportation and milling technology soon pushed timber and lumber production to the fore, and the 1910 directory described the variety of local industrial concerns operating in the community:

> The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company have their largest lumber mill at Springfield and the Fischer-Bally Lumber Company has recently completed another large lumber mill which will soon be in operation. A sash, door, and planing mill, namely the Springfield Planing Mill Company has more than doubled its capacity in 1909, and bids fair to enlarge again in 1910. The Springfield flouring mills equipped with modern machinery, and a shingle mill, match factory, and electric light plant are among the other industries of this growing city. The electric light plant which is operated by the Northwestern Corporation is situated in the south part of the city and furnishes light and power for both Springfield and Eugene (Polk's 1910:320) (Figs. 3, 4).

Industry in Springfield, including lumber mills, was centered on the millrace, and utilized water power exclusively until after 1900. The Springfield millrace was noted for its exceptional flow, which produced unusually good power in the region, and in 1901 under H.A. Skeels the mill was cutting an estimated 30-40,000 board feet (bf) per day (Walling 1884:306; Eugene *Morning Register* 7/31/1901). The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company made its entry into Springfield in 1901 when it purchased the old Springfield lumber mill that had been operated by Skeels since 1899.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company was founded in 1896 by brothers Robert A. and J.H. Booth and John and George Kelly. Robert A. Booth had operated a small mill in Yoncalla, and later worked at the Sugar Pine Lumber Company in Grants Pass along with his brother Henry and the Kelly brothers (Kelley 1990:56). The Kelly family was connected locally and George and Tom

Kelly's father, John Kelly, had been involved with the early Springfield Manufacturing Company. Robert Booth leased (and later purchased) the J.I. Jones sawmill in Saginaw in 1896, and shortly thereafter the Booths and Kellys incorporated, forming the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Two years later they leased the J.C. Goodale Plant in Coburg, which was fed with lumber from the 70,000-plus acres of Mohawk valley timberland purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad (Kelley 1990:56). Met with success in both endeavors, the plan to build a company town outside of Springfield came to fruition in 1899 with the construction of Wendling. George Kelly was superintendent of the Wendling plant, and R.A. Booth located the company headquarters, and his home, in Eugene.[3]

Once Booth-Kelly took over the Springfield sawmill in 1901, output was expected to double, in part because the company had access to more timber as a result of its purchase of prime timberland from the Southern Pacific railroad. However, despite its considerable power the millrace was inadequate to drive the larger industrial operation envisioned by Booth-Kelly. In order to efficiently handle the projected increased output, in mid-1902 Booth-Kelly built a new facility on the old mill site that ran on steam power, increasing production potential to anywhere from 150,000 to 250,000 board feet per day (PMO, 4/23/1903; EDG, 6/18/1902 and 8/28/1902). (Figs. 3, 32). The steam plant was designed to utilize the mill's scrap waste–sawdust and refuse lumber–as fuel. "Since this fuel was in excess of the demands for operating the plant, and destroying it would be an expense to the company, a proposition was made to the Eugene Electric Light Company to erect a light plant in Springfield with the fuel furnished by Booth-Kelly" (Clarke 1983:46-48; Davidson 1996:8:9).[4]

The new mill was described in detail in local newspapers:

> From a structural standpoint, it is a marvel of strength, and in its arrangement, convenience and economy of labor were given first consideration. The mill is located just below the new artificial pond, which covers 23 acres, and will float 20,000,000 feet of logs. It is so arranged that the labor of handling the lumber is reduced to a minimum from the time the logs are hauled out of the pond to be sawed. From the saw to the planer, from the planer to the dry-kiln, and from the dry-kiln to the railway car, is down an incline just great enough so that the huge trucks of lumber will be carried along by gravity. The mill will be operated by steam and every pound of fuel will come from the saws and planers. By means of a complete system of conveyors, the sawdust, slabs and other waste materials will be carried directly to the furnaces and fed automatically into the fires. The mill is located at a distance from all standing timber and the lumber yards and dry-kiln are at a distance from the mill, so that the possibility of a fire is very remote" (PMO, 9/19/1902).

Despite the efforts to design a facility resistant to fire, the mill was devastated in a July 1911 blaze that caused an estimated $250,000 worth of damage and threw as many as 150 men out of employment (EDG 7/29/1911) (Fig. 33). At the time there was some question about where and even whether the mill would be rebuilt. Contributing to the uncertainty were the persistently-

[3] The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company office building still stands at 507 Willamette Street in Eugene.

[4] The plant was later operated as the Willamette Power Company, and then the Oregon Power Company (around 1910), and the Mountain States Power Company (starting in 1916). Davidson 1996: Section 8.

high freight rates that were making company profitability a significant challenge, and a pending lawsuit under review by the federal courts.[5] It would be two years before the legal question was answered by the courts–in favor of Booth-Kelly–and the decision made to rebuild the mill in Springfield.

A.J. Lustig, a sawmill designer from Washington, drew the plans for the new mill, and George Catching was in charge of at least part of the construction work (*Timberman* October 1913:102; EDG 8/15/1913, 9/19/1913). "The credit for the building and designing of this strictly modern plant, with a capacity of 150,000 feet daily, is due to Manager A.C. Dixon; A.M. Hagen, superintendent of manufacturing, and engineering staff of the Sumner Iron Works, Everett, and the General Electric Co. of Portland" (*Timberman* March 1915:30). The new electric-powered mill was designed with a sprinkler system, and buildings were set farther apart than they were in the old facility (PMO 8/8/1913) (Figs 34, 35). As with the 1902 renovations, the new facility was described in detail in local newspapers:

> The principal pieces of machinery to be installed will be as follows: A 10-foot head band rig, a 10 by 72 edger, a 14 by 42 sash gang, two 44-foot pneumatic trimmers, a 'ready sizer,' and numerous other smaller saws and pieces of machinery. [...] A system of electric railways will be built throughout the mill yards and most of the dimension lumber will be conveyed on cars drawn by an electric motor to a large yard a quarter of a mile away from the mill. The dry kiln will be built of hollow tile... A detailed description of the plant would fill a small book. Suffice it to say that the mill will be of the most modern type and will be made as nearly fireproof as possible. The buildings will be of concrete construction, and every piece of machinery will be operated by electricity. The mill will be of the band saw type, doing away with circular saws as far as possible (EDG 8/8/1913).

Following the fire, the Oregon Power Company considered "burning oil under the big boilers which generate steam to drive the turbine generators and supply Eugene and the upper Willamette valley with electricity," but ultimately they utilized mill waste–sawdust and waste wood–to generate the steam needed to operate the dry kiln and run the generators (Tonsfeldt 1993:77; EDG 8/11/1911). Springfield reaped great benefit from the cooperative arrangement that initially provided local power for electric street lighting, and eventually generated electricity for a number of communities throughout the southern Willamette Valley from Springfield to Albany and points between.

On August 6, 1914, Booth-Kelly sawed the first logs at the newly-constructed mill. With the installation of an overhead crane in 1916, the original plans for the new Springfield mill were essentially complete, giving it "the most modern timber and lumber handling system on the coast" (EMR 11/12/1915; *Timberman* June 1916:np).[6] (Figs. 34-37)

[5] Booth-Kelly's acquisition of vast tracts of forest land from the Oregon & California Railroad Company was challenged on the allegation that at least some of the land was fraudulently acquired through misuse of the Timber and Stone Act and the Homestead Act. Kelley, "Booth-Kelly Lumber Company...," (1990), p. 58.

[6] A detailed description of the mill and its operations was provided in the March 1915 issue of *The Timberman* ("A Modern Electrically Operated Lumber Plant," *The Timberman* 1915, pp. 28-30).

Booth-Kelly's source of timber was from land purchased by the company from the Oregon & California Railroad.[7] As the largest single buyer of O&C lands, Booth-Kelly held about 140,000 acres of Lane County timberland at the turn of the twentieth century (Tonsfeldt 1993:71-72). By 1905, as they continued to make additional purchases, the company was in possession of some 1.15 million acres from Lane County to Idaho border. These lands lay in four blocks of timber, in the Mill Creek and the Santiam Basin (Mohawk River), the McKenzie Valley (McKenzie River), Fall Creek (Willamette River), and the Cottage Grove area (Tonsfeldt 1993:73-75). "Accordingly, Booth-Kelly ran mills first at Coburg (1898), on the McKenzie near the Willamette; and then at Wendling (1900), on Mill Creek near the Mohawk; and finally at Springfield (1900-01) on the Willamette" (Tonsfeldt 1993:75). Early in the century, the Springfield mill received some logs from the Mohawk area, but many were driven from Fall Creek to the Willamette River, and on to the Springfield mill pond (Tonsfeldt 1993:71-76).

As noted above, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries trees were harvested first from close-in areas and floated down river to mill sites. Timber first came to the Springfield mill by river transport, later by rail, and eventually by truck. Although known as a railroad-oriented firm, Booth-Kelly "located their mills to accommodate stream driving, which was their first logging pattern" (Tonsfeldt 1993:75). The company depended heavily on rail access for its success, and began building logging railroads to serve the Wendling mill in the first decade of the 1900s. By the end of 1915, logs were delivered to the Springfield mill by rail, "the days of the old-time river drive being almost a thing of the past in this part of the state" (EMR, 2/20/1915). (Figs. 30, 31) At about that time Booth-Kelly began using a motor truck to transport lumber from the Springfield mill to cars on the Oregon Electric railway for eventual shipment east (EMR 10/1/1915).

Throughout the company's decades of operation, many small logging camps existed on Booth-Kelly land. Nearest to Springfield, the camps centered around the Mohawk River drainage company town of Wendling, and camps operated as long as timber was available, moving on as the supply was depleted in a particular area. Around 900 (often single) men were employed in the woods in the early 1900s, but after about 1920 family camps became more common, especially on the Wendling system. "This permitted the loggers to bring their wives and children with them into the woods. Families were housed in frame cabins that could be transported by rail" (Tonsfeldt 1993:76-79).

Although Booth-Kelly hired men to work in the woods felling and hauling timber, as early as 1917 the company was also using contract loggers (later known as "gyppo" loggers) to work in the forest. Unattached to sawmills or lumber companies, contract loggers were typically small, mobile entities that worked independently setting up their own logging camps and hiring their own men. At the time, camps at Joler, Cram station, and Crater station, all located along the Coos Bay branch of the Southern Pacific rail line, were able to pull approximately 25,000 feet of logs per day for Booth-Kelly's Springfield mill (EDG, 10/17/1917; *Timberman* 11/1917:64kk).

Booth-Kelly had four mills in Lane County in the early years of the twentieth century (at Saginaw, Coburg, Wendling, and Springfield), but market conditions in the mid-1910s were such

[7] The land-grant purchase of Booth-Kelly's O&C holdings was contested in court, as there was question about the legality of some of the land that was thought to have been specifically designated for homesteading and not commercial extraction, but after significant consideration, the courts upheld Booth-Kelly's position.

that business was not as robust as desired.[8] One lumberman stated that "no mill in the Pacific northwest is making any money and few of them are operating. He declared that conditions in the lumber business will not become normal until the purchasing power of the railroads is restored, as the railroads purchase at least 25 per cent of the lumber made in the United States," primarily for use as railroad ties (EMR 6/30/1915). Also contributing to the lull were Southern Pacific rail car shortages, which limited shipping capacity and caused backlogs and work slow-downs until existing lumber inventory could be shipped out thus clearing the way for continued production.

Indeed, from mid-1915 to mid-1916, only two of Booth-Kelly's four mills were in operation, with logs from the temporarily-closed Wendling and Coburg mills being reallocated or diverted–about 40 rail carloads per day–to the Springfield mill (EMR 7/28/1915; Timberman, July 1916:52). At that time the Springfield facility had a sawing capacity of 150,000 feet and a planing capacity of 200,000 feet with six planers; the eight kilns could accommodate 125,000 feet. Actual production fluctuated, however, and was often below capacity. Eventually the Saginaw mill was sold and the Coburg mill closed, leaving Wendling and Springfield as Booth-Kelly's two active mills.

Booth-Kelly remained the major saw milling concern in Springfield until the middle of the century, but as previously noted a number of smaller private firms were also in operation in the 1910s. The Springfield Fischer-Bally mill, operated by Carl Fischer and Milton Bally, constructed a steam-powered sawmill near Kelly Butte; their name later changed to Fischer-Boutin. The Limerick Lumber Company, located east of Springfield and operated by Harry West for several years, was burned in a 1913 fire (PSO, 7/27/1913). George Williams operated a water-powered sawmill in the Thurston area from about 1919 until 1936 (Jones 1958:36; Dennis 1999:36).

World War I and the Great Depression

World War I stimulated the industry regionally by creating greater demand for west coast lumber, namely spruce and fir. During wartime, the military utilized Pacific Northwest wood to build military planes, ships, and barracks buildings, but from the Springfield sawmill only a small amount of lumber was provided for use in building planes. While spruce was used for building battle planes, evidently fir could be used for airplanes used in training camps; the quality standard was very high, and less than one percent of the Springfield lumber was deemed suitable (EDG, 11/19/1917; EMR 11/18/1917). One hundred thirty-six men left the company to fight the war, and many returned to their work in 1919 following the war (EDG 4/3/1919).

Despite the demand, a regional workers' strike protesting the living and working conditions in logging camps stalled production. The U.S. War Department established the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (Four L), a government-based, union-like organization that was billed as a "patriotic association" engaged in the war industry. War department representatives met with loggers and sawmill men "...for the purpose of arriving at a complete understanding of their part in the war department's program to get the maximum production of spruce for battle planes and fir for ships to win the war" (Spfd News, 3/7/1918). Ultimately the Four L forced

[8] The Booth-Kelly mills at Saginaw and Coburg operated from 1898 to 1914. Wendling was established in 1899 and was in operation until the mid-1940s. Kelley 1990:56.

improvements in working conditions, including implementation of an eight-hour workday for mill and logging camp workers for the first time, thus breaking the strike (Binas, "Loyal Legion..."; Spfd News 3/7/1918).[9] By some accounts, however, "they recruited through pressure and intimidation, forcing workers to sign pledges of allegiance both to the war effort and to the duty they owed employers" (Diamond).

> Employers who desired the assistance of the...Four L workforce were compelled by...the War Department to accept the demands for an eight-hour day and healthier working and living conditions. At the same time, laborers who refused to sign the pledge found it very difficult to find employment in the lumber industry. Those who were not members of the Four L were suspected radicals, anarchists, saboteurs or traitors, and were subjected to a defacto blacklist" (Binas, "Loyal Legion...").

According to newspaper reports, all Booth-Kelly mill workers signed on to the Four L, over 200 men at the Springfield mill alone (EMR 1/20/1918; EDG, 1/22/1918). At its peak the Four L had about 110,000 members but numbers declined after the war ended. The group reorganized in 1919 and remained active until it officially disbanded in 1938 (Binas, "Loyal Legion...").

By this time there were a number of other professional and fraternal organizations related to the timber and lumber industry active in and around Springfield, including the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association, Foresters of America, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Women of Woodcraft, and the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

Following the war, stateside demand for lumber was steady, and kept the mill operating at at least two-thirds capacity, including a night shift. In 1919, Booth-Kelly's Springfield mill was engaged in interstate shipping, milling lumber for sale in Oregon as well as states as far away as Texas and Ohio (*Timberman*, June 1919:45). In fact, only about five percent of Booth-Kelly's business derived from local retail sales with most business transacted east of the Rocky Mountains. The company maintained sales offices in Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, along with a central office in Portland, Oregon (Industrial Survey 1922:24). Producing about 300,000 feet per day the company's sales manager at the time, L.L. Lewis, stated he could sell 500,000 "if the mill had the capacity" (*Timberman*, August 1919:103). A number of the employees at the Springfield mill were former soldiers, and many of the 136 men who had left the company to enlist returned to work for Booth-Kelly, either at the Springfield or Wendling sites (EDG, 4/3/1919). Foreign demand for Oregon lumber also increased, and in 1922 Booth-Kelly shipped trainloads of lumber to Portland and then on to Asia (China, Japan, then-Dutch East Indies) and South America, the export trade being described as "the backbone of the lumber operations in the northwest this winter" (Springfield *News* 1/12/1922, 1/14/1922; EDG, 1/14/1922). The product was shipped by rail to Portland, and loaded onto ships bound for international ports.

The difficult working conditions and other limitations caused by cold and snowy weather often made getting raw timber from the forest to the mill physically challenging or impossible, and resulting shutdowns were not uncommon. The added complication of rail car shortages caused

[9] In March of 1918, "for the first time in the history of the West, men in the employ of the sawmills and logging camps began working on an eight-hour basis" ("Eight Hour Day Effective in All Mills and Camps," Springfield *News* 3/7/1918).

recurring issues getting the finished product out of the mill and to market. At times Booth-Kelly would have fewer than half of the cars necessary to ship lumber, forcing work slow-downs and causing significant loss of revenue. When a normal supply of rail cars might be ten per day or 60 per week, shortages resulted in the availability of perhaps only nine in a week (EMR 7/20/1920). "The sheds at the mill are full to overflowing with lumber on account of not being able to ship it out, clear lumber is piled out in the rain and kiln dried lumber has to lie out in the sun because of the present conditions" (EMR 7/20/1920). According to an October 1915 newspaper article, it was unclear exactly why a shortage was occurring, "...unless there is heavy demand for them to move the crops in the territory served by the Southern Pacific company" (EMR, 10/19/1915). Shortages seemed to persist intermittently through about 1930, causing mills to shut down or operate on limited daily schedules or short, three or four-day work weeks (*Timberman* October 1916:47; EMR 7/20/1920). The situation was serious enough to warrant a Chamber of Commerce request to the Oregon legislature to look into the problem, which finally diminished in the mid- to late-1920s (SN 02/01/1917).[10]

Locally, in addition to the Booth-Kelly mill, there were several lumber-related industrial businesses operating in Springfield by the 1920s. The Mountain States Power Company plant utilized scrap wood from the Booth-Kelly mill to generate power to run the mill, and also provided electricity to Springfield, Cottage Grove, Coburg, and Junction City, and helped supply Harrisburg, Albany, and Corvallis (Industrial Survey 1922:41). Other wood-product-related businesses included the Springfield Lumber Company, the Anderson Manufacturing Company wood products factory (a finished woodwork supplier), and the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Company Plant (EMR, 1/9/1926). The Loud Manufacturing Company produced "sectional" or ready-cut houses and garage buildings for several years, and was billed as the pioneer of this type of manufacture in the northwest (EDG, 2/7/1922). The buildings were described as having "...sections [that] are doubly constructed of the best fir lumber, lined with building paper and ceiled with tongue and grooved flooring. Erected on a solid foundation and bolted together, the sectional houses are even stronger than carpenter houses, their builders claim" (EDG, 2/7/1922; Industrial Survey 1922:30). All of these wood-associated businesses were located in close proximity the millrace and railroad in the "industrial tract" along the railroad south of Main Street; industrial development would eventually expand as far east as 28th Street, north along 28th to Marcola Road, and along 42nd to the McKenzie River. (Figs. 4-10, 40-42)

By 1930 Springfield's population included nearly 2,500 souls, and Booth-Kelly remained the primary industry and employer in the community. The company employed nearly 800 men at the Springfield and Wendling mills and at two logging camps above Wendling, and the mills produced large quantities of lumber and lath (EDG, 12/31/1929). Improvements continued to be made as needed, but just as the August 1930 dredging of the log pond was completed–the first time it had ever been dredged, resulting in the deepening of the pond by about 1½ feet over twenty acres–the effects of the depression became evident. The Springfield mill closed, with no definite plans for resuming, in August of 1930, and although it re-opened (and closed) several times in subsequent months, nearly a year later the situation had improved little (EDG 8/6/1930; 8/13/1930).

[10] Rail car shortages continued to occur even into the 1960s. Paul Cole, general manager of the Rosboro mill, established in Springfield in 1940, stated that Rosboro had access to one railroad, the Southern Pacific, "'and if they were experiencing rail car shortages, we could not ship...if we did not ship, inventories built rapidly, and in some cases, we had to curtail [production] until the car supply improved.'" Wells 2007:114.

> The Booth-Kelly head declared there is no intention of permanently closing either the Wendling or the Springfield mill, although extended continuation of the present conditions may force such action eventually. The mill price on fir lumber in the Pacific northwest is approximately 70 percent of production cost [...] This situation, coming at the end of several lean years in the lumber industry, makes imperative the stoppage of operating losses and the reduction in stock of lumber on hand (EDG 6/18/1931).

The mill ran for only two months of the next two years before opening again in June of 1933. Even then, operations stopped and started for several months before stabilizing in the mid-1930s. Until that time, most of the logs for the Springfield mill had been coming from the Wendling area, but in 1936 the company started contracting to receive lumber from the Fall Creek and McKenzie River areas, claiming it owned enough timber in the McKenzie River locale to keep the mill in operation for 20 to 25 years (ERG 1/29/1936; 4/10/1936; 4/23/1936). The logging was done under contract and rather than using rail or the river, "a fleet of trucks [was] used to transport the logs to the mill, which [was] located only about 12 miles distant" (ERG 4/10/1936; 4/23/1936).

World War II and the Expanding Lumber Industry

As in earlier decades, in the 1940s several lumber companies were under construction or in operation in addition to the long-established Booth-Kelly. In fact, in Lane County nine large mills and twelve smaller concerns were started in 1940 alone, adding at least 1,000,000 feet per day to the county's lumber production capacity. The Eugene *Register Guard* newspaper reported that in Springfield the largest new plant was that of the Springfield Plywood Corporation, which was built "at a cost of nearly $800,00 on the city's big industrial site" east of Booth-Kelly (ERG 1/12/41) (Figs. 9, 43). This factory was poised to make significant contributions to the pending war effort, as plywood became a very valuable commodity to the war department with a wide range of uses in construction of military facilities across the country.

Booth-Kelly had a total of 150 employees at the Springfield location, and was considered "second in importance" to the new plywood mill (ERG 1/12/1941). Other new mills were included in the late 1930s-1940 growth spurt:

> Another new industrial operation, the Rosboro Lumber company plant, provided jobs for another 125 men. The new Bennett Lumber company and the Elliot mill, gave work to another 80 men. Another planing mill with a 40,000 daily capacity is rising on the Springfield-Woodburn railroad at Broadway. The Rosboro company started construction of a single mill (ERG 1/12/1941).

The Rosboro mill was owned by Thomas Whitaker "Whit" Rosborough, who began acquiring timber land in Lane County as early as the mid-1930s, and in 1939 he moved to area with the intention of building a substantial new sawmill. Rosborough was a wealthy Arkansas lumberman who had his start in 1890 running his own sawmill. He later organized the Caddo River Lumber Company in Rosboro, Arkansas in 1906, a successful pine lumber mill that operated until 1939 (Wells 2007:19-26; Rosboro "Company History"). One source suggests that when it closed some of its equipment was transferred to Springfield for use in the new mill (Lancaster). However, it seems more likely that the same suppliers who outfitted the Caddo

River mill were involved in furnishing the new Springfield plant, which was built on forty-three acres at 28th and Main, just east of the Booth-Kelly mill complex and part of the Springfield industrial tract (Wells 2007:46-49). Included in the initial construction were a ten-acre mill pond, a sawmill, a planing mill, shed, dry kiln, and power house, being built with the aid of a number of people who had come with Rosborough from the Arkansas company (*ERG* 7/30/1939). Rosboro started production in June of 1940 (Figs. 44, 45, 49). "Using energy generated from it three-stack power plants and two steam turbines, the new Rosboro mill was a model of self reliance. When the first board rolled through the state-of-the-art facility [it was] touted...as the 'Northwest's most modern timber manufacturing plant'" (Rosboro "Company History").

The industrial tract, on which Rosboro as well as Summerbell Roof Structures, Springfield Plywood, the Guerrier mill, and the Bennett mill were located apparently encompassed at least 240 acres east of Booth-Kelly and south of Main Street, although no complete early plats or maps of the property have been found (ERG, 5/28/1926; Lane County Surveyor). The land had been held by the city since the mid-1920s–perhaps even longer–and was meant to be an enticement for new factories and mills to more easily locate in Springfield (ERG 1/12/1941; 6/30/1942; 9/4/1943). The strategy seems to have worked, and had the effect of aggregating various and growing number of industries in the area near the millrace and railroad (Figs. 45, 46).

By 1940, the country's entry into World War II was imminent. Springfield's mills, which were seated at the heart of one of Oregon's richest timber regions, were poised to supply much-needed lumber to the war effort.

> In Lane county, 89 mills are geared to war production. Each day millions of feet of high grade lumber roll off the sidings toward the maw of the United Nations' war machine. Though the war production board has not yet seen fit to classify lumbering as an 'essential industry' and, as a result, mills have had endless troubles in obtaining repair materials and other needs, daily output has constantly increased. Last year, the lumber industry was diverting approximately 70 per cent of its output into channels for war use. Then came Pearl Harbor. Now mills are working on 100 per cent war orders (ERG, 8/2/1942).

Springfield Plywood, by March of 1942, was reportedly sending seventy percent of its 100,000,000-board-foot yearly output to "war lumber users"; Summerbell Roof Structures manufactured roof trusses for military buildings, and their complete output was going into the war program (ERG, 3/6/1942). In spite of an ongoing labor dispute that resulted in a strike, Booth-Kelly added a new night shift in order to "work down the mounting piles of orders of lumber and timbers for war construction..." (ERG 4/15/1942). The strike was eventually settled by the War Labor Board (which was empowered to end strikes affecting defense production), and workers given a pay boost, although at least one other walk-out occurred during the war years, triggered once again by wage disputes (ERG, 6/20/1942; 5/28/1944).

Other challenges to meeting the increased wartime demand included labor and truck tire shortages. Labor issues stemmed in part from the deployment of many of the community's men, and although draft deferrals were provided to those considered essential to mill and logging operations, the lure of higher-wage jobs in shipyards and war department construction projects

also created labor deficits. It is well known that women were recruited to work in mills and logging camps (as well as numerous other industries) throughout the region during the war years. It is entirely plausible that women were hired to fill the labor gap in Springfield's mills, but the degree to which this may have occurred is currently unclear. The African-American community in the Eugene-Springfield area was very small in the late 1930s and 1940s despite the mass influx of black workers to Portland who came looking for wartime employment. Although unconfirmed through detailed research, it appears the Springfield lumber industry work force was almost entirely white during this period.

Meeting demand was also stymied by the tire shortage, which caused hardship in getting logs to mills and forced consideration of quotas and re-distribution, revision of hauling schedules, and the more intensive use of rail transport. One study indicated that log trucks in seventeen Oregon counties were idle due to a lack of tires (ERG 8/19-21/1942, 8/24/1942).

Post-war and the Modern Era

In the immediate post-war years, the Springfield lumber community continued to grow and shift. "Whit" Rosborough retired in 1945, leaving ownership of the company to several key employees who went on to expand the company's manufacturing scope to include plywood and glued-laminated products (Rosboro History; Wells 2007:65; Velasco 1999:112).[11] The same year, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which already had McKenzie River area timber holdings, surveyed sites east of Springfield for a new mill (ERG, 3/10/1946). A parcel northeast of Springfield was chosen, and construction began in 1947 on the 450-acre site (Figs. 47, 48)

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was incorporated in 1900 by Frederick Weyerhaeuser and fifteen partners, who purchased 900,000 acres of timberland from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and set up a small office in Tacoma, Washington (Weyerhaeuser Company Archives 1986).[12] Continuing to buy land in Oregon and Washington, the company also purchased their first sawmill in Everett, Washington in 1902, and proceeded to manufacture lumber. Weyerhaeuser opened its first pulp mill in Everett in 1931, one of several innovative developments of the 1930s that were aimed at full utilization of the timber resources that came to the company's mills. In 1931 they first marketed the Pres-to-Log, a product made from shavings and wood scraps. Weyerhaeuser commissioned a 1937 "study in sustainable yield forestry [and] for the first time, the company used selective logging, which left the smaller trees in the forest to grow and reseed the area for later harvest." The same year the idea of timber as a manageable crop was being advertised by Weyerhaeuser, and the first seedlings were hand planted in an effort to replace the trees that had been harvested (some of those trees were harvested for milling in the early 1960s). This focus on innovation and sustainability was manifest in the new Springfield plant and its integration of multiple manufactories on one site.

Construction of the vast plant would span a year and half, and include multiple mill buildings, a 58-acre millpond, and nearby housing for mill workers (ERG, 4/29/1947; 5/1/1947). The layout

[11] Whit Rosborough sold his interest to Mr. and Mrs. Beuford S. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. R.T. Watts, Mr. Spencer R. Collins, and Mr. Vernon Williams. "Prior to the sale, Cole was general manager, Tom Watts served as mill superintendent, and Vernon Williams was woods superintendent. Spencer Collins operated an accounting firm in Eugene. Paul B. Cole, son of Beuford Cole, became general manager following the death of his father in 1958." Wells 2007:64-65; Velasco 1999:112.

[12] Information on the history of the Weyerhaeuser Company was derived from the company's website unless otherwise noted. <https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/company/history/> Accessed July 2017.

and specifications for the Springfield plant were designed by O.C. Shoenwerk, a Chicago consulting engineer who had also designed the company's Longview and Everett, Washington pulp mills (ERG, 12/4/1949:1e and 19e). The complex was designed as an "integrated manufacturing center" with six plants grouped around a sawmill and planing mill. "These are a pulp mill, containerboard mill, plywood mill, Pres-to-log plant, Ply-Veneer plant and powerhouse. Intricate conveyor systems tie these units together, so that wood left over from one mill becomes raw material for another" (Weyerhaeuser 1954:np) (Fig. 48). The 460-acre site was the first in Oregon planned from the outset to be completely integrated in this way (ERG, 12/4/1949:1e).

A 1947 forest statistics study pointed out that Lane County's sawmill industry was unusual in that it was composed of a large number of small- and medium-capacity mills, in contrast to the smaller number of much larger mills that characterized the industry in Washington (Salisbury 1947:5). This was clearly evident in Springfield, which at that time supported two relatively large sawmills in Booth-Kelly and Rosboro (with Weyerhaeuser under construction), as well as several other smaller ones.

One of the relatively smaller companies was The Clear-Fir Products Company, which constructed a new lumber refinishing mill on a twelve-acre site near 11th and 12th Streets at South A Street in early 1946. Two years later, the plant expanded to include a door manufacturing facility, but was destroyed in a dramatic fire in July of 1949. The company rebuilt, and was eventually sold to several employees who had "comprised the entire supervisory staff of the...company" (ERG 1/4/1958). The name was changed to Clear Fir Products Co., Oregon, Ltd., and it continued to employ about 200 workers, producing hard-board, doors, and specialty lumber items (ERG 1/4/1958). Other small mills included Delta Lumber Company, Pettibone Forest Products, and Stephens Planing Mill, among others (Salisbury 1947). These smaller mills, which were not considered "railroad mills," were supported in part by the smaller logging operations that depended on trucking, which became a related business unto itself. "Scores of log-truck operators bring in logs to the valley's mills from all points in the hills accessible by highway or by specially-built truck roads. Log trucking has become an industry in itself..." (Salisbury 1947:5).

Amidst the post-war growth surge that was most noticeably illustrated by the Weyerhaeuser development, the local industry suffered a series of devastating fires at both new and established sawmills. The Booth-Kelly mill at Wendling burned in September 1946, resulting in $90,000 in damages, and did not re-open, although the planer continued operating. Later the same year, the planer was also shut down after nearly fifty years of operation. The associated railroad, constructed in 1902, was dismantled and the grades converted to fire roads (ERG, 2/11/1946). Estimates were that "...some two billion feet of timber [had] been harvested from the basin which includes the watersheds of Camp Creek, Mill Creek, Mohawk and the north bank of the McKenzie River," at least some of which had been sent to the Springfield mill. By the mid-1940s, the company was supplying the Springfield mill from its holdings in the McKenzie and later the Fall Creek drainage areas (ERG, 2/11/1946).

The C.W. Guerrier mill adjacent to the Rosboro plant had been partially damaged in a 1943 fire, but suffered almost complete destruction by another blaze in May of 1948 (Fig. 45). Two months later, the Summerbell Roof Structures plant, the Delta sawmill, and the Guerrier mill, being rebuilt, were all heavily damaged or destroyed by a fire that "made a clean sweep" of a

ten-acre site on S. 27th Street (ERG, 7/25-26/1948). The destructive Clear Fir Timber Products fire of July 1949 endangered nearby Springfield Plywood and the Booth-Kelly property (ERG, 7/28/1949). Nearly a year later the Bennett Lumber mill, which had been in operation since about 1940, was also razed by fire. Again, the scene of the blaze was "...the highly concentrated lumber center of Springfield, which has felt the lash of fire before." (ERG 6/1/1950)

Despite the spate of fires, nearly all businesses rebuilt or were replaced and put back in service. The new Guerrier mill was designed by Walter Mitchell of Eugene, and was operated by M and M Wood Working Company of Portland–one of the nation's largest producers of plywood and doors (ERG 6/23/1949). The mill was all electric, with a ten-foot band saw, a resaw, automatic trim saws, an edger, and a planer, all housed in a building of heavy timber construction with concrete foundations and metal walls and roof (ERG 6/23/1949). Clear Fir was also rebuilt, but it appears Summerbell was not.

Of the larger concerns, Booth-Kelly remained a dominant force in Springfield (Fig. 46). In 1948 the company enlarged and modernized the mill, employed around 200 men, and produced a variety of lumber products (Clarke 1983:58). The Booth-Kelly Company's impact on the city of Springfield was profound. The company provided impetus for the electrification of Springfield and other southern Willamette Valley towns, it was a source of employment for hundreds of people over more than half a century, and it contributed significantly to both world war efforts. It also donated money for community improvement projects. In 1947 Booth-Kelly donated $25,000 for the development of Willamalane Park (along Mohawk Boulevard between G and I Streets) (ERG 7/31/1947). In 1950, $17,500 was donated toward the construction of the new McKenzie-Willamette Hospital (ERG 11/19/1950).

Ten years later, in 1959, Booth-Kelly, then valued at about $50,000,000 and employing about 350 at the Springfield mill, decided to sell to the U.S. Plywood Corporation. Newspapers reported that at the time the company operated "'...a large manufacturing facility, along with transportation facilities, and owns some of the largest timber stands remaining in private hands in the West. The proposed sale will be one of the largest in the history of the timber industry'" (ERG, 5/27/1959). Some political wrangling and a sort of bidding war ensued, with U.S. Plywood offering over $80 million, and the Georgia-Pacific Corporation ready to counter with an offer of more than $85.5 million; ultimately Georgia-Pacific won out, purchasing the company for $93 million and acquisition of a majority of its stock (ERG, 7/3/1959; 7/22/1959; Krause 1970:30; Georgia-Pacific History).

Owen R. Cheatham founded the Georgia-Pacific Company, originally called the Georgia Hardwood Lumber Company, in 1927 in Georgia. He operated mills in several southern states for a number of years before moving into the west with the 1947 purchase of a plywood mill in Bellingham, Washington. By 1948 Cheatham had a controlling interest in the nearby Springfield Plywood Company, and was purchasing or building mills in Oregon at a rapid rate, and the company name was changed to Georgia-Pacific Plywood & Lumber Company (ERG, 7/26/1959; Georgia-Pacific History). Upon acquisition of Booth-Kelly, Georgia-Pacific stated its intention to keep all existing employees, and planned to remodel both that mill and Springfield Plywood plant (ERG, 7/22/1959). The remodeling included construction of a new plywood plant, located adjacent to the Booth-Kelly facility and the existing Springfield Plywood Corporation mill, which was to have a floor area of 180,000 square feet and employ 200 men (PMO, 8/28/1959). (Fig. 50)

While Booth-Kelly harvested trees from their O&C lands, nearly all of it first-growth timber, the tree farms owned and intensively managed by Weyerhaeuser served as the "permanent" source of timber for its Springfield mill (ERG, 12/4/1949:1e; 1/30/1949:2). Logs were transported from the woods to the mill via rail and truck, one of the farms–the Calapooia Tree Farm in the Mohawk Valley–being accessed by an old Wendling line that remained in service until the 1980s (Savio 1990).

Other wood product-related industries in Springfield at the time included a new "$3,000,000 industrial alcohol plant [that] will make use of wood wastes heretofore discarded or burned," and other allied industries engaged in planing, logging, and production of trusses, shingles, piling, furniture, sash and doors (Salisbury 1947:6). While many of the community's industrial businesses continued to be anchored in the area in and around the industrial tract, others were located north of that area, in the land between 28th and 32nd Street, and also along 42nd Street between the railroad and the Weyerhaeuser plant (University of Oregon, aerial photos 1947, 1952, 1960) (Figs. 16-23). As industrial growth moved to the edges of the Springfield city limits, so did residential developments; between 1940 and 1960 numerous new neighborhood plats became visible on aerial photographs, slowly overtaking the open farmland. The Weyerhaeuser company included as part of its initial construction efforts a $56,000 housing project for sawmill workers, although it is currently unclear where the development was located, and whether it remains (ERG 5/1/1947). Additional expansion of residential areas in the vicinity of the new mill–the area identified generally as the "Weyerhaeuser District"–was evident in newspaper classified advertisements for land for development, new construction, and the sale of existing houses. Single-family residences of the 1940s and early 1950s period were typically small cottage-type houses arranged in grid-platted neighborhoods, although by the 1950s and 1960s cul-de-sac developments and curvilinear streets lined with ranch-style houses became more common.

By the mid-1950s, Lane County had enjoyed the status of top lumber producer in the Douglas fir region for twelve years. In 1954 1.3 billion board feet were cut, making it "the nation's top lumber county" (ERG 2/27/1955:2). The post-war boom continued: in 1955 the dollar volume of construction in the U.S. was poised to break all records, and it was anticipated to increase yet again in 1956, fed by the enormous output of Pacific Northwest lumber mills (ERG 2/26/1956:7). However, there was a growing recognition that there were not enough trees to sustain all of the mills as they were currently operating, and predictions that half of Lane County's sawmill capacity would be shut down for lack of logs (ERG 2/26/1956:3). As a result, the industry was looking to engage in more sustainable timber management practices, and mills were beginning to focus on increasing profits by utilizing all parts of the tree, salvaging previously-wasted wood, and "upgrading a low value product through remanufacturing" (ERG 2/26/1956:2).

The boom years of the late 1940s and 1950s had resulted in the construction and expansion of numerous mills and manufactories, and in 1960 logging, lumber, and wood products manufacturing were still identified as the main industries in the Springfield area (Johnson, 1960:32) (Figs. 7-10). By 1961, however, the lumber market had dipped, and mills were cutting shifts, operating on short weeks, and actively seeking creative ways to remain operational and fill the revenue gap. In addition to sawmilling and planing, some plants began manufacturing plywood, glued laminated (glulam) lumber, sulphate pulp, and container board, and utilizing

what was formerly considered mill waste to produce useful, marketable products. Rosboro and Georgia-Pacific had both constructed veneer mills and were manufacturing plywood. The Weyerhaeuser company had been committed to "whole-crop utilization" of resources since at least the mid-1940s, which was illustrated in the expansive plant facility, which by 1963 was considered "one of the world's largest integrated wood products manufacturing installations [containing] six manufacturing plants–sawmill, plywood mill, Presto Log plant, ply-veneer mill, and the pulp mill and containerboard plant" (ERG, 3/21/1948; 12/16/1963). In spite of the market downturn, that year they planned a $30 million expansion to its existing pulp and containerboard plant, which reflected in part the company's success in their integrated manufacturing and sustained yield approach to timber management.

Georgia-Pacific was reducing its production not only because of the market conditions, but because it had implemented a long-term sustained-yield program of logging. Weyerhaeuser had begun thinning trees from second-growth stands, a practice that had not been previously thought profitable. However, a variety of circumstances converged to change attitudes about thinning, including higher prices for stumpage, improved milling equipment, and additional uses for what was historically considered waste wood (ERG, 12/19/1960).

Newspapers indicated that the depressed lumber economy was "...a factor in many mills, some having reduced their operations to a one-shift basis since early fall. A four-day week is now general within the industry" (ERG, 1/19/1961). Georgia-Pacific, Weyerhaeuser and others were working on limited schedules or occasional closures. The pressure proved fatal to the Georgia-Pacific sawmill in Springfield, which closed down in 1963, citing the trend toward more diversified products (such as plywood and other types of wood products), and the weak market that did not yield the large sawmill enough profit to upgrade machinery which would in turn allow for increased production and profit (ERG 4/21/1963). The two plywood plants and the specialty board plant would continue to operate, but the closure was a blow to the community. Georgia-Pacific disassembled the mill equipment and allowed the mill buildings to house a shopping center and other small businesses, thus bringing to a close over a century of milling activity on the site (Clarke 1983:58).

Despite the slump, in the 1962 city directory, at least seven lumber- and timber-related categories with over forty individual business entries were included in the classified directory, illustrating the diversification and growing number of wood products-related businesses. These included building materials, log hauling, logging companies, lumber manufacturers, wholesale and retail lumber sales, and a pulp mill (Korstads 1962). According to a Dun and Bradstreet report, the industry showed greater stability in 1963, although a long early-year strike and the Columbus Day Storm of October 1962, which downed some 11 billion board feet of timber, both had impacts (ERG 9/24/1963, p. 14a). The optimistic report was due in part to the increased building activity evident in the Eugene-Springfield area, which showed significant increases in house and apartment construction (ERG 7/14/1963, p 4d).

As the decade progressed, the economy improved and Springfield's lumber businesses enjoyed increasing prosperity. By the mid-1960s both Rosboro and Weyerhaeuser were operating multiple manufactories at their respective mills. Rosboro had moved toward full integration by opening a plywood plant in 1960, and three years later also began manufacturing engineered lumber (glulam) (Wells 2007:114-116).

The diversification of manufacture at larger local mills likely contributed to their ability to weather the storm of the later years of the twentieth century. Harvest of trees on private land decreased in the 1960s, but federal timber harvests increased and mills did much of their timber purchasing business with the federal government. Ideas about public access, recreation, and conservation, clashed with the business interests of the timber industry and the relentless drive to tame the wilderness, and public concern about the environmental impact of intensive logging on public lands led Congress to pass the Wilderness Act in 1964. The Act set aside and protected as wilderness over 9 million acres of National Forest land, removing it from availability for harvest, which had a profound effect on the industry going forward into the late twentieth century and to the present day.

Conclusion

In the span of less than fifty years, from the simplicity of a single sawmill, Springfield grew to be known as one of Oregon's premier lumber towns, at its zenith boasting multiple mills and many more related industries and businesses. Many of the smaller manufactories have disappeared, their sites either vacant or taken up with modern businesses, but remnants of the Booth-Kellly mill remain, and the largest mills–Rosboro and Weyerhaeuser–are still in business. Although the depletion of natural resources and environmental concerns have significantly changed the lumber industry, its influences still clearly visible in the City's parks, former rail lines now serving as bike paths, the still-active rail line near remnants of the Booth-Kelly mill, the mill race. The industry has adjusted, and it persists as a strong force in the community of Springfield, one of Oregon's most successful timber towns.

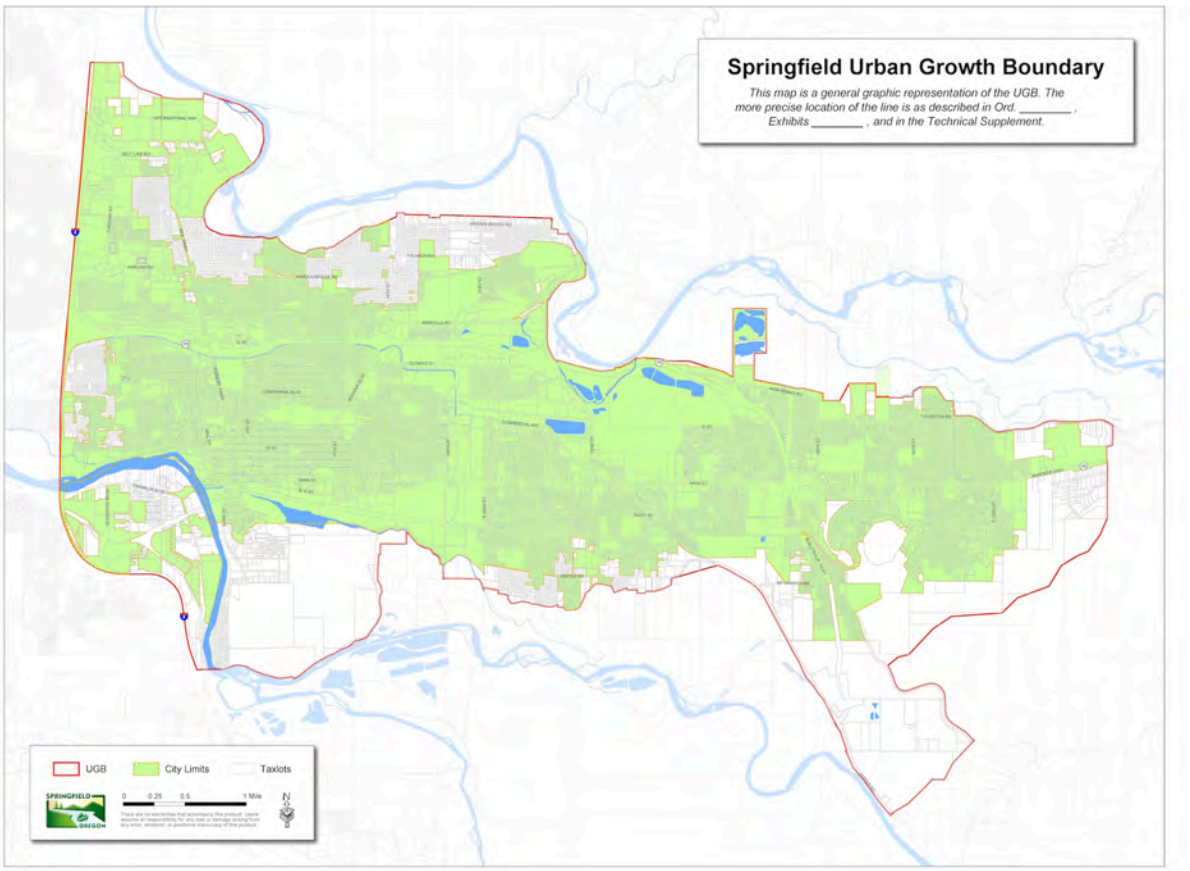


Figure 1. Map of the current Springfield Urban Growth Boundary.

Figure 2. Current aerial image including historic and current areas of lumber industry development. Courtesy Google.

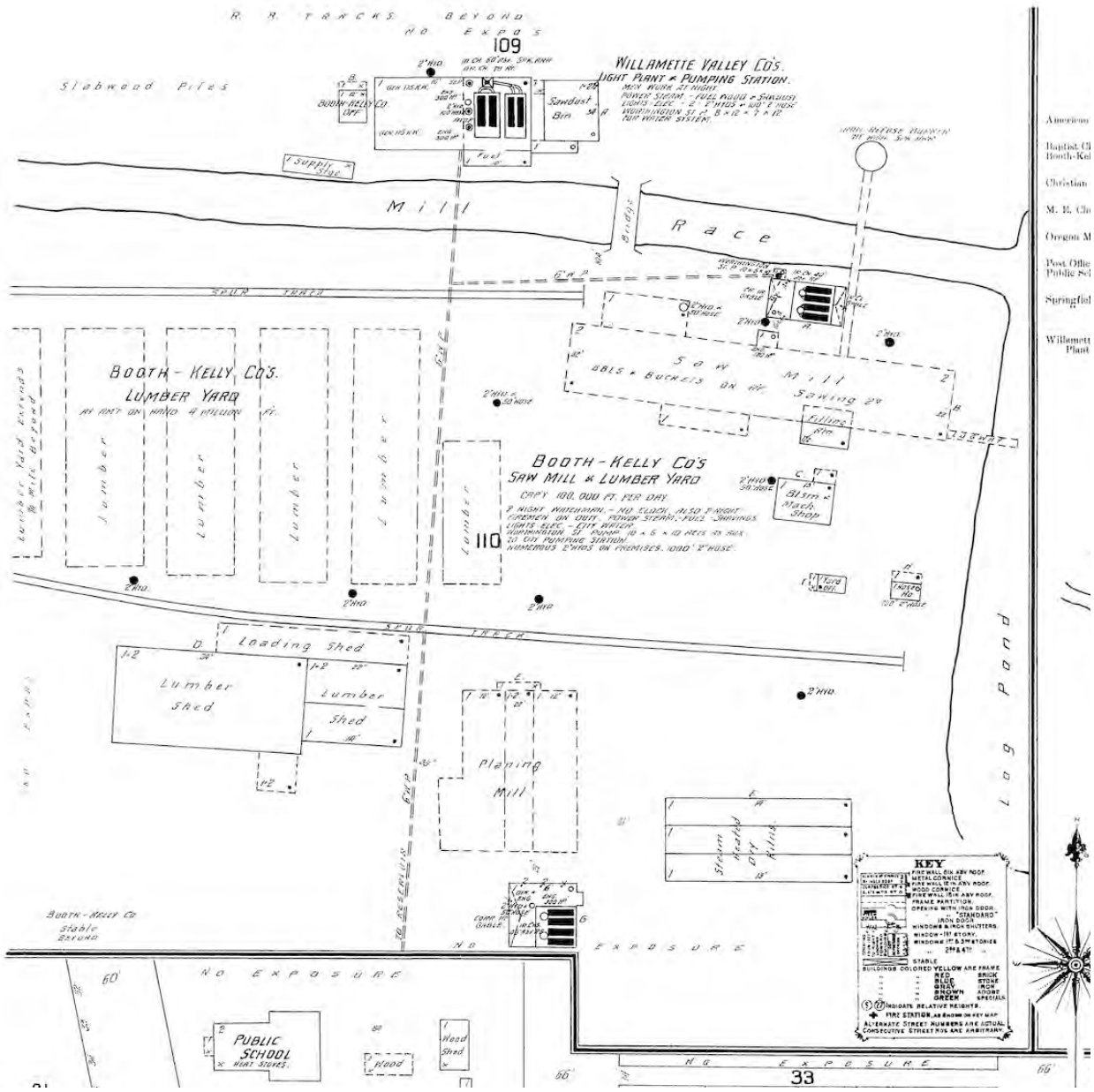


Figure 3. Detail of 1907 Sanborn map showing historic mill area.
Note that after 1900, the industrial area expanded to the east, along the rail line.

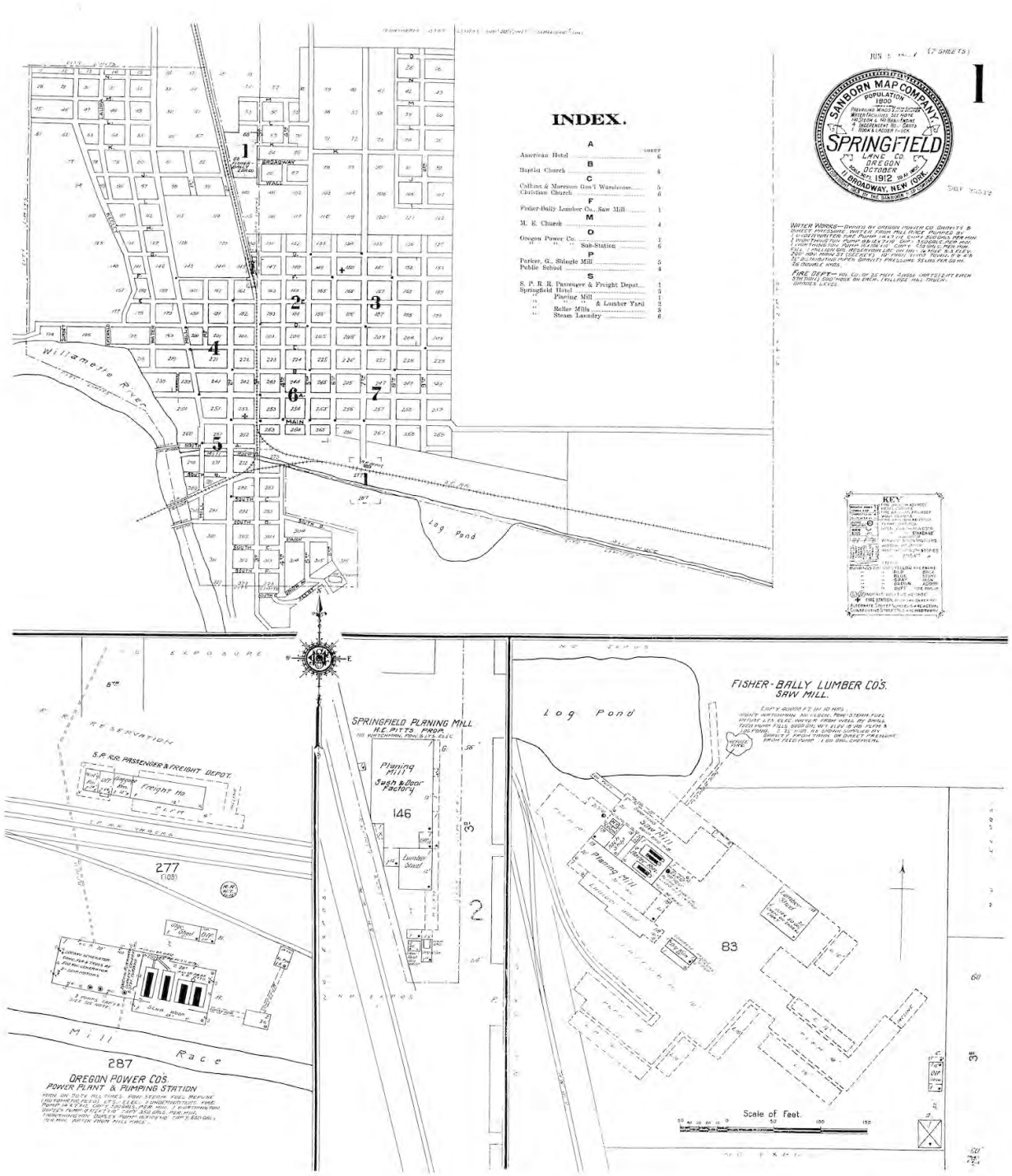


Figure 4. 1912 Sanborn map illustrating industrial sites, including (l-r) the Oregon Power Company, Springfield Planing Mill, and Fisher-Bally Lumber Company sawmill.

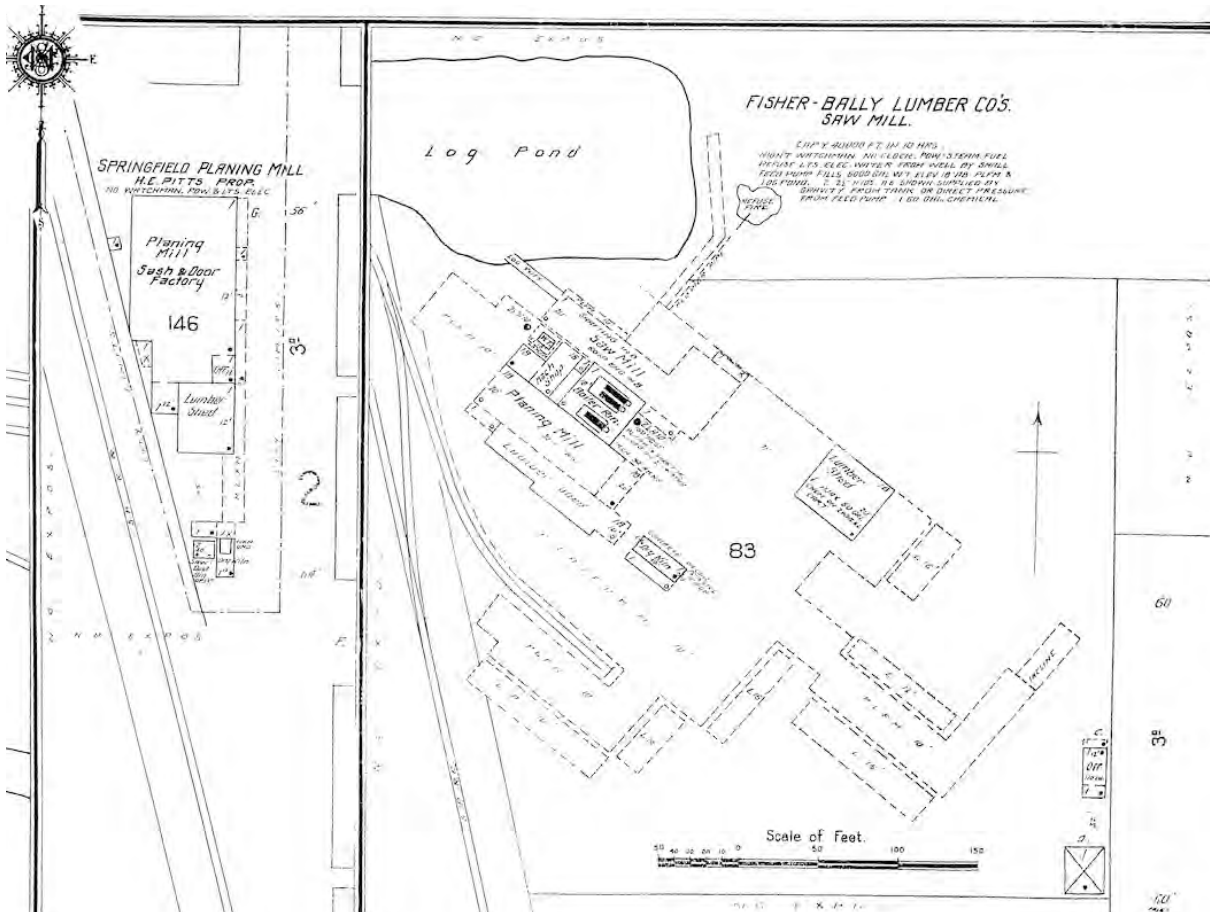


Figure 5. Detail of 1912 Sanborn map showing Springfield Planing Mill (left) and Fisher-Bally Lumber Company site (right).

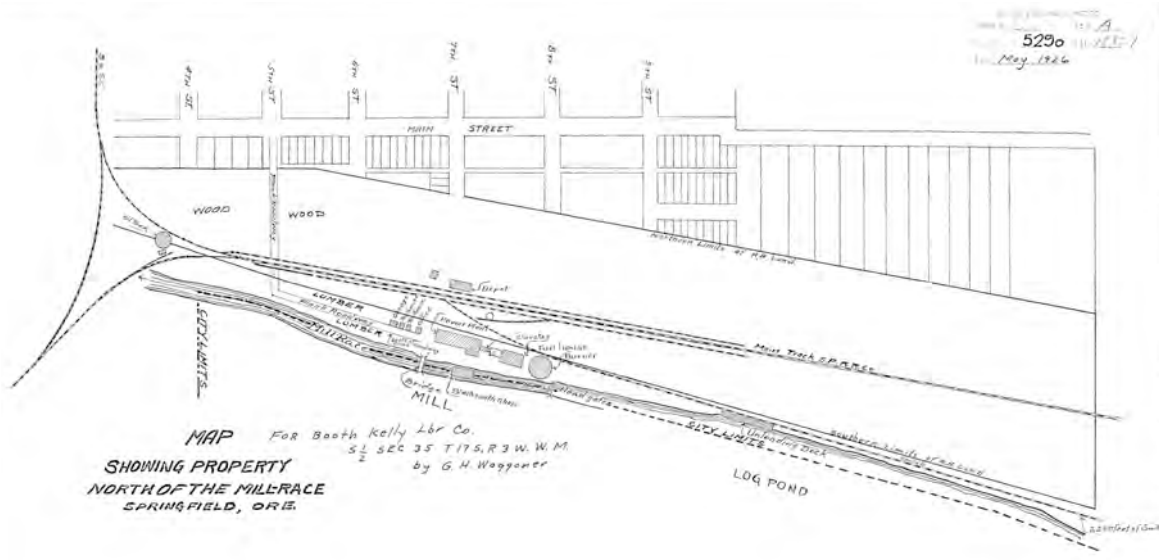


Figure 6. 1926 map "Showing Property North of the Mill Race, Springfield, Oregon." (Lane County Surveyor)

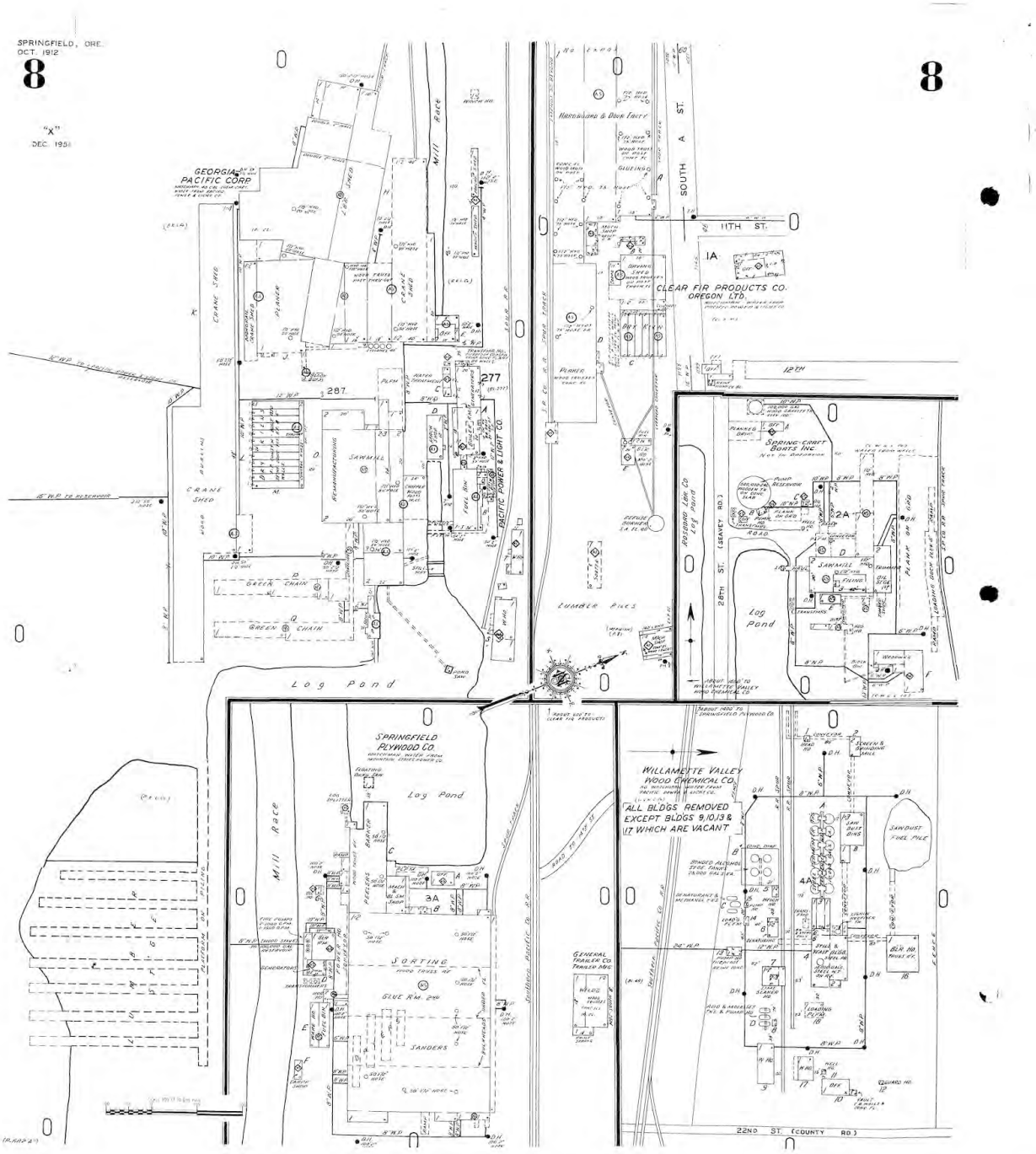


Figure 7. 1960 Sanborn map illustrating several Springfield industrial and sawmill sites.

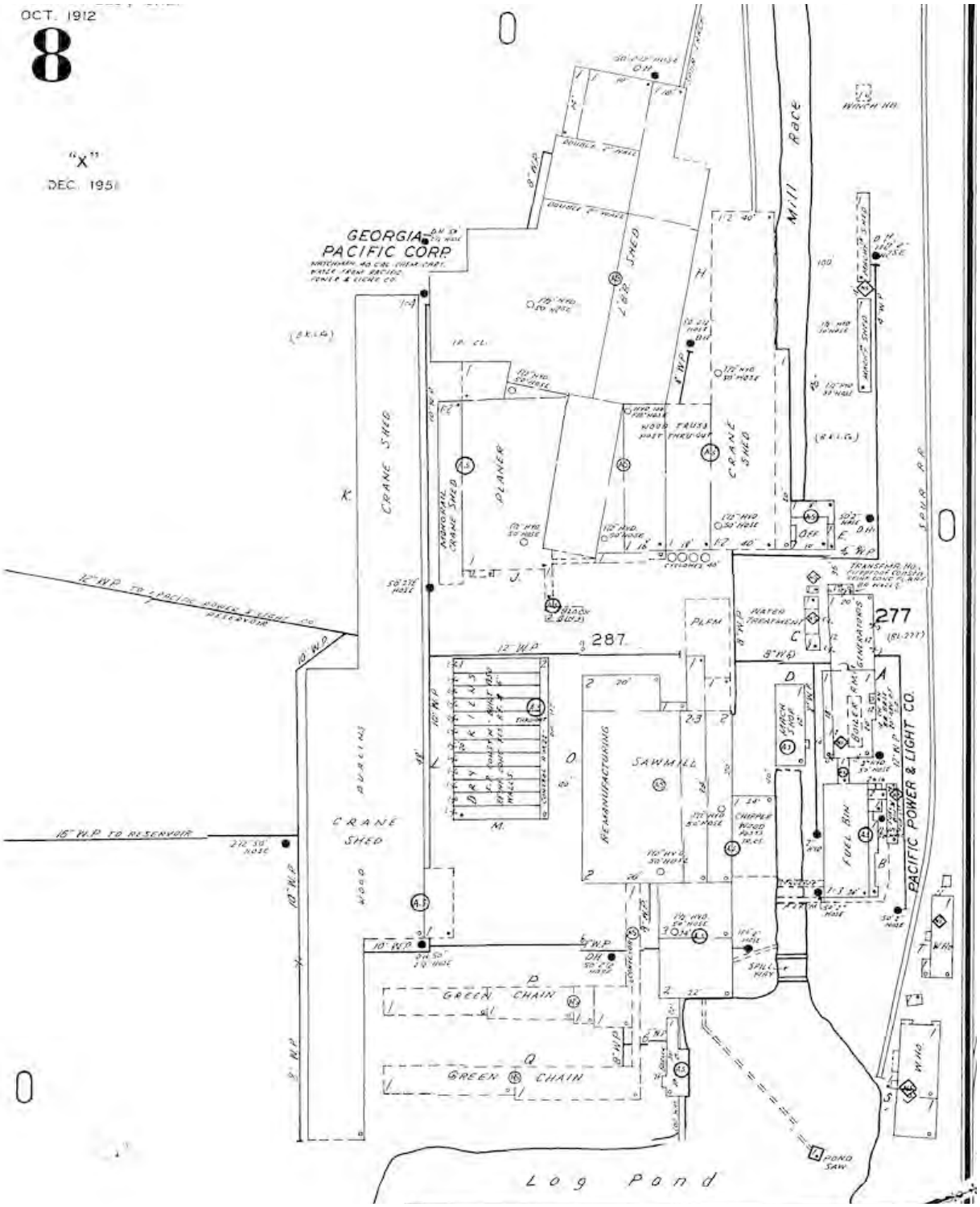


Figure 8. 1960 Sanborn map detail of Georgia-Pacific mill, formerly owned by Booth Kelly Lumber Company.

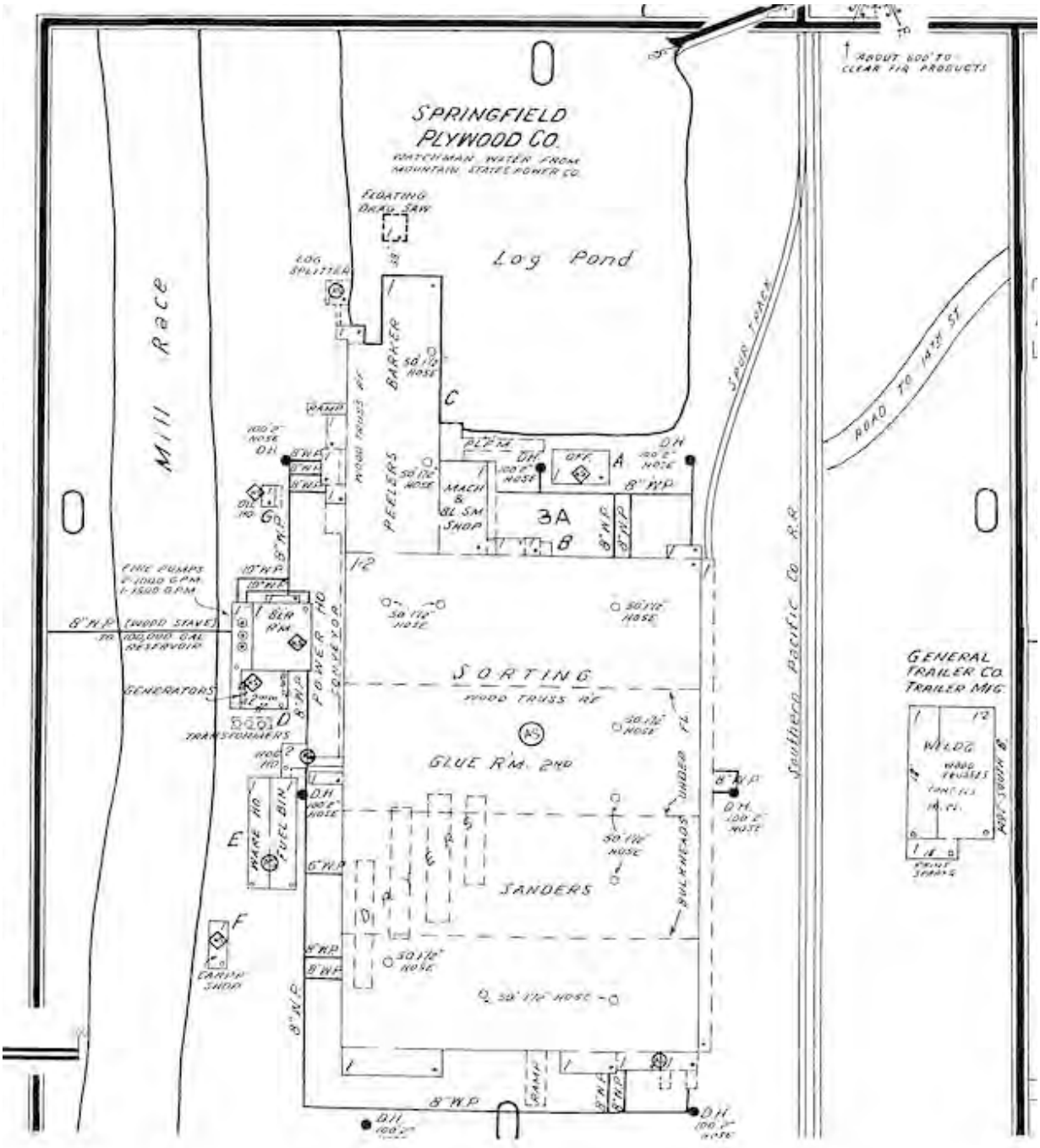


Figure 9. 1960 Sanborn map detail of Springfield Plywood Company.

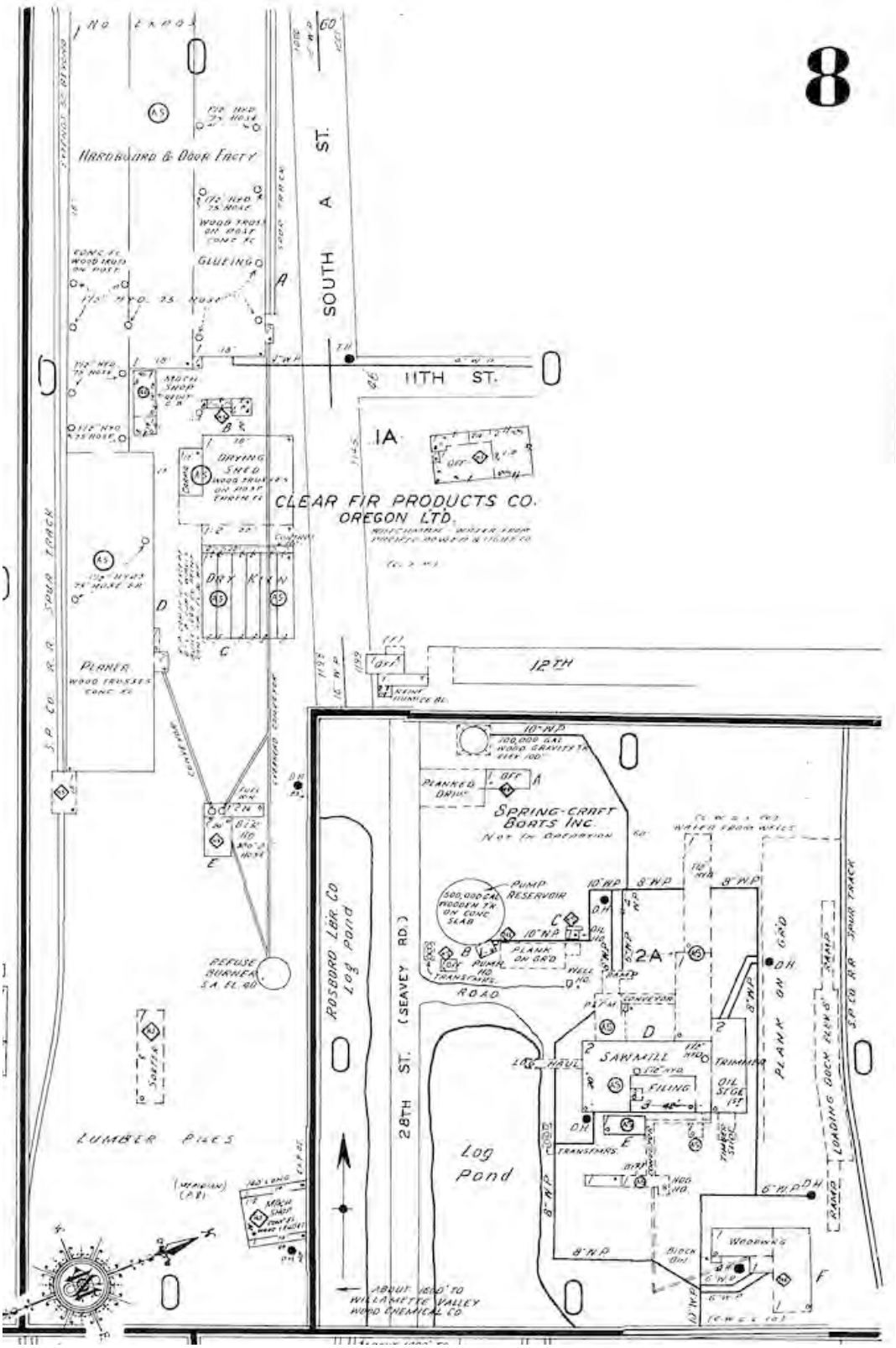


Figure 10. 1960 Sanborn map detail of Clear Fir Products Company (left), Rosboro sawmill (right), and Spring Craft Boats, Inc., not in operation.

Figure 11. 1936 aerial photo of western end of downtown and Booth-Kelly mill site.

Figure 12. 1936 aerial photo of eastern end of Booth-Kelly mill site.

Figure 13. 1940 aerial photo of McKenzie River and future Weyerhaeuser mill site, with 42nd Street entering at left of photo.

Figure 14. 1944 aerial photo of downtown, Booth-Kelly mill and Springfield Plywood plant (?).

Figure 15. 1944 aerial photo of eastern end of Booth-Kelly mill site (left), Springfield Plywood plant (middle?), and Rosboro mill at far right of photo.

Figure 16. 1947 aerial photo of downtown and western end of Booth-Kelly mill site.

Figure 17. 1947 aerial photo of eastern end of Booth-Kelly mill site (bottom left), Rosboro mill at lower center, and unidentified mill site at upper right quadrant of photo.

Figure 18. 1947 aerial photo of area around future Weyerhaeuser mill site, under construction.

Figure 19. 1951 aerial photo of area around Weyerhaeuser mill site, in operation since 1949.

Figure 20. 1951 aerial photo of downtown and western end of Booth-Kelly mill site.

Figure 21. 1951 aerial photo of eastern end of Rosboro mill at lower left, unidentified mill site above, and western edge of Weyerhaeuser plant at upper right.

Figure 22. 1960 aerial photo of (l-r) eastern end of Georgia-Pacific mill (lower left), Rosboro, unidentified mill site, and Weyerhaeuser plant at upper right.

Figure 23. 1960 aerial photo of downtown and Georgia-Pacific, Rosboro, and unidentified mill.

Figure 24. 1968 aerial photo of (l-r) eastern end of unidentified mill (left), Rosboro, and Weyerhaeuser plant at upper center.

Figure 25. 1968 aerial photo of downtown and (l-r) former Booth-Kelly/Georgia-Pacific site, Rosboro, and unidentified mill at far right.

Figure 26. View of "over-and-under" or double circular saws in Booth Kelly sawmill building, c. 1900. Plant was located either at Wendling or Prune Hill. Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, #HR23.

Figure 27. Booth Kelly sawmill filing room, no date. Note large band saws.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, #GN4725.

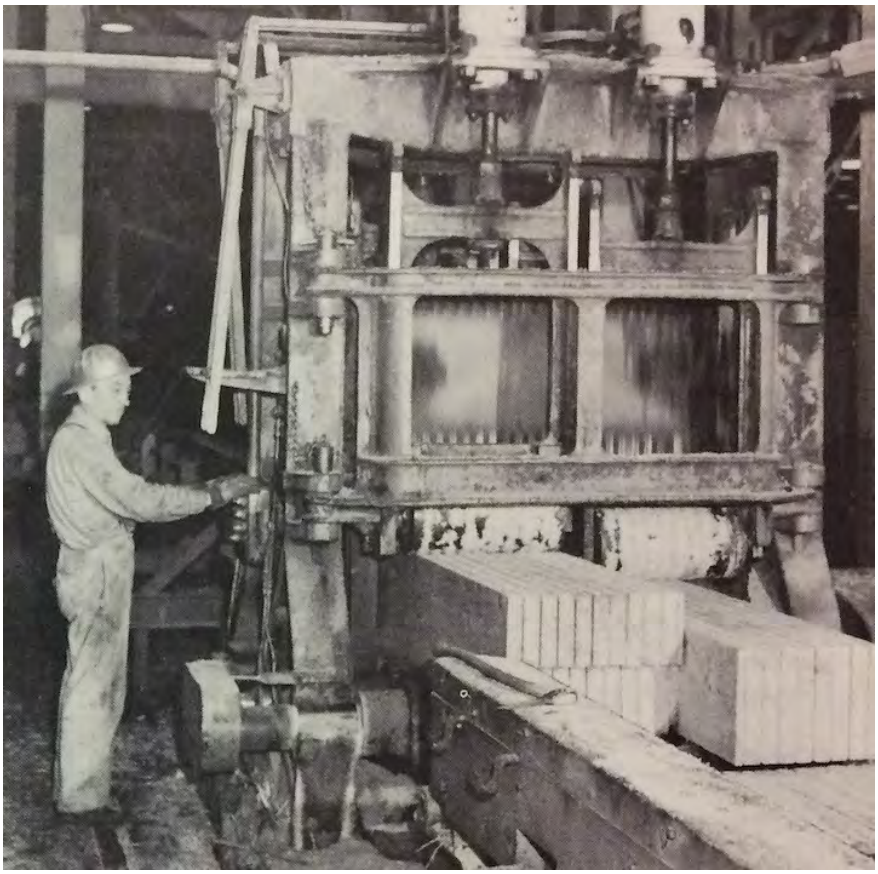


Figure 28. Modern gang saw at Weyerhaeuser mill, circa 1954.
From "Welcome to Springfield Branch Operation" by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

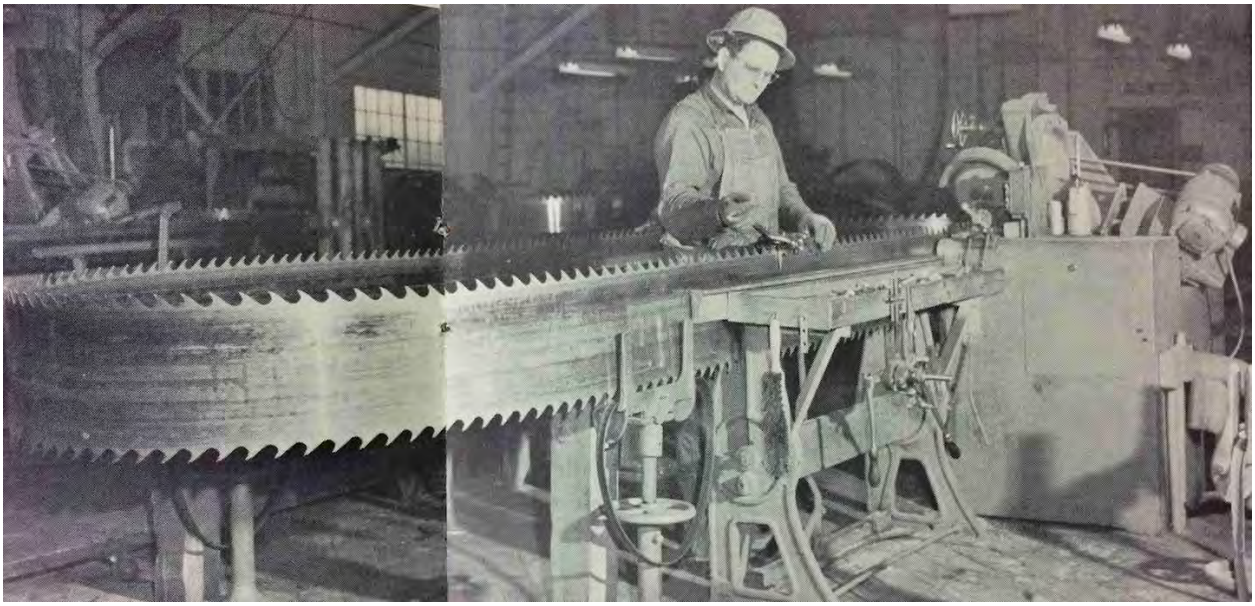


Figure 29. Modern band saw being repaired at Weyerhaeuser mill, circa 1954.
From "Welcome to Springfield Branch Operation" by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

Figure 30. Bally-Fisher Company loggers relax after stacking logs on flatcars for shipment to the Springfield sawmill, 1911.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum #GN2757.

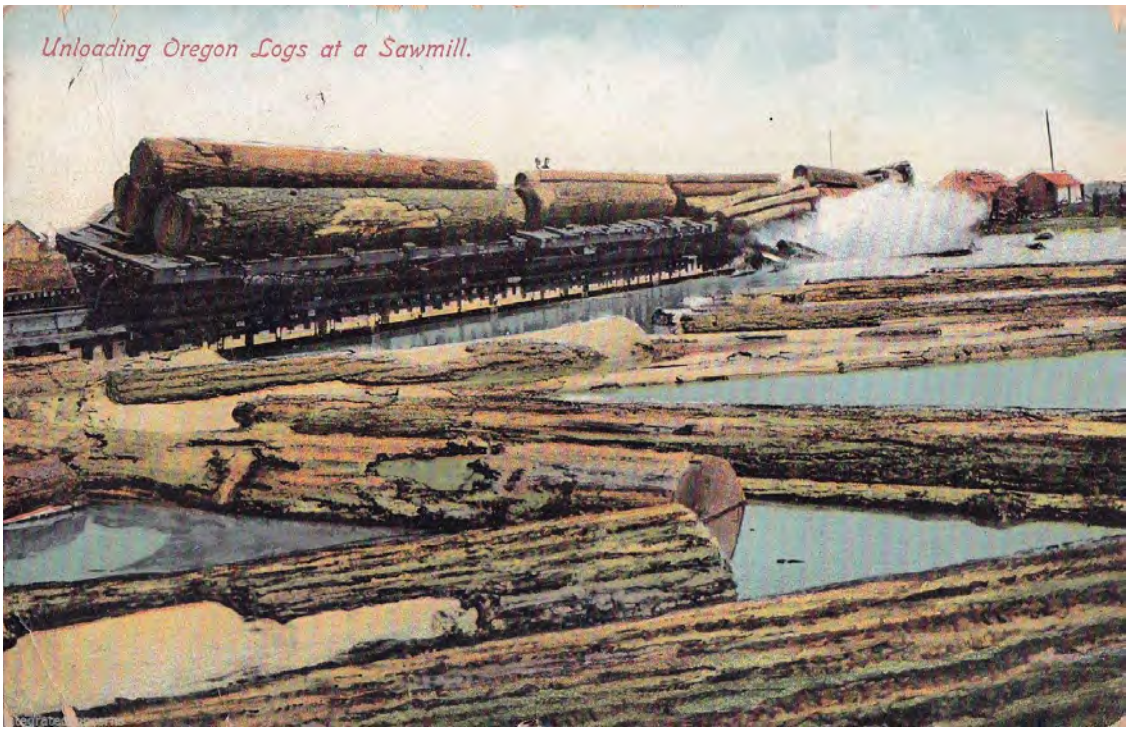


Figure 31. Unloading logs at logpond, site and date unknown. Author's collection.

Figure 32. Pre-1911 view of Booth-Kelly mill looking north toward Springfield.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, GN10390.

Figure 33. July 28, 1911 view of Booth-Kelly mill fire, which destroyed the mill.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, SM71.

Pawling & Harnischfeger Crane recently installed at Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., for handling heavy timbers

Figure 34. Newly installed crane at Booth-Kelly mill, circa 1916.
Courtesy *Timberman* Magazine, June 1916.

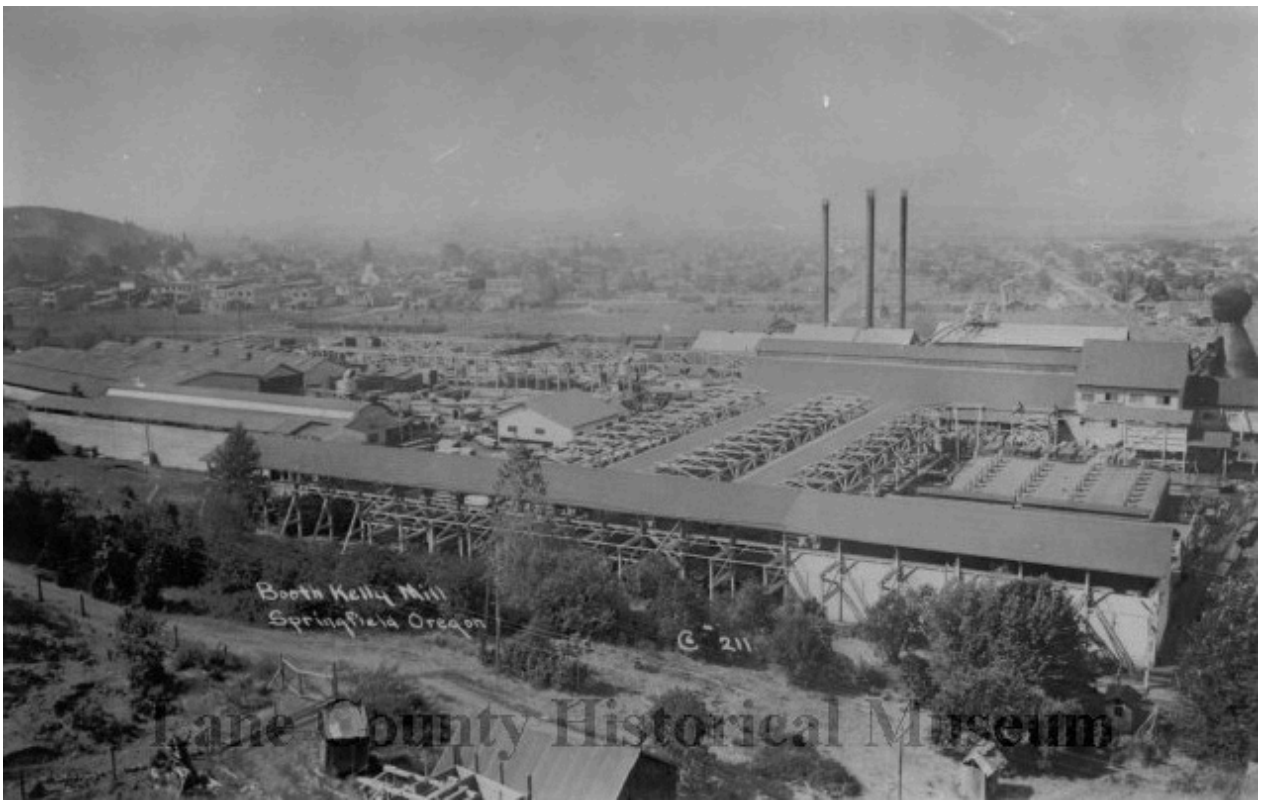


Figure 35. Booth-Kelly mill, 1920.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, CS198.

Figure 36. Booth-Kelly gas-powered lumber carrier, 1922.
Courtesy Oregon State University Flickr/Frodsham photo.

Figure 37. Booth-Kelly truck, 1929.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, KE913.

Figure 38. Aerial view of Booth-Kelly mill looking south, 1942.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, GN3146.

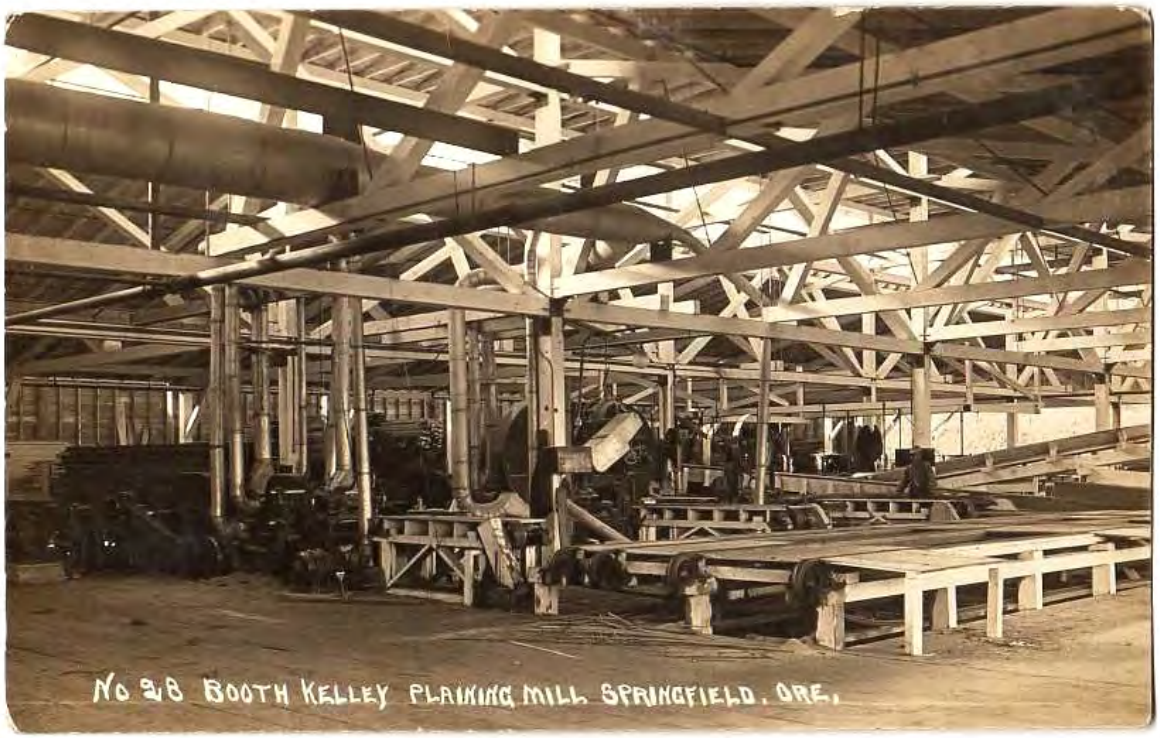
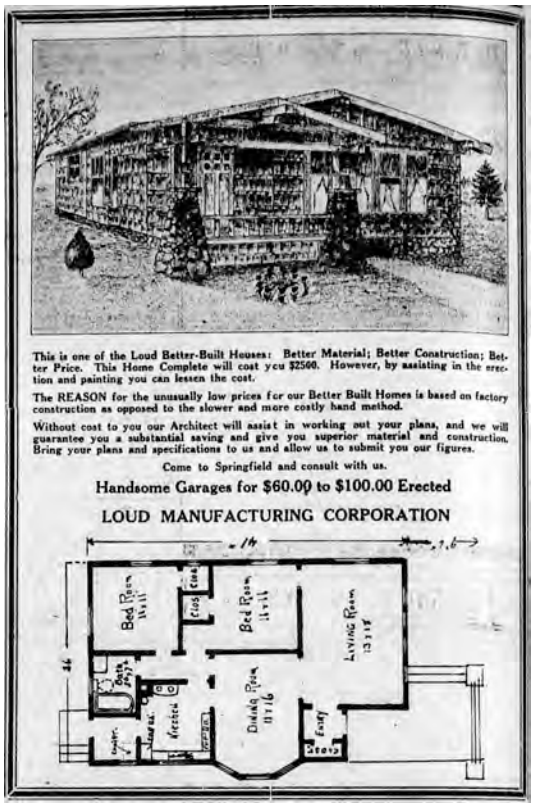
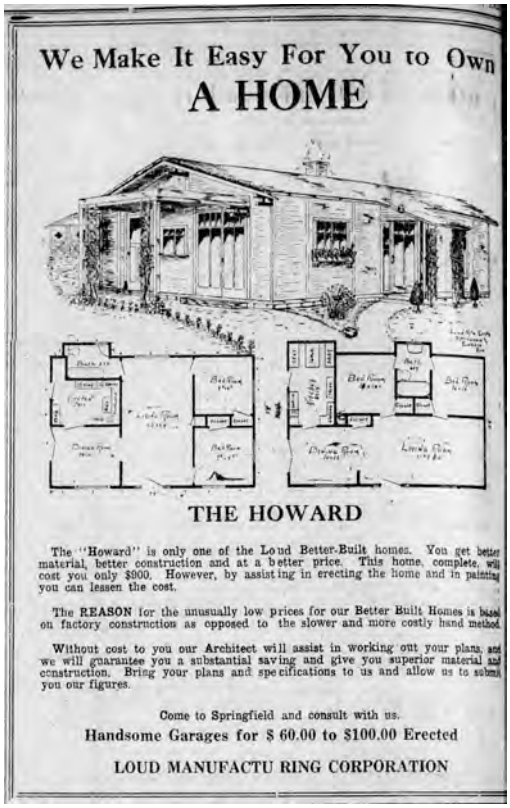


Figure 39. Interior view of Booth-Kelly planing mill, no date. Author's collection.





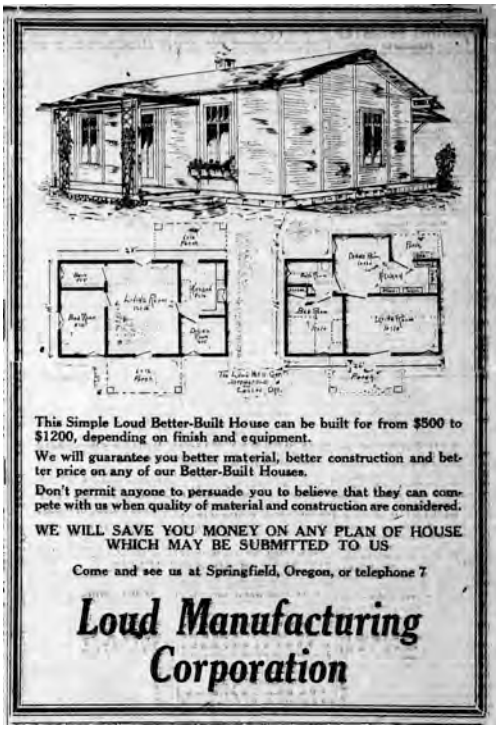


Figure 40. Loud Manufacturing Corporation advertisements,
Eugene *Morning Register*, February 12, 18, 19, and 22, 1922.

Figure 41. Loud Manufacturing Corporation/Lumber Company, circa 1925. The plant was located at __.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, GN3227.

Figure 42. Anderson Manufacturing Corporation plant, located on 3rd Street between F and G Streets.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, GN3228.

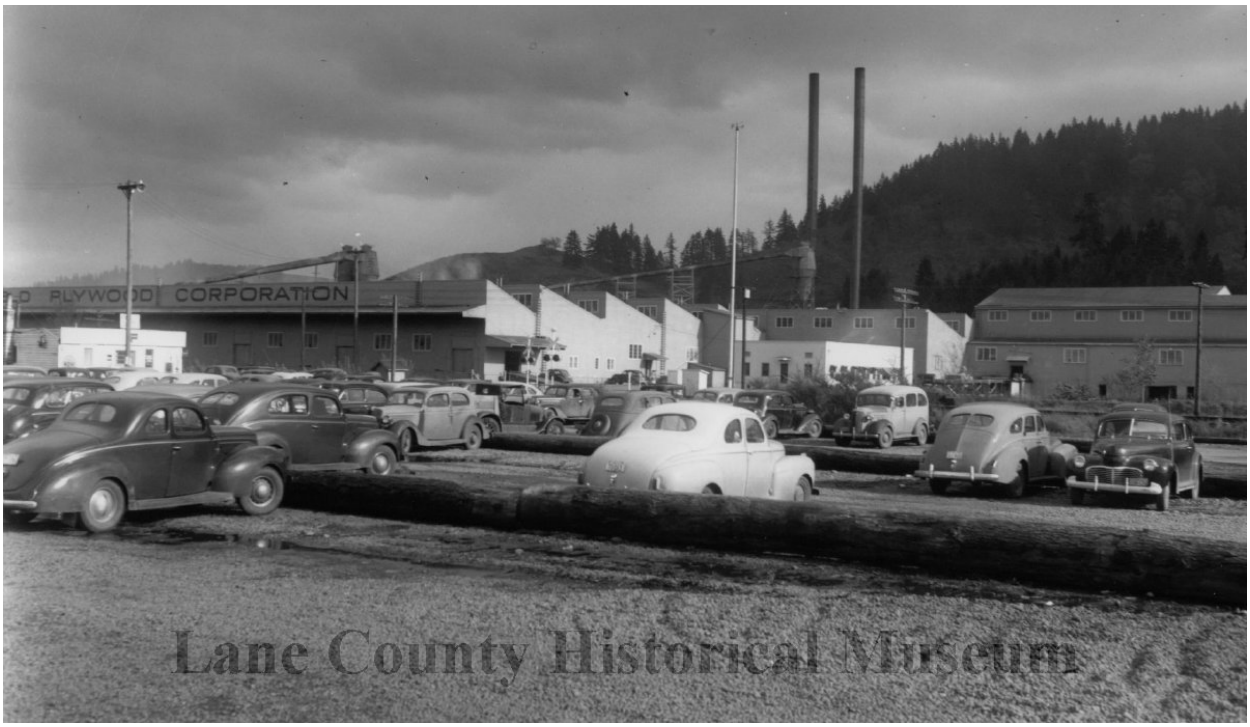


Figure 43. Springfield Plywood Corporation, 1940.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, SM65.

Figure 44. 1942 view of Rosboro mill. "Scene shows plant from the air; log pond, wigwam burner and water tower are at lower center, left. Main office was at 506½ Main Street, Springfield."
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum, GN7553.

Figure 45. 1947 aerial view of (1) unknown mill, (2) Rosboro, (3) Guerrier mill, and (4) Bennett mill.


Figure 46. 1955 aerial view of Booth-Kelly mill site.

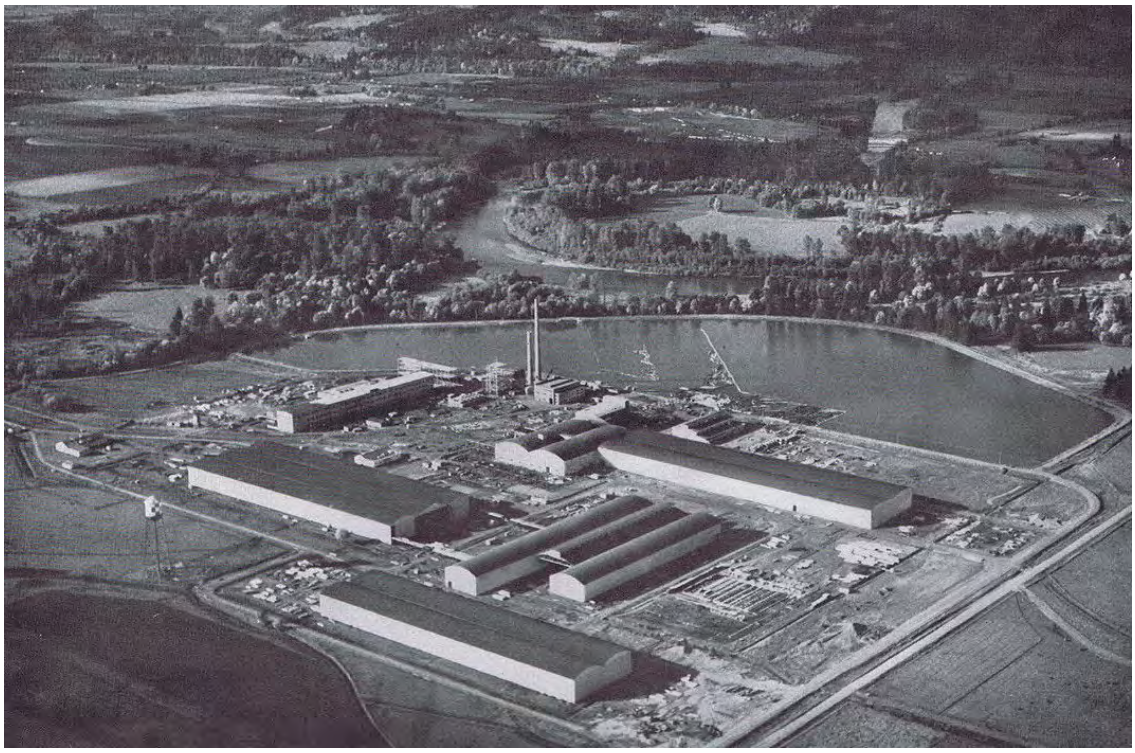


Figure 47. Weyerhaeuser Company facility, looking northwest, 1949.
Ebay image, 1949 advertisement for United Engineers & Constructors Inc.

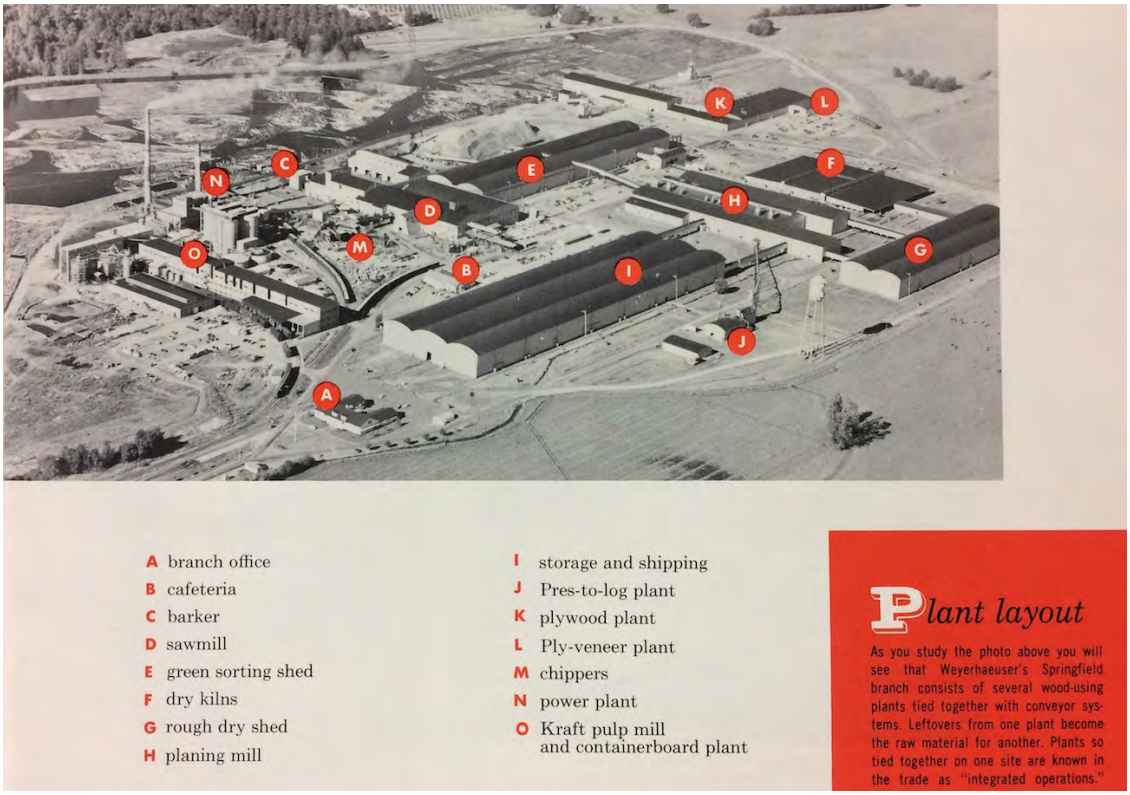
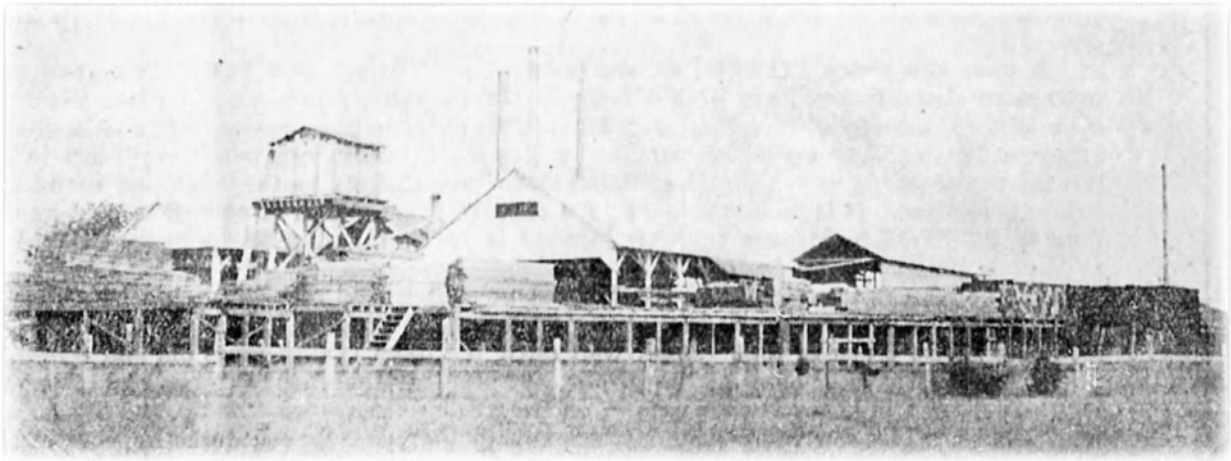


Figure 48. Overview of Weyerhaeuser plant, circa 1954.
From "Welcome to Springfield Branch Operation" by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

Figure 49. Aerial view of Rosboro lumber mill looking north, 1965.
Courtesy Springfield Museum.

Figure 50. Georgia-Pacific millpond, Springfield, 1964.
Courtesy Lane County Historical Museum DH3307

HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION



Fischer & Bally advertisement, from The *Timberman*, January 1, 1913.

HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION[13]

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

To date, historic resources within the Springfield area have been identified through several previous surveys, ranging from the 1976 Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings conducted by Stephen Dow Beckham, to more recent surveys and evaluations of downtown commercial buildings and residential areas completed in the past five years. Currently, 1,211 resources in the Springfield area are listed in the Oregon Historic Sites Database ("database"). In addition to five individually-listed National Register properties, the City has two National Register-listed historic districts. The Washburn Historic District is a predominantly residential area just north of the downtown core, and is composed of 246 contributing resources. The Dorris Ranch Historic District is an agricultural area situated south of the downtown core area that includes a number of contributing resources and now serves as parkland.

A review of the database, using search terms of "Original Use/Function: Lumber Industry" and "Original Use/Function: Industrial:General" revealed that the following lumber industry-related properties have been previously identified:

Booth Kelly Lumber Mill	303 S. B Street	c. 1920
Booth Kelly Lumber Mill Maintenance Shop	400 S. B Street	c. 1970
[FormerStephens Planing Mill]	124 Mill Street	c. 1940 (demolished)
Industrial Manufacturing Warehouse	2020 31st Street	c. 1953
Weyerhaeuser Company Paper Mill Plant	745 N. 42nd Street	c. 1949 (demolished?)
Rosboro Lumber Company	2509 Main Street	c. 1940

In addition, the circa 1900 Mountain States Power Company generator building, located at 7th and So. B Streets, was identified in a 1976 survey. The Oregon Power Company Springfield Substation, a corollary to the Mountain States generator building built in 1911, is located at 590 Main Street and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996. It now serves as the Springfield Museum.

A number of residences located in the National Register-listed Washburne Historic District are identified as having some association with local mill employees and executives, although none appear to have been company-built houses.

HISTORIC RESOURCE TYPES: DESCRIPTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

A "resource type" indicates a generic class of related historic properties. Based in part on resources identified in previous surveys and in part on a predictive model of lumber-related resources likely to be found within the Springfield area, resource types in Springfield can be

[13] The basic framework and much of the content of this section was taken directly from the 1999 Springfield Historic Context Statement written by Michelle Dennis, and condensed, altered or augmented as needed to fit the needs of this document.

grouped on the basis of thematic association correlating to the specific areas discussed in the Historic Overview. The broad themes that relate to the lumber industry of this twentieth century period are Industry & Manufacturing, Transportation, Commerce/Community Development, and possibly Architecture. Archaeological sites related to the industry's history form another theme that is not addressed in this document.

The location and distribution pattern of possible historic resources can be predicted based on the information in the historic context, as well as these themes. The quantity and type of existing historic resources within each thematic grouping can be identified through historic site surveys. A very small handful of these resources have been identified through previous surveys, and further study is needed to record and evaluate the quantity and quality of remaining historic resources in Springfield from the twentieth century period that is the focus of this study.

Specific resources associated with each theme and their distribution patterns are described on the following pages. To provide a context for evaluation of relative integrity and significance of individual resources, the discussion focuses on the historic function of the resources as well as the physical and/or architectural elements believed to be representative of the type, if known. The resource types that are more likely to still exist have been described in greater detail than those that are less likely to be found extant.

Although surveys tend to identify individual buildings, sites, structures, objects or districts related to a theme or geographic area, Ward Tonsfeldt's 1993 "Context Statement for Railroad Logging in Oregon," recommends a "whole system" approach to lumber industry resource identification. This method suggests that it is

> ...useful to consider it [railroad logging] as a dynamic system made up of a series of subsystems...[that include] major elements [such as] railroad grades, the sites, and the landscape associated with logging. Specific elements include the mill where lumber was manufactured, railroads from the mill to a common carrier, railroads that brought logs to the mill, camps where the loggers and their families lived, the logging spurs, and such sites or features as reloads, sidings, spar trees, donkey settings, trestles, wyes, water tanks, and others (Tonsfeldt 1993:151).

The advantage to this approach is that it places each element in context. However, the geographic boundary of this study (the urban growth boundary of Springfield) is relatively narrow as compared to the area(s) typically encompassed in timber/lumber industry systems. This is likely to diminish the probability of finding a number of the resources listed above, particularly those directly associated with timber extraction as opposed to actual milling of lumber. Nonetheless, it is important to acknowledge that the lumber industry as it was and is represented in Springfield was part of a larger system that extended far beyond the City's historic and current boundaries. Therefore the identification and evaluation of individual elements, as well as their interpretation, should occur with the larger systems in mind in order to accurately place them in the larger historical and developmental context.

INDUSTRY & MANUFACTURING

DESCRIPTION

Buildings and features associated with the twentieth century lumber industry in Springfield proper, specifically sawmill sites, may include (or may have included) a number of features on sites that became increasingly complex as time and technology advanced. Most of the above-ground components of the early Springfield sawmill have been removed, altered, or otherwise superseded by later constructions. As noted in the 1986 Lane County Cultural Landscape Survey,

> ...today the era of railroad logging is visible mainly in the abandoned railbeds, and mill foundations. In some rural communities, bungalow or vernacular Italianate mill houses from this era still exist. Only the logging railroad in the Mohawk Valley is left as a spur line directly to a mill (now owned by Weyerhauser)... (Forster et al 1986:77).

Archaeological evidence that could inform the location, size, layout, and materials of the early twentieth century mills/manufactories is likely to remain. The early water power system would include the millrace, millrace dam or gates, mill pond(s), possibly a sluice through which water was directed to the water wheel or turbine, and a tailrace. Mill buildings would have been clustered around this power source, and any attendant structures (planing mill, sash and door factory, machine shop, or other industrial buildings such as grist mills) could have been either integrated into the main mill building, or situated nearby. The shift to electric power in the early 1910s rendered many of the water-related features, with the exception of the log pond, obsolete, although remnants may remain visible or otherwise evident on the landscape.

Identifying and describing the typical physical characteristics of more recent mill complexes or individual mill buildings is difficult in part due to the many changes such industrial resources often undergo in order to remain functional over time. Early buildings, structures, and complexes display characteristics that differ rather significantly from those constructed from the late 1940s through 1970 and later. Additionally, detailed descriptive information is scant due to a lack of ready access to these privately owned industrial properties.

The following descriptions are therefore very general, and should be used only as a guideline. The list is not exhaustive. More specific, on-site survey efforts will help in understanding the characteristic features, materials, and elements of the wide variety of wood-product related resources.

Buildings or features associated with the lumber industry, specifically sawmill sites, include:

> Millrace features typically diverted water from a larger source, sometimes starting some distance from the actual mill complex, and may remain visible on the landscape, in part or in whole. The race itself is likely vary in width and depth, and historically included dam or gate structures, installed to control the flow of water into the mill, and thus its power output.
>
> The tailrace, or the water channel below/beyond the mill, channeled water back into the river. The length of the tailrace would have been dependent on the location of the mill

wheel or turbine relative to the river. In Springfield's case, the tailrace was presumably quite short while the mill was located close to the river.

Mill- or log ponds are small bodies of impounded millrace or river water, upstream from the mill, used to store logs before milling. Mill ponds continue to be used today, and as they did historically, they vary in size depending on the size and output capacity of the mill they are serving.

Sawmill buildings were historically typically wood-framed, rectangular buildings of one or more stories in height with a gable or shed roof. These buildings could have been built on wood, stone, brick pier and post, or concrete foundations, most with heavy, sawn timber framed walls. Some twentieth century mill buildings were open on two, three, or all four sides, although others were more completely enclosed. Siding on most buildings was historically wood and/or sheet metal. Any windows included were small, usually multi-paned wood or steel sash, and may have been added at a later date. Mechanisms for moving logs from the pond to the mill building varied depending on the size and location of the mill, and may have included combinations of sluices, cranes, conveyors, pulleys, and rollers.

Planing mills, if separate from the main mill building, may be also be wood-framed, elongated rectangular buildings, one or more stories in height and open on one or more sides. In early mills the planing mill component may have been integrated into the main building.

Machine sheds may be simple, rectangular, wood-frame buildings that housed the mill machinery. These spaces may be attached or integrated into the main mill building.

Lumber sheds may be large, open, rectangular buildings used to store finished lumber under cover. They would likely be wood-framed and gable or shed roofed, and may be attached or integrated into the main mill building.

Power plants likely appeared in the Springfield area after 1900. These were housed in wood-frame or brick buildings located in close proximity to the mills they served. The buildings may be one- or two-story, rectangular structures with gable roofs and a number of windows (typically multi-paned, steel sash), and would likely date to the earlier years of the period of this study. Sawdust or wood waste bins nearby or attached to the buildings provided storage for the generators' fuel.

Smokestacks and wigwam burners were typical, often iconic, elements of sawmill complexes that represented the burning of mill waste either as a source of fuel to run the mill or as a method of simply eliminating the waste product. Smokestacks were constructed of steel and later concrete. The later wigwam burners were conical steel structures with screened, domed, tops. There were at one time 98 wigwam burners in the Eugene-Springfield area–the highest concentration of the structures in the state–with at least fourteen in the Springfield city limits (ERG 12/20/1963). Due to air quality concerns, new construction of the burners was banned starting in 1965, and the existing structures were phased out of use starting the same year.

Conveyance and circulation systems that provided for efficient movement of logs and lumber in various stages of manufacture, as well as waste material such as sawdust, wood chips, bark, and hogged fuel, likely included conveyors, chutes, boardwalks, or short rail lines.

Other large and small buildings or structures that may be found in sawmill complexes include dry kilns, crane sheds, power plants, boiler rooms and fuel bins, and spaces for peeling, sanding, gluing, and sorting. Lumbering in Oregon grew exponentially in the twentieth century, and as the industry expanded and diversified, a number of additional buildings and structures were constructed for specialized use. It is anticipated that these would be built of wood, masonry, and/or metal, with varying forms and sizes depending on their functions. More detailed descriptive information will become available as these later sites with their various individual components are studied and inventoried.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

In Springfield, it is expected that most of the pre-1940 lumber mill-related resources are likely to be clustered in the vicinity of the millrace and railroad tracks, around and east of the city's original industrial district in the area of the so-called "industrial tract." Following World War II, milling sites were not necessarily proximate to the mill race. As noted above, according to the 1999 Springfield Historic Context and based on review of the current SHPO Historic Sites Database, six (6) resources related to sawmilling have been identified in previous survey efforts.

The millrace associated with the early Springfield mills is extant and visible for what appears to be a little more than one-half its historic length. The millpond was expanded, dredged, and altered as needed by Booth-Kelly to accommodate expanding needs through the mid-twentieth century. Aerial photographs indicate that additional mill (log storage) ponds associated with later sawmills were located east of the Booth-Kelly/Georgia-Pacific site, as well as north along N. 28th Street and N. 42nd Street.

Smaller mills or other businesses that relied on lumber seem to have been centered on the Mill Race industrial area, Mill Street north to approximately L Street, and commercial shops along Main Street. As the community grew, particularly in the post-World War II years, various wood-product industries spread east of the historic town core along Main Street, and north along N. 28th Street, and N. 42nd Streets to Marcola Road.

There may be archaeological resources in the areas of the community's twentieth century lumber-related sites, and a high likelihood of industry-related deposits specifically on the former Booth-Kelly mill property. Newspaper descriptions of the mills and their machinery may provide valuable information regarding the provenance of some of the historic mill features. For example: "Another carload of machinery arrived...from Erie, Pa, for the Booth-Kelly Co's new mill. The lot consisted of a portion of an engine and two large cast balance wheels, the largest nearly two feet wide and 12 feet in diameter" (EDG 11/20/1902). Steve Morgan's 2012 report entitled "Relics from the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company Railroad and Early Logging" indicates that a number of archaeological features are (or were) located along the millrace and in and around the log pond. These features include mill-related elements as well as features associated with rail transportation. Other sites in the industrial tract may also hold historical industrial features and/or artifacts.

TRANSPORTATION

DESCRIPTION

Resource types associated with transportation as it pertains to twentieth century timber industry and lumber production may include logging roads, skid roads, bridges, trestles, chutes, railroads, and freight depots. As noted in the historic background section above, many of these transportation-related resources are or were located outside of Springfield's city boundaries. However, their importance to the overall process of lumber production should not be ignored, and there may be remnant sections or portions of these features that remain within the urban growth boundary.

Railroad-related resources may include steel rails and wooden ties on raised rail beds, spur lines, wood or steel railroad bridges and trestles, crossings and switches, storage sheds, water towers, and rail yards.

Rail lines constructed for the purpose of transporting raw material from the forest or sawn lumber to various markets may continue to serve as active railroad lines, or the alignments may remain visible with or without berms, ties and rails, or the alignments may no longer be visible on the landscape. The former rail line along present-day Pioneer Parkway, and the alignment of the Wendling line along Marcola Road are both still visible.

Rail-related bridges may be steel truss or steel deck girder; trestles may be of heavy timber or steel construction. Storage sheds may be small wood framed buildings with a shed or gable roof and will likely have one door and no windows. Water towers may be wooden or metal. Note that many of these features may lie outside the Urban Growth Boundary for Springfield.

Logging roads were used to access wooded areas as long as there was timber to be extracted, and depending on their location they were then abandoned as operations moved on to new territory. Logging roads from the earlier part of the 20th century are likely to be remnant paths or dirt road beds if they are still visible on the landscape, or possibly they have been further developed into permanent roads.

Skid roads are also likely to have been altered over time, or removed outright. If not removed, the logs used to form the road may be overgrown and deteriorated to the point of disappearing from view to the casual observer, but should be considered potential archaeological sites. Skid roads consist of a series of logs laid crossways to the direction of travel, and greased to create a surface on which logs are more easily dragged to an appointed location. Note that skid roads or remnants are most likely to be found in the forest, outside the Urban Growth Boundary for Springfield.

Chutes were used to move logs down a slope from the cut point to a gathering point. Typically built of wood or log, chutes would likely be in ruinous condition today, and most likely located well outside the Urban Growth Boundary.

Bridges and trestles may be of a variety of types, including truss and deck girder bridges or heavy timber trestles. Materials may be wood or steel or a combination of both. Occasionally, a steel truss bridge will have a wooden deck.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

Sections or remnants of twentieth century logging roads and railroad routes are located throughout the study area, typically converging at the Booth-Kelly site and/or the railroad bridge crossing the Willamette River.

According to the 1999 Springfield Historic Context, three railroad lines in the study area pre-date the period of this study (having been built between 1891 and 1901): the route leading from Coburg to Springfield and on to Natron, the Brownsville spur, and the Wendling line. That document states that, "...historical records indicate that the Brownsville spur is now an abandoned railroad bed, and present-day maps indicate that the Wendling route has been expanded since its construction in 1900. The route from Coburg to Springfield and Natron has remained a functional line" (Dennis 1999:64).

Surviving bridges include the circa 1899 Booth Kelly/ Hayden Bridge, which spans the McKenzie river at Marcola Road, and the 1907 railroad bridge over the Willamette River west of the city.

The Morgan report indicates that a number of railroad-related surface artifacts were located and may still be present in the vicinity of the Springfield millrace (Morgan 2012).

RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

DESCRIPTION

Lumber-related residential and commercial buildings were likely constructed as a byproduct of investment in the lumber industry, but were typically not directly connected to the industry except in examples of company towns, company-built worker housing, company-owned stores, offices or other developments. Review of the current Oregon Historic Sites Database reveals no previously-identified residential or commercial buildings in Springfield from the period 1901-1970 that are described as having direct and/or overt relationships to the lumber industry through company ownership or development.

According to the narrative provided in the Washburne Historic District National Register Nomination Form,

> Many individual homes were built by mill workers who apparently copied the [mill cottage] styles within the area or were familiar with these styles as they existed in other Oregon logging towns. The only evidence of the Booth-Kelly Mill's involvement appears to in a newspaper article from 1911 stating 'Most millworkers had purchased homes in Springfield on special payment plans

through the Booth-Kelly Company and had their payments taken out of their paychecks'" (Sharrard & Murdoch 1987:7:1).

Additionally, newspaper articles suggest that some worker housing was built in conjunction with the Weyerhaeuser mill construction in the late 1940s. It is unclear where these buildings were located or whether they remain standing. There is also a small collection of matching front-gabled cottages located in the Railroad Addition along S. A Street near the Rosboro mill that may have some historical relationship to that company. These and other such resources may be identified through future research and survey work.

Housing for logging camp workers was historically located at camps in the woods. These buildings were typically small, very simply constructed cabin-like buildings that could be loaded onto railroad cars and transported from camp to camp as needed. Given their portability, it is possible that once retired from logging camp use, particularly in areas near Wendling, some may have later been utilized as housing or storage within Springfield's city limits (ERG 10/30/1950).

Houses or garage buildings fabricated by the Loud Manufacturing Company are likely to exist somewhere within the Springfield city limits. The company apparently only produced these buildings for a little less than a year between 1921 and 1922, and their identification will likely require both careful research about the types of buildings produced by Loud, and some hands-on building analysis. As pre-fabricated, or sectional buildings, these buildings may have lighter-weight wall and roof structures, be constructed as a series of connecting panels rather than the common balloon or platform frame systems, or may be significantly altered from their original design or exterior appearance.

The type and style of residential architecture from the twentieth century varies widely, from simple vernacular buildings (some identified as "Mill Cottage" in the Washburne District nomination form), to Queen Anne houses, to post-World War II modern styles. Wood-framed lumber houses dominated during this period. In addition to vernacular architecture, the most common styles include late Queen Anne, bungalow/Craftsman, English Cottage, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Art Deco/Streamline Moderne, and Ranch. Dwellings constructed as company housing may reflect architectural styles that were popular at the time of their construction, or they may be wholly vernacular, with a high degree of functionality but little stylistic embellishment or influence. These may be simple one or two-room buildings with post-and-pier foundations, box or balloon-frame wall construction, and simple gable roofs.

Like residential architecture, twentieth century commercial buildings reflect the styles of their periods of construction, albeit often more subtly. Many of the more substantial post-1900 commercial buildings were constructed of masonry, one to four or five stories in height with flat or sloped roofs, and architectural detail commensurate with their period and style of construction. Smaller commercial or industry-related shops may be wood framed or of masonry. Those affiliated with the lumber industry, such as small door factories, planing mills, or lumber retailers, may or may not be stylistically well-articulated, and could have quite a vernacular or utilitarian appearance. While these resource types exist in the City, it is not currently clear which, if any, have a direct association with the lumber industry; survey and research efforts should provide more tangible information.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

Residential architecture is found throughout the city and the surrounding areas, and those that were constructed by lumber companies or intentionally for use by lumber company employees may be situated along the northern or southern edge of the industrial plat or near mill sites along or near N. 28th Street, N. 42nd Street, or in the Marcola Road area. Other examples in this category may include precut, or "sectional" houses or garages manufactured by the Loud Company, which could be located anywhere in the Springfield area, or portable lumber camp housing repurposed following the closure of the camp.

Commercial development historically began along Mill and Main Streets near the River, spreading outward primarily to the east along Main Street as the population and economy grew. According to the Historic Sites Database, nineteen (19) twentieth century commercial buildings have been identified thus far in Springfield; only one, the Woodmen of the World Hall at 226-230 Main Street, appears to have any (albeit peripheral) relationship to the timber/lumber industry. To date no other residential or commercial buildings directly and/or specifically related to the lumber industry (as labeled in the Historic Sites Database) have been identified.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological sites related to twentieth century sawmilling are likely to remain. The milling activity along and around the mill race in the twentieth century certainly left archaeological deposits worthy of attention. In some cases, the sites may have been heavily disturbed or destroyed in the process of redevelopment; in other examples those deposits may be located on active milling sites. Sites along Mill Street, N. 28th Street, and in the area between N. 28th and N. 42nd Streets and Main Street and Marcola Road, identifiable in aerial photos, may also retain some archaeological material related to lumber milling or wood products production activity.

The types of associated features that may remain include ponds, foundations, refuse scatters, skid trails, ramps, machinery parts, or various architectural debris. *Archaeological investigations should be executed only by qualified archaeologists.*

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

Rosboro Lumber Company, circa 1939.
Springfield Museum

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Evaluation is the process by which the significance of identified resources is determined. Because age alone is insufficient grounds for historic designation, evaluation of historic resources is based on architectural, historical and/or cultural significance. Resources identified through previous surveys may have been evaluated using earlier ranking or evaluation methods, and have since been folded into the current statewide inventory of historic properties (now the Historic Sites Database). Those identified more recently have been evaluated using the current State Historic Preservation Office categories (defined below) of Eligible Significant, Eligible Contributing, Non-contributing, or Out of Period, and have also been included in the statewide inventory of historic properties (Historic Sites Database).

Local Inventory Review and Evaluation

Springfield currently has established criteria for evaluating historic resources for inclusion in the Historic Landmark Inventory, as described below (derived directly from City of Springfield Development Code).

3.3-915 Review

A. The Historical Commission shall make recommendations to the Planning Commission or City Council on the following issues:
    2. The establishment of the Historic Landmark Inventory—Type III procedure and as specified in Section 3.3-920;

3.3-920 Establishment of the Historic Landmark Inventory

A. The following criteria shall be considered by the Historical Commission or Planning Commission in establishing sites or structures on the Historic Landmark Inventory. In each case the approval authority shall determine whether the Historic Landmark Site or Structure is:
    1. Associated with historic or famous events;
    2. Old (usually at least 50 years old);
    3. Representative of a period or style of architecture or method of construction;
    4. Recognized as having architectural merit, by reason of unusual or extraordinary design, detail, use of materials or craftsmanship;
    5. Identified as the work of an architect, designer, or master builder whose individual work has influenced development in the City, State or Nation;
    6. Included in the National Register of Historic Places;
    7. Related to the broad cultural history of the City, State or Nation;
    8. Identified with a person or persons, organizations or events that have contributed significantly to the history of the City, State or Nation; or

9. Identified as a unique aesthetic or educational feature of the City.

B. If at least 2 of the criteria specified in Subsection A, above apply, and the Historic Landmark Site or Structure is not in an advanced state of deterioration, the Planning Commission upon the recommendation of the Historical Commission may add the Historic Landmark Site or Structure to the Historic Landmark Inventory.

C. Once a Historic Landmark Site or Structure is included in the Historic Landmark Inventory, it is automatically subject to the provisions of the H Overlay District.

Age

Generally speaking, a resource should be at least 50 years of age to be considered National Register-eligible. The Register makes exceptions for "younger" resources, but the exceptions are stringent and based on truly exceptional quality or importance of the resource. Those resources previously identified through survey projects in Springfield are at least 50 years of age. If future surveys identify resources less than 50 years of age, the National Register criteria for exception may provide direction for the City's consideration.

Significance

The National Register criteria recognize that historic resources may have value in association with significant events or people, may have design or construction significance, or may be significant for its ability to impart significant information (often reserved for archaeological sites). When evaluated within its historic context, a resource must be shown to be significant in at least one of the following areas to be considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register:

Criterion A: The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: The resource is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: The resource has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to history or prehistory. The resource has yielded information important to history or prehistory; or the resource may be likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

Integrity and Condition

Integrity is the authenticity of a resource's historic identity, and is integral to the resource's ability to convey its significance. Alterations, either historic or contemporary, should be examined for compatibility, and in some cases changes may have acquired significance of their own. There must be identifiable evidence in all or some of the seven aspects of integrity–location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association–for a historic resource to be considered eligible for the National Register. Which aspects must have integrity should be determined on a case by case basis, as some aspects are more important in conveying significance than others, depending on specific contexts and resource types.

Condition of a historic resource should not be confused with integrity. Condition is generally defined as "state of repair," whereas integrity relates to the historical completeness of the property or resource. A resource can be in poor condition, but retain a high degree of historic integrity. The reverse also may be true when a resource is in very good condition, but may have lost a great deal of its historic integrity due to alterations or upgrades. Ideally, a historic resource will have a high degree of integrity and be in good condition, but it is not necessary for a resource to be in good condition in order to be considered eligible for the National Register. Archaeological as well as above-ground resources must retain sufficient integrity to be considered National Register-eligible.

Industrial resources from the twentieth century period would be potentially eligible under National Register Criteria A, C or D in the areas of Industry, Transportation, Architecture/Engineering, Archaeology, or other areas as determined through research and analysis. In certain cases, they may also be significant under Criterion B if significance is directly linked to a particular person who was instrumental in the development of Springfield's lumber industry during the twentieth century. Any eligible lumber-related resource from this period should retain sufficient historical integrity to visually convey its historic form and function. Archaeological sites, of which there may be several within the study area, should remain relatively intact, without significant damage by heavy grading or ground disturbance. The addition of fill over a site–a common occurrence in urban areas–may have had the effect of preserving it in situ, and the existence of fill should not lead to the assumption that the site has been destroyed. Potential archaeological sites will require detailed analysis by a qualified archaeologist to determine National Register eligibility.

Resources related to transportation, specifically the transport of timber or lumber goods to and from the Springfield mill(s), may be potentially eligible under Criteria A, C or D in the areas of Industry, Transportation, Architecture/Engineering, Archaeology or other areas as determined through research and analysis. Sufficient integrity should remain to allow for ready recognition of the historic function, route, and/or design of the transportation resource. Relocation of features such as bridges, or re-purposing of railroad or road alignments may not preclude National Register eligibility if integrity of essential characteristics remains evident.

Residential or commercial architecture with a direct connection to the lumber industry may be eligible under Criterion A. Although no such resources have previously been identified within Springfield's urban growth boundary to date, further more specific research and/or survey may reveal connections that are not immediately evident. Eligibility for association with the lumber industry will require close study and a clear and defensible link to this local industry.

Should industry-related or company-built dwellings or commercial buildings be identified, historical integrity should be such that the building remains recognizable in form and basic character. Relocation may not preclude National Register eligibility if integrity of essential characteristics remains evident. Such resources may also be significant under other criteria (Criterion C for architectural merit, for example).

Ranking

Springfield currently uses the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) ranking system for surveyed properties.

Eligible Significant properties are those that were constructed during the historic period, retain a high degree of integrity, and appear to be individually National Register eligible.

Eligible Contributing properties are those that were constructed during the historic period that retain and exhibit sufficient integrity to convey their type, period of significance and particular historical narrative. These properties may not be obviously National Register-eligible, but may be worthy of local landmark status, or and would be considered contributing properties in a historic district.

Non-Contributing properties are those that were either constructed outside the historic period, or that were constructed during the historic period but do not retain sufficient historical integrity to convey their original or historic period of significance, date of construction or historic associations.

As noted earlier in this document, in some cases it may be useful to consider lumber-related historic resources as parts of a larger system, rather than evaluating each feature, building, site, or structure individually.

FUTURE ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

Weyerhaeuser Company main office, c. 1955.
Lane County Historical Museum GN3229.

FUTURE ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

This historic context statement sets the stage for identifying, evaluating, and protecting the remaining historic resources related to Springfield's twentieth century (1901-1970) lumber heritage that are located within Springfield's Urban Growth Boundary. The intent of the section is to provide a broad plan for historic preservation activities related to these resources that may be undertaken in the future.

Currently, few above-ground resources within Springfield's Urban Growth Boundary related to the City's twentieth century lumber industry have been identified through previous surveys. Those that have been identified include the Millrace and several former Booth-Kelly buildings. Informally, some rail lines (some intact and some altered or removed) are recognized for their associations with local industry. It does not appear that there have been formal efforts to locate or identify archaeological sites specifically related to nineteenth or twentieth century mills. However, if such sites remain and retain any historical integrity, they could hold valuable information on the long history of sawmilling in the Springfield community.

As stated in the 1999 Springfield Context Statement, the Springfield Historic Commission's mission is to preserve the community's significant historic resources. To this end, the following list of potential activities, including planning and research strategies, have been developed for working toward this mission as it pertains to the theme of Springfield's Lumber Industry history.

This list may assist the Historic Commission in developing concrete approaches to future work and may also provide guidance when working with others in the community. It is not comprehensive, and as part of the Commission's on-going efforts in the community, the list should be reviewed and revised as work is accomplished, historic resources are discovered or lost, or the community's needs change. Note that this section may change following the completion of the context of twentieth century lumber industry history.

Because it is possible to pursue several preservation activities simultaneously, these actions need not be a single track in a linear fashion. Recognizing this, the Historic Commission may choose to prioritize the items listed. Activities to pursue on an on-going basis could be determined to be of primary priority, while those to be completed or as time, interest, or funding permits could be of secondary priority.

The following potential next steps are presented for consideration, pending discussion by the Springfield Historic Commission, City planning staff, and others as deemed appropriate.

- Engage in a historic and cultural resource survey specifically targeting lumber industry-related resources within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), *including potential archaeological sites.*
- If survey efforts reveal that a number of lumber industry-related resources remain, consider preparing a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) addressing lumber heritage in the area, possibly in collaboration with Lane County and/or the Willamette National Forest. An MPD would streamline the National Register listing process by providing the historical background, more detailed resource identification, and the

registration requirements for properties to be listed in the National Register under this common theme.

- Twentieth century sawmill sites grew more complex as the century progressed. A City and/or Springfield Museum collaboration with the larger local companies–namely Rosboro and Weyerhaeuser–to intensively research, document, and interpret each of the mill properties could provide valuable information to be used for marketing, plant tours, company and museum exhibits, and educational programming.

- If not already completed, engage with the community to gather as much information as possible on Springfield's twentieth century lumber history, including oral interviews, historic photographs, company documentation and any other information that may be available. Oral interviews can still be undertaken with industry workers (men and women) as well as various business owners and company executives who were active in the industry from the World War II period, although time is of the essence to capture these stories.

- Consider collaborating with Lane County and/or the Willamette National Forest on a survey of resources directly related to Springfield's lumber history that are outside the city's UGB. These may include old wagon roads, rail alignments, skid roads, chutes, trestles, logging camps, and other sites and resources with a direct link to Springfield's sawmilling history.

Some of the goals and objectives that were outlined in the 1999 historic context may also apply to this thematic study. Those may include the following, which are not presented in any particular order (some have been adjusted to fit the lumber heritage theme):

EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ABOUT LUMBER HERITAGE AND ITS PRESERVATION

- If they don't already exist, develop and produce brochures for walking tours of known lumber industry-related sites in the community.
- Work with the *Springfield News* to develop a regular column about the community's lumber history and various resources.
- Develop and implement activities in conjunction with National Historic Preservation Week each May.
- Work in partnership with the Springfield Museum and current local lumber companies, Lane County, and/or the Willamette National Forest to develop educational and information programs.
- Establish a lumber industry heritage education program or lecture for use in local schools.
- Develop interpretive signs about historic resources.
- Develop and produce an *Illustrated History of Springfield's Lumber Heritage.*

CONTINUE SURVEY AND INVENTORY EFFORTS

- Conduct a windshield survey of the city and urban growth boundaries and generate a list of possible areas or lumber-related resources to survey, which may include:
    - Delineate (if possible) and survey above-ground and archaeological resources within the original "industrial tract" area

    - The areas around N. 28th Street between the millrace and Marcola Road
    - The region bound by N. 28th and N. 42nd and Marcola Road and E. Street
    - Weyerhaeuser and Rosboro mill properties
- Prioritize and conduct surveys, including archaeological surveys, of areas identified during the windshield survey

PROTECT SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES THROUGH NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS AS APPROPRIATE

- Identify potentially eligible districts, Multiple Property resources and/or individual resources
    - The Mountain States Power Company Generator Building, at the intersection of So. 7th and So. B Streets, may be eligible for National Register listing either individually or in conjunction with other lumber-related buildings, sites, and/or structures.
- Encourage property owners to seek individual nominations
- Pursue funding to nominate districts or multiple property groups
- Issue news releases when resources are listed

CONDUCT HISTORICAL RESEARCH

- Develop and implement more detailed research projects on aspects of the lumber history of the Springfield area, which may include:
    - Local lumber industry contributions to the World War I and World War II efforts
    - Labor organizations/unions and issues in Springfield lumber businesses, some of which may include the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW/Wobblies), Four-L, AFL-CIO influences, etc.
    - Women's roles in lumber industry, particularly during World War II
    - Professional and fraternal organizations related to timber and lumber industry, such as Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association, West Coast Lumbermen's Association, Woodmen of the World, International Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, and others.
    - History and evolution of individual companies, utilizing specific archives (Weyerhaeuser archives, Rosboro archives, Booth-Kelly company records, etc.)
    - Relationship between Wendling and Springfield mills
    - Research and possible identification of company-built housing and/or clusters of worker housing near mills
    - Transportation in the lumber industry, from river drives to log trucks
    - More detailed research on individuals significant in the industry during the twentieth century
- Develop and implement research projects on significant historic landscapes related to Springfield's lumber history.
- Develop and implement oral history projects with focus on the lumber workers' experiences, daily life, roles in the industry, challenges, contributions, etc.
- Cultivate partnerships with the Springfield Museum, local lumber and milling companies, and/or the University of Oregon to implement research projects.

- Develop and implement archaeological research projects.

DEVELOP PUBLIC SUPPORT

- Develop and implement strategic partnerships and networking to enhance the existing preservation effort in Springfield.
- Provide outreach to significant persons, organizations, and/or businesses that may have an interest in how Springfield's historic resources contribute to the overall quality of life in the community.
- Engage local lumber and timber companies in projects that would increase public knowledge and understanding of the industry, its impact on the community, and remaining historic resources, through exhibits, lectures, tours, etc. that link the industry's tangible, built history with its present and future.
- Increase visibility of the Historic Commission and preservation-related activities with the City Council and the Planning Commission.

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE
IN SPRINGFIELD'S TWENTIETH CENTURY LUMBER INDUSTRY

This is only a partial list of the many people who were instrumental in the development and success of Springfield's twentieth century lumber industry. Due to the vastness of the topic, and the limited scope and relatively "high-elevation" view of the subject via this document, little research was completed on specific individuals or businesses. As further research of specific companies is completed, the list will become more comprehensive and detailed.

Bally, Milton (1878-1917)
: Partner in Fischer-Bally Lumber Company, later superintendent at Fischer-Boutin mill. Served as City Councilor in early 1900s.

Boeshans, J.W. (1908-1955)
: Owner of J.W. Boeshans Lumber Company. Active in civic affairs and worked toward city improvements, particularly related to transportation. President of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 1944, president of City Council 1945-1946 and 1949-1950, and served as president of the Springfield Utility Board (Findagrave).

Booth, Henry (n.d.-1906)
: Brother of Robert A. Booth and co-owner of Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, which operated from 1896 to 1959.

Booth, Robert A. (1858-1944)
: Banker and co-owner of Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Booth served as State Senator (1900-1908), as a member of the State Highway Commission (1918-1923) and State Park Commission, and as a trustee of Willamette University. He was an active Republican and member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

Brattain, Paul (1801-1883)
: Pioneer settler, who served as a Lane County clerk, auditor, and Justice-of-the-Peace. He was born in North Carolina and emigrated to Oregon in 1852.

Briggs, Elias M. (1823-1896)
: Founder of the Springfield townsite together with his wife, Mary. Briggs operated the "Briggs Ferry" across the Willamette River and built the first sawmill and grist mill in the area, 1853-1854. He was born in Kentucky and emigrated to Oregon in 1849.

Cheatham, Owen R. (1902-1970)
: Founder of Georgia-Pacific Corporation, which purchased the Booth-Kelly site in 1959. Cheatham founded the company in Georgia in 1927. He moved west in 1947, and a year later had a controlling interest in the Springfield Plywood Company. The company operated at the old Booth-Kelly site until 1963.

Cox, Herbert J. (1891-1958)

Longtime Booth-Kelly employee; promoter and Secretary-Manager of the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association, 1928-1949; President of the Forestry Research Foundation, 1940-1955.

Dixon, A.C. (1875-1962)

Longtime Booth-Kelly employee, serving with increasing responsibilities first as foreman, then as mill superintendent, sales manager, general manager, and eventually vice-president of the company; vice-president of West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

Donalds, J. N.

Owner of the earliest trading post in Springfield.

Fischer, Carl E.

University of Oregon graduate who worked for Booth-Kelly before embarking on his own sawmill business venture in Marcola with his father Frederick and brothers Henry, Frederick Jr., and Walter in 1903. Established Fischer & Bally Company in 1909. Fischer afterward became interested in the Springfield Timber Company, and other Fischer lumber companies in Eugene, Junction City, and Halsey, Oregon. Fischer married Emlyn Boutin in 1900 (Gaston, Centennial History of Oregon, 1912:636).

Gonyea, Joseph Henry (1899-1963)

Founder of Clear Fir Sales/Clear Fir Products (1941), and influential in a number of other lumber-related endeavors. The company later merged with the Timber Products Company.

Guerrier, Charles W.

Owner of C.W. Guerrier Lumber Company mill that was later purchased by M&M Woodworking, and changed name to Springfield Lumber Mills Inc.

Harlow, Mahlon H. (1811-1896)

Pioneer settler of 1851, who constructed early schools in the Springfield locale, the 1854 Lane County Courthouse, and Columbia College in 1856. In 1865, Harlow helped to built the military wagon road up the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. He was a founding member of the Willamette Forks Baptist Church in 1852. That same year, Harlow was elected Lane County Clerk, and in 1864, he served as the County Assessor. In 1866, he was elected sheriff.

Huntington, Walter (1901-1976)

President and manager at Huntington Shingle Company.

Huntington, Ed, Sr. (1899-1961)

Partner and manager at Huntington Shingle Company.

Kelly, George H.

Co-owner of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, which operated from 1896 to 1959. Born and raised in Springfield, Kelly was the superintendent of the operation. He was the brother of Tom Kelly, one of his business partners.

Kelly, John (1818-n.d.)

Namesake of Kelly Butte in the Springfield locale, where he first settled in 1866. Became interested in the milling industry of the city and entered into the business of lumber contracting, which he pursued until 1869. Served eight years as the Land Registerer in Roseburg, as a Collector of Customs in Portland (1876-1880), and was a Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad for a time in Montana. Father of George and Tom Kelly, co-owners of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company.

Kelly, Tom

Co-owner of Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Born and raised in Springfield, Kelly was a vice-president of the operation.

Kuykendall, J.E. "Jack" (1916-1997)

Founder of Fair Deal Lumber, which is still owned and operated by the Kuykendall family.

Loud, A. B.

Owner of Loud Manufacturing, company that manufactured pre-fabricated buildings.

Pengra, Byron J. (1823-1903)

Leading businessman and entrepreneur, Pengra was the second owner of the Springfield Manufacturing Company (saw and grist mills) in 1865. He purchased the Springfield townsite from Elias Briggs. Established the first Republican newspaper in Oregon in 1858, and called it the *People's Press*. Appointed Surveyor General of Oregon in 1862. Initiated construction of military wagon road up the Middle Fork of the Willamette River.

Pengra, William B. (1834-1895)

Brother of Byron Pengra and co-owner of the Springfield Manufacturing Company. Pengra was sole owner of the flour mill from 1884 to 1890.

Powers Family

Pioneer craftsmen of Springfield (1850s-1870s): Albert S. Powers, furniture maker and sash and door manufacturer; A.W. Powers, tanner; B.B. Powers, chair manufacturer; Benjamin F. Powers, cabinet maker and builder; Edwin P. Powers, carpenter; John G. Powers, blacksmith.

Rosborough, Thomas Whitaker ("Whit") (1868-1952)

Founder of the Rosboro Lumber Mill. Rosborough started in the lumber business in Arkansas in 1890, and by 1930 had begun acquiring timber in Lane County. He moved to the area in 1939 with the intention of building a mill, and the Springfield plant began operations in 1940. Rosborough resided in Eugene.

Rees, T. L.
First store owner in the Thurston area.

Scott, Felix (1788-1858)
Earliest settler on the McKenzie River in 1848. Virginia-born Scott operated the first sawmill in the Springfield locale in 1851, and established a large successful cattle ranch on his donation land claim. He participated in the Rogue River Indian Wars and was killed by the Modoc Indians in 1858.

Scott, Felix, Jr. (1829-1879)
Son of Felix Scott. Engaged in stock raising and the freighting business. His greatest contribution to area history was the blazing of a wagon road from Eugene-Springfield up the McKenzie River, across the Cascade Range to Central Oregon. He was born in Missouri and arrived in Oregon in 1845.

Stephens, Wilfred R. (1916-1992)
Eugene businessman and proprietor of Stephens Planing Mill at 124 Mill Street; manager and board of directors member of Lumber Products.

Thurston, George H. (1846-n.d.)
Early Springfield rancher for whom the community of Thurston was named. He was the son of Samuel R. Thurston, Oregon's first territorial delegate to Congress. Thurston was a land surveyor in Oregon and participated in locating the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road.

Walker, Albert S. (1846-1915)
Springfield's first mayor in 1885. Walker owned a blacksmith shop.

Washburne, Byron A. (1865-1955)
Son of C.W. Washburne, who managed the Springfield Roller Mills. He was co-organizer in 1906 of the First National Bank of Springfield, for which he served as a director. Washburne owned extensive property in several Oregon counties. He was a Republican and active member of numerous fraternal organizations. Washburne was born in Junction City.

Washburne, Charles Wesley (1824-1919)
Prominent Junction City banker and mill owner. Washburne purchased the Springfield Roller Mill in 1890 and operated it until 1915.

Williams, George
Thurston's only sawmill owner-operator.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

&

APPENDICES

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Lumberman [?]. *American Lumbermen: The Personal History and Public and Business Achievements of One Hundred Eminent Lumbermen of the United States.* Chicago: The American Lumberman, 1906.

Andrews, Alicia and Kristin Kutara. "Oregon's Timber Harvests: 1849-2004." Salem, Oregon (?): Oregon Department of Forestry, 2005.

Andrews, Ralph W. *This Was Logging!* Seattle: Superior Publishing Co., 1954.

-----. *This Was Sawmilling: Sawdust sagas of the western mills.* New York: Bonanza Books, 1957.

APA (American Plywood Association)-The Engineered Wood Association. "History of APA, Plywood, and Engineered Wood," website. APA–The Engineered Wood Association, 2017. <https://www.apawood.org/apas-history> Accessed June 2017.

Austin, Ed. *The Oregonian Railway*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing/Ed Austin, 2014.

Beckham, Stephen Dow, and Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel. "Prehistory and History of BLM Lands in West-Central Oregon: A Cultural Resource Overview" Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Anthropological Papers No. 25, 1981.

Binas, Joshua. "Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen Pledge," Oregon History Project. Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 2003. <https://oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/loyal-legion-of-loggers-amp-lumbermen-pledge/#.WRE6DxQX5fc> Accessed April 2017.

Burns, Deborah S. "Up-and-Down-Sawmill, Chester County, Pennsylvania," HABS No. PA_116. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Historic American Building Survey, 1979.

Byarlay, Rachelle. "Glued Laminated Timber and the Pacific Northwest: Its Significance, Failure Patterns, and Preservation." Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Program in Historic Preservation, Draft Masters Terminal Project, March 2017.

Carey, Charles H. *General History of Oregon: Through Early Statehood.* Portland: Binfords & Mort, Publishers, 1971.

Carter, Elizabeth and Michelle Dennis. "Eugene Area Historic Context Statement." Eugene, Oregon: City of Eugene Planning and Development Department, 1996.

Clark, Harrison. "Portland Manufacturing Company." Tacoma, Washington: Plywood Pioneers Association, March 31, 1967.

Clark, Rosalind. *Architecture Oregon Style*. Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983.

Clarke, David W. "The Springfield Millrace and Early Mills." Springfield, Oregon: Springfield Historical Commission, 1983.

Corning, Howard McKinley. *Dictionary of Oregon History.* Portland: Binfords and Mort, 1956.

-----. *Willamette Landings: Ghost Towns of the River.* Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 2004.

Cruickshank, E. Douglas. "Wood-Using Industries of the Upper Willamette Resource Conservation and Development Project Area, A Utilization Report and Directory." State of Oregon Forestry Department, July 1969.

Davidson, Hugh. "Oregon Power Company's Springfield Substation," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1996.

Dennis, Michelle. "Springfield Historic Context Statement, Springfield, Oregon 1848-1955." Springfield, Oregon: City of Springfield Development Services Department, 1999.

Diamond, Norm. "Return of the Loyal Legion?" in *NW Labor Press*. Oregon Labor Press Publishing Co., Inc, 2006-2016. <https://nwlaborpress.org/2016/03/return-of-the-loyal-legion/> Accessed June 2017.

Douglas Fir Plywood Association. "Facts About Fir Plywood." Tacoma, Washington: Douglas Fir Plywood Association, 1957. <https://archive.org/details/FirPlywoodFacts> Accessed June 2017.

Eugene Chamber of Commerce. "Industrial Survey of Lane County, Oregon." Eugene, Oregon: Eugene Chamber of Commerce, 1922.

Forest History Society, The. "Inventory of the Weyerhaeuser Company Records, 1864-2010." Durham, N.C.: Forest History Society, Alvin J. Huss Archives, n.d. <http://www.foresthistory.org/ead/Weyerhaeuser.html> Accessed June 2017.

Forster, Thomas B. (Ed.), et al. "Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County, Oregon." Eugene, Oregon, December 1986.

Gaston, Joseph. *Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912.* Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.

Georgia-Pacific. "About Us/History," website. <https://apps.gp.com/aboutus/history/> Accessed June 2017.

Grimshaw, Robert. *Saws: the history, development, action, classification and comparison of saws of all kinds.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1880.

Hamell, Rick. "Booth-Kelly Company Ghost Town - Wendling Oregon." <http://pnwphotoblog.com/booth- kelly-company-ghost-town-wendling-oregon/> Accessed March 2015.

Johnson Publishing. Oregon Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Directory. Eugene, Oregon: Johnson Publishing Company, 1960.

Jones, Eric. "Brief History of Thurston," *Lane County Historian* Vol. 30, No. 2 (1958). Eugene, Oregon: Lane County Historical Society, 1958.

Kamholz, Edward. "Donkey Engine," Oregon Encyclopedia, (2015). Accessed July 2015. <http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/donkey_engine/#.VarSLSR6Nxc>

Kaylor, Christian. "The 1960s: Oregon's Creative Decade." State of Oregon Employment Department, 2016. <https://www.qualityinfo.org/-/the-1960s-oregon-s-creative-decade> Accessed July 2017.

Kelley, Joan. "Booth-Kelly Lumber Company: An Empire in the Douglas Fir Country," *Lane County Historian* Vol 35, No 3 (Fall 1990), pp. 55-59.

-----. "The History of the Lumber Industry in Oregon's Douglas Fir Region: An Examination of Historic Architecture in Five Mill Towns." University of Oregon Historic Preservation Program Master's Thesis, December 1992.

Korstad, Warren M. *Evans-Korstad Eugene and Lane County Directory*. Eugene, Oregon: Valley Printing and Stationery Co., 1939.

Kraus, Silvy Dr. "Saga of Springfield," *Lane County Historian* Vol. 15, No. 2 (1970), pp. 23-24.

Lancaster, Guy. "Caddo River Lumber Company." The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, website. <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=6060> Accessed June 2017.

Lane County. "Surveyor's Images and Documents Online." <http://apps.lanecounty.org/SIDO/default.aspx> Accessed April-July 2017.

Ledyard Up-Down Sawmill. "A Sash Sawmill Glossary." <http://www.ledyardsawmill.org/historic-technology/sash-sawmill-glossary> Accessed March-July, 2015.

Mbogho, Archie W. "Sawmilling in Lane County, Oregon: a Geographical Examination of Its Development." Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon Master's Thesis, 1965.

McArthur, Lewis A. and Lewis L. McArthur. *Oregon Geographic Names*, Seventh Edition. Portland: Oregon Historical Society Press, 2003.

McArthur, Lewis L. "Industrial Building," *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America*, Volumes 1 and 2. Edited by Thomas Vaughan. Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.

Mittelman, Edward B. "The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen: An Experiment in Industrial Relations," *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (June 1923). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1923.

Morgan, Steve. "Relics from the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company Railroad and Early Logging." Unpublished manuscript, March 27, 2012. On file with City of Springfield Development Department.

Neill, Lydia. "Historical Resources Element - Gateway Area." Unpublished manuscript on file with the City of Springfield (Oregon), Development Services Department, 1990.

No Author. "Booth-Kelly Company," *The Lewis and Clark Journal*, Vol. II No. 6 (December 1904). Portland, Oregon: The Lewis and Clark Publishing Company, pp. 22-25.

No Author. "The Old Mill at Springfield, Ore." *American Miller and Processor: A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Art and Science of Milling* Volume 40, No. 7 (July 1, 1912). Chicago, Illinois: Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co. p 573.

No Author. "John Wood Blodgett, 1860-1951." <https://www.worldforestry.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/BLODGETT-JOHN-WOOD.pdf> Accessed June 2017.

No Author. "Herbert J. Cox, 1891-1954." <https://www.worldforestry.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/COX-HERBERT-J..pdf> Accessed June 2017.

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. "Oregon Historic Sites Database." http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/ Accessed January-July, 2017.

Oregon State University Libraries, Special Collections and Archive Research Center. "Harold Frodsham photographs, 1922." Available via Oregon State University Flickr website, "Images of Oregon Mills." Accessed June 2017. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/osucommons/sets/72157617101514941/>

Pincus, Jonathan M. "Woodmen of the World Hall," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 1995.

Plywood Pioneers Association. Plywood in Retrospect: Portland Manufacturing Company. Tacoma, Washington: Plywood Pioneers Association, 1967. Accessed via <https://www.apawood.org/data/Sites/1/documents/monographs/1-portland-manufacturing-co.pdf> July 2017.

Polk, R.L. *Polk's Eugene City and Lane County Direectory*. Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk & Co., 1905, 1907, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1921, 1925, 1928, 1931, 1932-33, .1934, 1936, and 1938.

Polk, R.L. *Polk's Eugene (Oregon) City Directory, Including Lane County*. Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk & Co., 1940 and 1941.

Polk, R.L. *Polk's Eugene (Oregon) City Directory, Including Lane County*. Seattle, Washington: R.L. Polk & Co., Publishing, 1942.

Robbins, William G. *Hard Times In Paradise: Coos Bay, Oregon, 1850-1986.* Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1988.

Rosboro. "Company History." <http://www.rosboro.com/index.php?action=about.history> Accessed May-July 2017.

Roy, William N., Editor. *The Columbia River & Pacific Northwest Timberbeast.* Eugene, Oregon: The Timberbeast. Summer 1985-Fall 1991.

Salaman, R.A. *Dictionary of Tools used in the woodworking and allied trades c. 1700-1970.* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1975.

Salisbury, T.W. *Salisbury's Eugene and Springfield City Directory*. Eugene, Oregon: T.W. Salisbury & Co., Publishers, 1947.

Savio, Thomas R. "The Last Rocket: Weyerhaeuser's Springfield Woods Railroad," Trains, January 1990. Photocopy on file with the Lane County Historical Society, Research Library. "Lumber & Logging Miscellany," MS 630.

Sharrard, Sally and Jackie Murdoch. "Washburn Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1987. One file with Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

Sherman, Dorothy Marie. "A brief history of the lumber history in the fir belt of Oregon." Masters Thesis, University of Oregon Graduate School, June 1934.

Shinn, Paul L. "Eugene in the Depression: 1929-1935," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 86 No. 4 (Winter, 1985). Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1985.

Sloane, Eric. *A Reverence for Wood.* New York: Wilfred Funk, Inc., 1965.

Smith, L.W. and L.W. Wood. "History of Yard Lumber Size Standards." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, September 1964.

Thoele, Michael. *Bohemia: the lives and times of an Oregon Timber venture.* Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society Press, 1998.

The Timberman - Devoted to the Lumber Interests of the Pacific Coast. Portland, Oregon: Geo. M. Cornwall, 1909-1920. <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000500031> Accessed May-June 2017.
Note: University of Oregon Library holdings of this title for years following 1920 were not available January 2017 through the completion of this project in August 2017.

Tonsfeldt, Ward. "Draft Context Statement for Railroad Logging in Oregon." Prepared for the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, October 1993.

United States Bureau of the Census. Accessed via Ancestry.com,
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=35>
Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.
Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910.
Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920.
Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.
Sixteenth Census of the United States, 19140.

United States Department of Agriculture. *The Encyclopedia of Wood*. New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2007.

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). "Land Status and Cadastral Survey Records" (General Land Office Records) website. <http://www.blm.gov/or/landrecords/index.php> Accessed May-July, 2015.

University of Oregon Library System.

Map and Aerial Photography Library. Aerial photographs 1936, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1952, 1955, 1960, 1968, 1971, and 1975.

Dixon, Algernon Cyrus, Papers, 1906-1962. Finding aid for collection at the University of Oregon Libraries, Special Collections and University Archives. Collection Number Ax 196.

Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen records, 1918-1937. Finding aid for Archives WEst collection at the University of Oregon Librarie. Collection Number Bx 040. <http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv95785/pdf>

Van Tassel, Alfred J. and David W. Bluestone. *Mechanization in the Lumber Industry: A Study of Technology in Relation to Resources and Employment Opportunity.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Work Projects Administration, National Research Project, March 1940.

Velasco, Dorothy and Mara Velasco. *Springfield Between Two Rivers, An Illustrated History*. Montgomery, Alabama: Community Communications, Inc., 1999.

Walling, A.G. *Illustrated History of Lane County, Oregon....* Portland, Oregon: A.G. Walling, 1884.

Walls, Robert. "Gyppo Logging in Oregon," Oregon Encyclopedia website. <https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/gyppo_logging_in_oregon/#.WYD_EhQX5Ig> Accessed May 2017.

Walls, Robert E. and Dora Zimple. "Lady Loggers and Gyppo Wives: Women and Northwest Logging," *Oregon Historical Quarterly* Vol. 103, No. 3 (Fall, 2002). Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 2002.

Wells, Gail. *A History of Rosboro Lumber Company: How a Hardworking Oregon Lumber Company Survived and Thrived Into the Twenty-first Century*. Corvallis, Oregon: Dunawi Creek Press, 2007(?).

Wentz, Walt. *Bringing Out the Big Ones: Log Trucking in Oregon 1912-1983*. Salem, Oregon: Oregon Forest Products Transportation Association, 1983.

Weyerhaeuser Company Archives. "Weyerhaeuser Timber Company: The First 50 Years" (calendar) Tacoma, Washington: Weyerhaeuser Company Archives, 1986. On file with the Lane County Historical Society, Research Library. "Lumber & Logging Miscellany," MS 630.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. "Welcome to Springfield Branch Operation." Springfield, Oregon: Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, c. 1954. On file with the Lane County Historical Society, Research Library. "Lumber & Logging Miscellany," MS 630.

Williams, Herb, ed. "Springfield," in *Weyerhaeuser Magazine*, Vol. 18, No. 6. Tacoma, Washington: Weyerhaeuser Company, December 1966. On file with the Lane County Historical Society, Research Library. "Lumber & Logging Miscellany," MS 630.

Wisner, George. *Trees to Lumber: McDonald-Dunn Forest: A Historic Look at Sawmilling*. Corvallis, Oregon: OSU Research Forests and George Wisner, 1992.

Zerbe, John I. and Zhiyong Cai and George B. Harpole. "An Evolutionary History of Oriented Strandboard (OSB)." Madison, WI: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, January 2015.

NEWSPAPERS

Corvallis *Gazette*
"The first electric sawmill...," July 25, 1895.

Eugene *City Guard* (ECG)
"Sale Postponed." Sept. 12, 1896, p. 1.
"Springfield Saw Mill." January 21, 1899, p. 1

Eugene *Daily Guard* (EDG)
"Lane:Lumber:League." October 22, 1892, p. 7.
"Booth-Kelly Plants," June 18, 1902.
"Springfield Sawmill," August 28, 1902.
November 3, 1910. NEED
"$250,000 Loss In Springfield Fire," July 29, 1911.
"Oil To Be Used Until Mill Is Rebuilt," August 11, 1911.
"Rebuild Mill...," August 8, 1913.
"At Work On Mill Site," August 15, 1913.
"Working at Springfield–," September 19, 1913.
"Fischer-Boutin Co. To Get Coast Logs," November 27, 1916.
"New Camps To Cut For Springfield Mill," October 17, 1917.
"Little Lumber Fit For Battle Planes," November 19, 1917, p. 2.
"Booth-Kelly Men 100 Per Cent Loyal," January 22, 1918.
"Night Shift Starts–," April 3, 1919.
"Ships Garages to Roseburg," December 12, 1921.
"Will Ship Lumber To South America," January 14, 1922.
"Sectional Houses Made at Springfield Already Popular...," February 7, 1922.
"Springfield Is Ideal Place In Which to Dwell," August 16, 1926.
"Logging Work of Booth-Kelly Co. Sees Big Change," December 31, 1929.
"Russian Lumber Is Meeting Topic," August 6, 1930.
"Springfield Mill Resumes Operations," August 12, 1930.

"Stop Dredging At Springfield Mill," August 13, 1930.
"Two Booth-Kelly Mills Will Close," June 18, 1931.

Eugene *Morning Register* (EMR)
"HA Skeels of the Springfield sawmill...," July 31, 1901.
"Old Logs About Gone...," February 20, 1915.
"Lumbermen Visit City And Springfield Mill," June 30, 1915.
"Logs In Coburg Pond Will Be Hauled Away," July 28, 1915.
"Hauls Large Load of Lumber," October 1, 1915.
"Car Shortage Felt By Booth-Kelly Company," October 19, 1915.
"Order Overhead Crane: Booth-Kelly Company Adds New Machinery to Mill" November 12, 1915.
"Establish New Logging Camp On Siuslaw River," February 24, 1917.
"B.-K. Men To Buy Bonds," October 27, 1917.
"Lumber Must Be Perfect," November 18, 1917.
"Springfield Mill Men Are Loyal To Uncle Sam," January 20, 1918.
"Car Shortage Affects Output of Big Sawmill," July 20, 1920.
Loud Manufacturing Corporation advertisement, February 12, 1922, p. 4.
Loud Manufacturing Corporation advertisement, February 26, 1922, p. 5.
"Circulars Make Offer: Free Industrial Sites Advertised...," January 9, 1926.
"Leasing of Site For Fairgrounds To be Discussed," May 28, 1926.

Eugene *Register Guard* (ERG)
Conway, Steven. "The Bridge That Won the West," Emerald Empire Section. May 18, 1969.
Madar, Kurt. "The Spans of History," Springfield Extra Section. January 31, 2008.
Welch, Bob. "Town Lives On in Recollection." Feb. 6, 2001, p. 1B.

"Booth-Kelly Plans To Begin Logging Near Fall Creek," January 29, 1936.
"Booth-Kelly Logs McKenzie River," April 10, 1936.
"Road To Be Fixed Up For Logging," April 23, 1936.
"Sawmill Planned For Springfield," May 19, 1936.
"Springfield Mills Near Completion, Officials Announce," August 2, 1936.
"1938 Is Exciting Year for Springfield," January 1, 1939.
"Veteran Lumbermen Comment on Changes," July 30, 1939.
"Lumber Mills...," January 7, 1940.
"Construction Started On Bennett Mill Site," May 1, 1940.
"Springfield Earns Title of 'Oregon's Fastest Growing City,'" January 12, 1941.
"Prefabricated Trusses, Roofs Go Into U.S. War Program," March 6, 1942.
"Booth-Kelly Plans New Night Shift," April 15, 1942.
"Board Rules on Booth-Kelly Wage Dispute," June 20, 1942.
"Springfield/City Playground And Park OKed," June 30, 1942.
"89 Lane County Mills Set Production Records in First Half of 1942," August 2, 1942.
"Lumber Production Lags Behind," August 19, 1942.
"Logging Truck Tire Shortage Taken up with Washington, D.C.," August 20, 1942.
"Labor Shortage Threat To Lumber Industry," August 21, 1942.

"48-Hour Week for Lumber Mills Urged," August 24, 1942.
"Timber Structures, Inc., Opens Branch Office For Eugene Area," March 4, 1943.
"Guerrier Yards Loss $55,000," September 4, 1943.
"Power, Lights Not Affected By Strike--700 Men Idle," May 28, 1944.
"Planer Quits At Wendling," February 11, 1946.
"Weyerhauser Surveys Springfield Mill Site," March 10, 1946.
"Lumber Firm Given Permit," April 29, 1947.
"Timber Firm Reports Plan," May 1, 1947.
"$25,000 Gift Starts Project," July 31, 1947.
"Building Is Begun On Paper Factory," March 21, 1948.
"Fire Demolishes Guerrier Mill In Springfield," May 7, 1948.
"Flames Raze Springfield Roof Factory," July 25, 1948.
"Crews Fight Six Blazes Around City, Damage Estimates Soar..." July 26, 1948.
"Many Small Lumber Mills Close And Create Unemployment," November 25, 1948.
"Springfield Mill Opened," June 23, 1949.
"Springfield Mill Destroyed by Fire," July 28, 1949, p. 1.
"Fire Damage Mounts," July 28, 1949, p. 6b.
"Weyerhaeuser Groups Springfield Mills to Advance Wood Utilization," December 4, 1949, Section E.
"Springfield Scene of $200,000 Fire: Bennett Lumber Mill Destroyed...," June 1, 1950.
"Final Plans for New Hospital May Be Completed Soon," November 19, 1950.
"Lane: Nation's Lumber Center," February 27, 1955, p. 2.
"Rx for prosperity: Men + Forests + Ingenuity," February 26, 1956, p. 2-3.
"Nation's Lumber Consumption Sets New Record in 1955," February 26, 1956, p. 7.
"Booth-Kelly Directors Okay Sale," May 27, 1959.
"Court Ruling Stalls G-P Counter-Offer," July 3, 1959.
"Booth-Kelly To Resume Work July 27," July 22, 1959.
"Georgia-Pacific Chairman Sees Company Entering Greatest Era," July 26, 1959, p. 7a.
"Early Days of Booth-Kelly Firm Recalled," July 26, 1959, p. 7a.
"Weyerhaeuser Reaping First Timber Thinning Crop," December 19, 1960.
"G-P to Cut Sawmill to One Shift," January 19, 1961, p. 1.
"East Springfield Mill Being Built," October 26, 1961, p. 7B.
"Weyerhaeuser Railroad: Old SP Rail Line Part of New Track," November 25, 1961.
"New G-P Stud Mill Uses Lumber Leftovers," May 4, 1962.
"What's Behind G-P Sawmill Closure?" April 21, 1963, p. 5a.
"G-P Move Called No Surprise," April 21, 1963, p. 1.
"Apartments: A Building Boom," July 14, 1963, p. 4d.
"Lumber Industry Had Prosperous Year, Dun, Bradstreet Says," Sept. 24, 1963, p. 14a.
"$30 Million Expansion Planned by Weyerhaeuser," December 16, 1963, p. 1.
"Mill Waste Burners Ordered 'Phased Out'," December 20, 1963, p. 1.
"Work to Pick Up At Weyerhaeuser," September 2, 1967.
"Empire's Economy Strong, Promises to Remain So," July 1, 1968, p. 1.
"Weyerhaeuser log train ends historic run," September 10, 1987, p. 1B.

Heppner *Gazette*

"Electric Sawmill," July 12, 1900.

Lane County *News*
"60-Foot Crane to Load Timbers At the B-K Mill," November 11, 1915, p. 1.

Portland *Morning Oregonian* (PMO)
"Money in Lane's Timber," September 19, 1902.
"Electric Sawmill Plant," March 30, 1903.
"Springfield Oregon: A Sawmill Rebuilt," April 23, 1903.
"Electricity Runs Saws," May 11, 1903.
"Booth-Kelly Will Rebuild Large Mill," August 8, 1913, p. 13.
"G-P Wins 98 Per Cent of Shares," July 21, 1959.
"GP Slates Ply Plant," August 28, 1959.

Portland *Sunday Oregonian* (PSO)
"Through Lane and Linn," November 14, 1873, p. 1.
April 23, 1904. NEED
"Springfield Has Boom," February 20, 1910.
"Springfield Boasts of New Sawmill," February 27, 1910.
"Sawmill Burns Near Springfield," July 27, 1913.
"Cheers Greet Hum of Brand-New Mill," August 30, 1914, p. 10.
"Robert A. Booth, Son of Hardy Pioneer, Ideal Man," September 27, 1914.
"Last Mill Wigwam Burner Removed From Springfield Lumber Operation," May 2, 1971.

Salem *Statesman Journal* (SSJ)
"Sawmill Swept Away," November 25, 1900.

Springfield *News* (S*N*)
"Lawmakers Will Be Asked To Look Into Car Shortage," February 1, 1917.
"Eight-Hour Day Effective In All Mills And Camps," March 7, 1918.
"Lumber Shipment Direct to Japan," January 12, 1922.

APPENDIX A

ANNOTATED LIST OF LOCAL SAWMILLS AND LUMBER-RELATED BUSINESSES

ANNOTATED LIST OF LOCAL SAWMILLS AND LUMBER-RELATED BUSINESSES

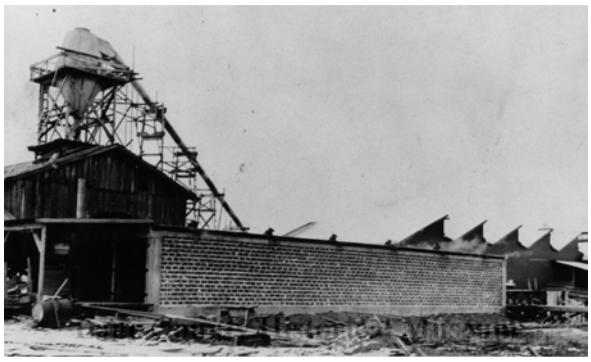
The following information is a list of Springfield sawmills and other lumber-related businesses that operated during the period covered in this study, 1901 through about 1970. Because the study did not focus on the histories of individual companies, the list is not comprehensive, some information is missing, and due to ownership and company name changes, there may be errors or redundancies not currently recognized by the author that could be clarified through more intensive research. Nonetheless, this information may serve as a starting point for future research on local wood products-related businesses.

Mills and Manufactories

Anderson Manufacturing

Dates of Operation: c1923-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: G Street between 2nd & 3rd

In 1923 several Loud Manufacturing employees formed Anderson Manufacturing. According to newspaper accounts, they purchased the Loud Manuf. property, "but not the concern itself" although "the old line of products which included ready built garages and houses" was to be continued. Anderson Manufacturing specialized in sanded interior finishes and moulding (ERG 12/7/1923). See Lane County Historical Museum photo GN3226.



Anderson Manufacturing/Planing Mill, c. 1925. LCHM GN3227 and GN3228.

Armstrong Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1961
Original Owners/Operators: Harry Phillipo
Location:

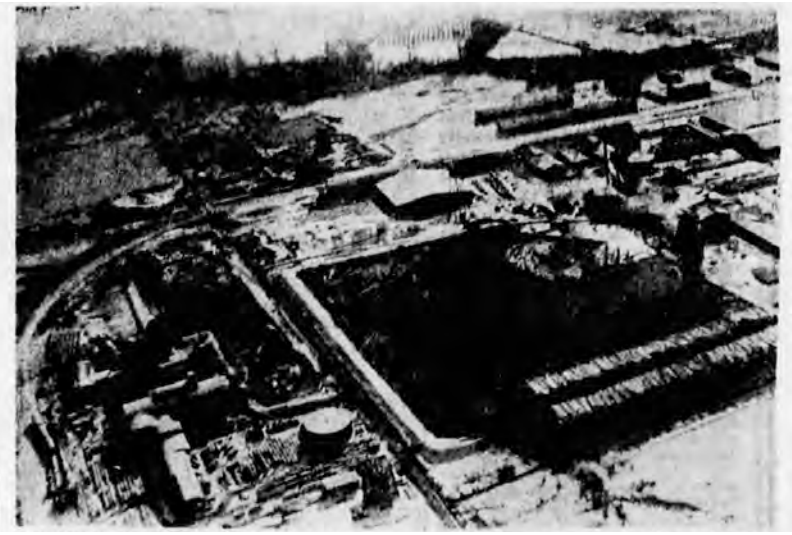
Mentioned, ERG 10/26/1961, p. 7b.

Bennett Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: c. 1940-
Original Owners/Operators: Ben Bennett (California), Robert and Carl Kuhl (Portland)
Location: South end of S. 28th Street

Listed in Polks Directory 1940

Destroyed by fire June 1950 (ERG 6/1/1950)



Aerial view of mills including Bennett Lumber (background), Rosboro Lumber (right), and Guerrier Lumber (left) (ERG 2/1/1950)

Bigelow and Porter Sawmill

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1910
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Blue River Lumber

Dates of Operation: circa 1940-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

J.W. Boeshans Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1944
Original Owners/Operators: J.W. Boeshans
Location: 138 Main Street

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Booth-Kelly Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1901-1959
Original Owners/Operators: R.A. Booth, J.H. Booth, George Kelly, John Kelly
Location: South of A Street
Office at 507 Willamette Street in Eugene until c. 1947
Office at south end of 5th in Springfield c. 1947-1959

B-K had early 20th century mills at Saginaw, Coburg, Wendling, and Springfield

At least some machinery at the Springfield mill came from Erie PA, including "an engine and two large cast balance wheels, the largest nearly two feet wide and 12 feet in diameter" (EDG 11/20/1902).

Post-1911 fire reconstruction designed by A.J. Lustig

In 1916 A.C. Dixon was general manager, A.M. Hagen general superintendent, O.H. Jarret was the mill superintendent, __ Barnaby was mill foreman, and Larry May was the sawyer (*Timberman*, 7/1916:52)

SPRINGFIELD MILL OF BOOTH-KELLY LUMBER CO., EUGENE, OREGON

From The Timberman, July 1919.

EMPLOYES IN THE BOOTH-KELLY MILL AT SPRINGFIELD

From Lewis and Clark Journal, January 1904.

A. M. HAGEN,
Supt. of Manufacturing,
Booth-Kelly Lumber Co.

A. J. LUSTIG
Engineer Sumner Iron Works,
Everett, Wash.

A. C. DIXON
Manager Booth-Kelly Lumber Co.

Booth-Kelly employees, left to right: A.M. Hagen, A.J. Lustig, and A.C. Dixon. From The Timberman, March 1915, pp. 28-30.

Bradford Mill

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1945
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Clear-Fir Products

Dates of Operation: 1941 until c. 1973
Original Owners/Operators: Henry, Wilford, and Douglas Gonyea (of Tacoma)
Location: 1116 So. A / 305 S. 4th (moved in 1968?)

Construction started early 1946 (ERG 12/21/1945, p. 1); in 1945 directory

Destroyed by fire (and later rebuilt) in July 1949 (ERG 7/28/1949)

Clear Fir Sales founded in Springfield in 1941 by J.H. Gonyea (ERG 5/21/1963, p. 1)

Produced doors, decorative hardboard (Cruikshank 1969:14)

Later merged with/absorbed by Timber Products Company

TWISTED STEEL, MELTED HIGH POWER LINES and machinery presented the above scene Thursday at the Clear Fir Plant as the morning sun looked over the horizon at what had been an important industrial cog in Lane County twelve hours earlier. W. H. Gonyea, manager and part owner, estimated the loss at between $200,000 and $250,000. Investigation into the cause of the blaze is underway. Additional Details Page 6-B.

Front page photo of Clear Fir Products plant destroyed by fire (ERG 7/28/1949).

Delta Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1950
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 3rd and G Streets, Springfield industrial tract

Damaged by fire in July 1948, along with Summerbell (ERG, 6/1/1950, p. 1)

Elliot Mill Company

Dates of Operation: c. 1938 (?)-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Became C.W. Guerrier Lumber Company in 1941 (Springfield Context 1999:36)

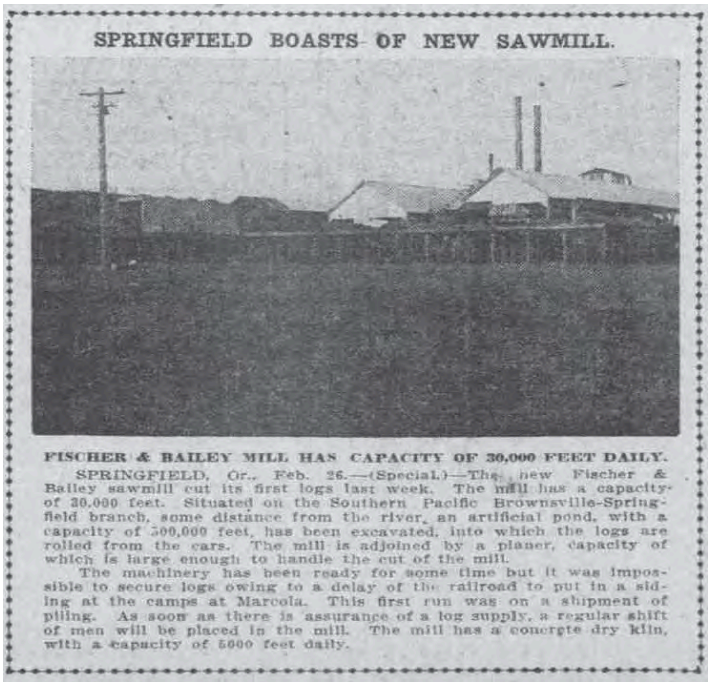
Newspaper mention ERG 6/28/1938

Fischer & Bally

Dates of Operation: Incorporated 1909
Original Owners/Operators: Incorporated by Carl E. Fischer, Milton Bally, and Jonathan E. McKibben
Location: Near Kelly Butte, approx. 3rd and Broadway; some components moved from Marcola

Fischer & Bally incorporated in 1909 (ERG 3/27/1909)

The 30,000-foot capacity mill was "Situated on the Southern Pacific Brownsville-Springfield branch, some distance from the river, an artificial pond, with a capacity of 300,000 [500,000?] feet, has been excavated, into which the logs are rolled from the cars. The mill is adjoined by a planer, capacity of which is large enough to handle the cut of the mill. [...] The mill has a concrete dry-kiln, with a capacity of 5000 feet daily" (*Sunday Oregonian* 2/27/1910).



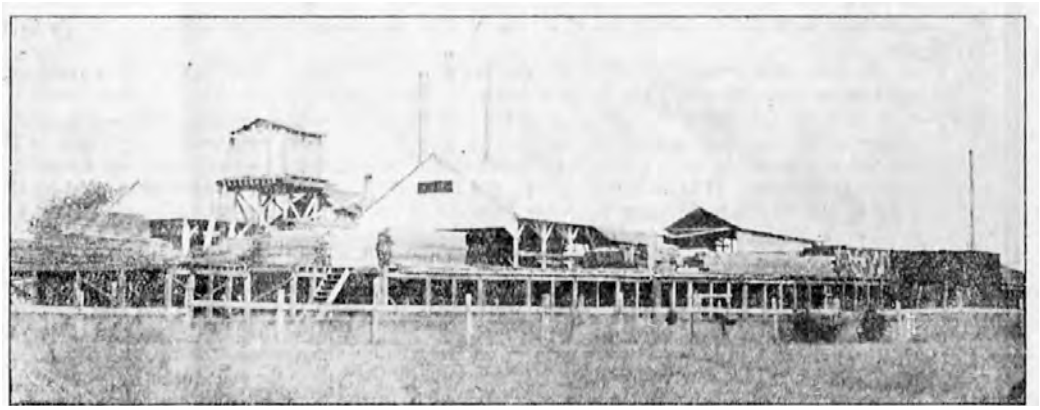
SPRINGFIELD BOASTS OF NEW SAWMILL.

FISCHER & BAILEY MILL HAS CAPACITY OF 30,000 FEET DAILY.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The new Fischer & Bailey sawmill cut its first logs last week. The mill has a capacity of 30,000 feet. Situated on the Southern Pacific Brownsville-Springfield branch, some distance from the river, an artificial pond, with a capacity of 500,000 feet, has been excavated, into which the logs are rolled from the cars. The mill is adjoined by a planer, capacity of which is large enough to handle the cut of the mill.

The machinery has been ready for some time but it was impossible to secure logs owing to a delay of the railroad to put in a siding at the camps at Marcola. This first run was on a shipment of piling. As soon as there is assurance of a log supply, a regular shift of men will be placed in the mill. The mill has a concrete dry kiln, with a capacity of 5000 feet daily.

Fischer-Bally announcement from Portland Sunday Oregonian, February 27, 1910, p. 12.



Fischer & Bally Lumber Company advertisement (EMR 1/1/1913).

Fischer-Boutin Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1913(?)-1919
Original Owners/Operators: Frank Boutin (of Bayfield, Wisconsin) and Carl Fischer
Location:

Frank Boutin, Jr. from Bayfield Wisconsin was "well known timber and lumber operator" (The *Timberman* 2/1916)

Fischer-Boutin received logs from the coast range as well as "from its own camp near Marcola, and from Anderson's camp not far from the Natron gravel pits" (EDG 11/27/1916)

The Fischer-Boutin Lumber Co. was operated by Carl F. Fischer, and managed by M.J. Drury; ran with a capacity of 50,000 feet (*Timberman* 7/1916, p 52).

"Fischer-Boutin Lumber Co., Springfield, has discontinued operations and the corporation will shortly be dissolved and the camp and mill equipment offered for sale" (*Timberman*, June 1919:87).

Fischer Bros operated a 55,000-capacity mill at Marcola. (*Timberman* 7/1916, p 52)

Fischer-Boutin advertisement, EMR 5/3/1914.

J.R. Frey Sawmill

Dates of Operation: 1946-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:37

Gem Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1967
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 3539 Commercial Avenue

Mentioned, Portland *Oregonian* 5/2/1971, p. 46

Produced plank, lumber, ties, chips, hog fuel (Cruikshank 1969:15)

Georgia-Pacific Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1959-1963
Original Owners/Operators: Owen R. Cheatham
Location: Old Booth-Kelly site

Purchased Booth-Kelly for over $91,000,000, which included controlling share of stock (Portland *Oregonian*, 7/21/1959)

One of the largest financial transactions in the history of the Pacific northwest lumber industry (ERG 7/26/1959, p. 7a)

See Georgia-Pacific history website
https://www.gp.com/Company/Company-Overview/History

Also owned controlling interest in Springfield Plywood Corp (purchased in 1948)

Georgia-Pacific millpond and buildings, 1964 (LCHM DH3310).

C.W. Guerrier Lumber Mill/New C.W. Guerrier Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1941-
Original Owners/Operators: presumably C.W. Guerrier
Location: S. 28th Street/"Seavey Road" in industrial plat/N. 31st & Main

Formerly Elliot Mill Company (Springfield Context 1999:36)

Damaged by fire in 1943 and rebuilt by parent company M&M Woodworking of Portland (ERG 5/7/1948)

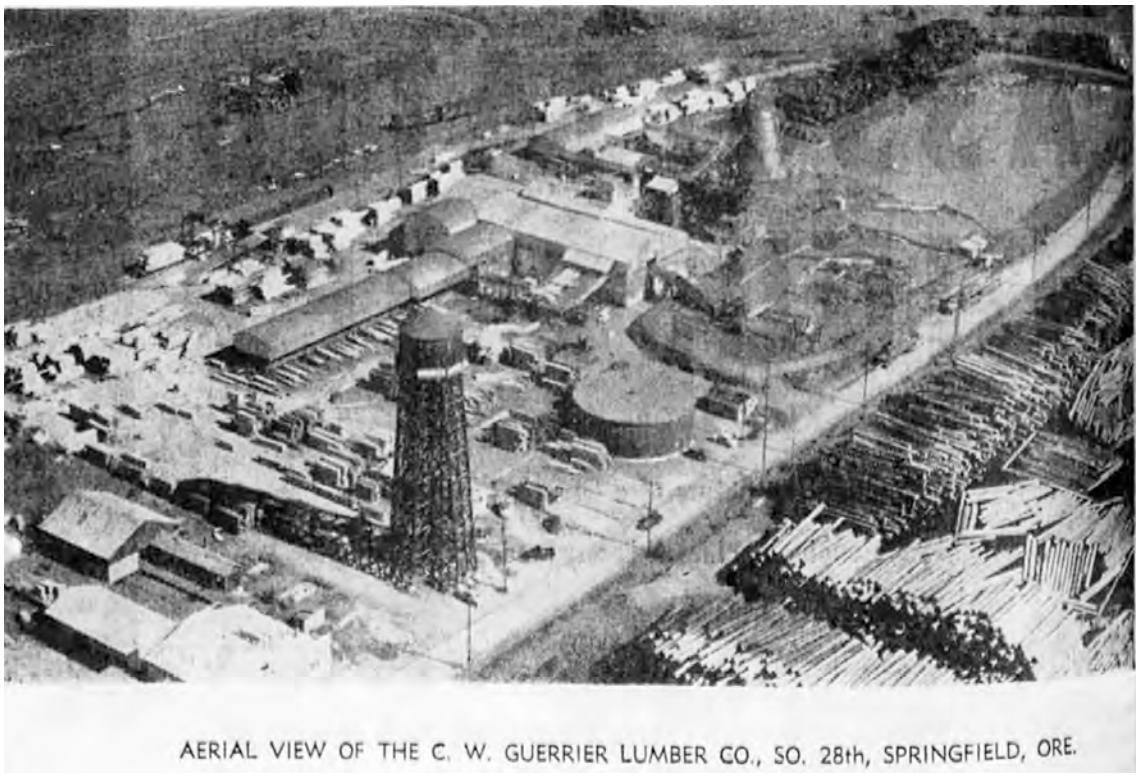
In a 1945 reorganization that involved the interest of M&M Plywood of Portland, Thomas Autzen became president of the company; veneer plant opened soon thereafter (ERG 4/18/1945, p. 1; 6/6/1945, p. 1). See National Register nomination form for Herbert and Elizabeth Malarkey House, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Heavily damaged by fire again in May 1948

1951 President was Thomas Autzen, VP Herbert Malarkey, GM Alfred Oatman (ERG Ad 2/18/1951, p. 8)

"Parent company" was M&M Woodworking of Portland (ERG 2/22/1953)

Changed name to Springfield Lumber Mills Inc. in 1955 (ERG 1/1/1955, p.10) and moved offices to N. 31st Street



C.W. Guerrier Lumber Company advertisement, Eugene Register Guard, February 22, 1953.

Hillis Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1952
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned, Springfield Context p. 37; Johnson directory 1952

Holloway and Crabb

Dates of Operation: c1943-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 448 5th Street

Lawton Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1952
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned, Springfield Context 1999:37

Listed in Johnson Directory 1952

Limerick Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: __ until 1913
Original Owners/Operators: Harry West (of Jasper)
Location: Springfield-Klamath cut-off near Springfield

Destroyed by fire July 26, 1913 (Portland Sunday *Oregonian*, 7/27/1913, p.4)

Loud Manufacturing

Dates of Operation: c1921-1929
Original Owners/Operators: A.B. Loud
Location: G Street between 2nd & 3rd

Established circa 1921; produced pre-fab houses and garages ("sectional" buildings)

Location indicated in photo description, Lane County Historical Museum, #GN3227

"...the Loud Manufacturing Corporation has no counterpart in the northwest. While the ready-cut house industry has flourished in the east the Loud firm, which started last fall in Springfield, is the pioneer of the northwest fields. [...] Already scores of garages have been erected and several houses put up in this section. [...] Recently an order for several car loads of sections to be built into houses at Crater lake, to supplement the Hotel accommodations, was received. Because of the convenient and quick construction the houses are especially adopted for summer homes and a dozen or more of them will dot the McKenzie and Willamette and other summer resort sections this summer." (EDG 2/7/1922).

In 1923 the plant and property was purchased by several Loud Manufacturing employees who then formed Anderson Manufacturing. According to newspaper accounts, they purchased the property, "but not the concern itself" although "the old line of

products which included ready built garages and houses" was to be continued. Anderson Manufacturing specialized in sanded interior finishes and moulding (ERG 12/7/1923). See Lane County Historical Museum photo GN3226.

The company was taken over by Palmer-Stevenson Lumber Company of Springfield in 1929 (EDG 1/3/1928, p. 10)

Buildings destroyed by fire in 1931 (Lane County Historical Museum, #GN3227 description)

Loud Manufacturing, c. 1925 (LCHM GN3226)

Mt. June Forest Products Company / Mt. June Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1947-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:37

Sawmill at Natron

Produced crossarms, stadium lumber, shavings, hog fuel, etc. (Cruikshank 1969:17)

Mt. Vernon Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1952
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned, Springfield Context 1999:37

Listed in Johnson Directory 1952

Pettibone Forest Products

Dates of Operation: 1944-
Original Owners/Operators: C.J. Pettibone and son C.T. Pettibone
Location: 1315 Mill Street/Mill and M Street

The mill was all electric, no burner, logs were supplied from independent sources as well as some of their own timber (ERG 6/30/1944, p. 3)

Harry Phillipo New Mill / Phillipo Forest Products, Inc.

Dates of Operation: 1961-
Original Owners/Operators: Harry Phillipo
Location: 3322 Commercial Street

Under construction in October 1961 on a 7.4-acre site; complex to include burner and planer but no log pond; expected to produce 60,000 bf daily and employ 20; (ERG 10/26/1961, p. 7b)

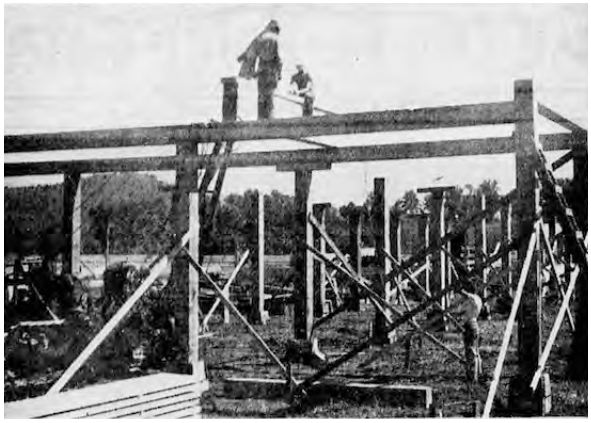
Produced green and surfaced lumber, chips, hog fuel, sawdust (Cruikshank 1969:17)

Rosboro Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1940-present
Original Owners/Operators: Thomas Whitaker Rosborough
Location: 2509 Main Street

Producers of kiln-dried lumber, ties, crossarms, special orders, laminated beams, veneer, chips, hog fuel, sawdust (Wood Using Industries, p. 18)

Image and mention in ERG 1/7/1940: "An 54 by 196 foot sawmill, with an adjoining remanufacturing plant and an 84 by 257 foot planing mill with three wings form a large portion of the layout. The concern is to have its own power plant continaing three Sterling water tube boilers and two powerful turbines."



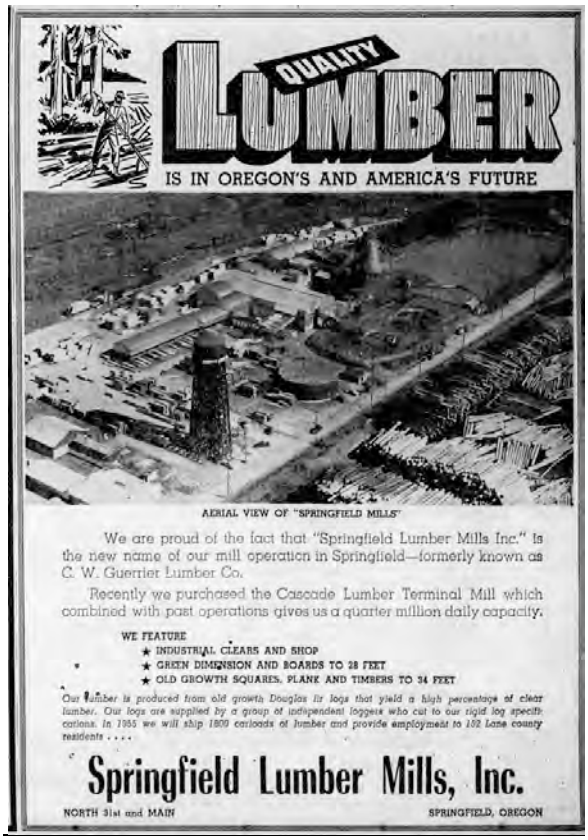
Rosboro mill under construction, 1939 (ERG 1/7/1940).

Rosboro Lumber company, 1942 (LCHM GN3146).

Springfield Lumber Mills Inc.

Dates of Operation: 1955-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: N. 31st Street (offices)

Formerly C.W. Guerrier Lumber Company



Springfield Lumber Mills, Inc., advertisement, Eugene Register Guard, February 27, 1955.

Springfield Mill and Timber Company

Dates of Operation: circa 1920-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Springfield Planing Mill

Dates of Operation: 1907(?)-
Original Owners/Operators: G.W. Perkins and H.E. Pitts (starting in Sept. 1907)
Location: 1115 Main St (1955)

Springfield Planing Mill Co. was incorporated in 1909 - incorporators were L.E. Flegal, H.E. Pitts, R.L. Drury; capital stock $10,000 (ERG 5/25/1909 p 8)

Managed by H.E. Pitts, the mill consisted of a "sash, door and general mill work plant" (*Timberman* 7/1916, p 52).

Located at 1115 Main Street in 1955 (ERG 10/4/1955)

Springfield Plywood Corporation

Dates of Operation: 1940-
Original Owners/Operators: C.C. Westman (Washington Veneer Co.)
Location: Near S. 12th Street and So. A Street in industrial tract

Aerial image, mention in ERG 1/7/1940

Springfield Plywood, July 27, 1940 (LCHM KE107).

Springfield Plywood interior, July 27, 1940. (LCHM KE108)

Springfield Sawmill

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators: H.A. Skeels
Location:

Mentioned EDG 7/14/1924

H.R. Stafford and Sons Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1930s-
Original Owners/Operators: H.R. Stafford
Location:

Mentioned, Springfield Context 1999:37

Listed in Johnson Directory 1952

Newspaper ads suggest company was located outside of Springfield in Marcola area

Stephens Planing Mill

Dates of Operation: 1938-
Original Owners/Operators: Wilfred R. and Beulah Stephens
Location: 124 Mill Street

In operation through at least 1957

Former Stephens Planing Mill, 2001. From Historic Resource Survey Form, SHPO database.

Warren-Stock Sawmill

Dates of Operation: 1936-
Original Owners/Operators: H.O. Warren, George Stock
Location:

Mentioned, ERG 8/2/1936

Westland Mill Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1952
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned, Springfield Context 1999:37

Listed in Johnson Directory 1952

Weyerhaeuser Company

Dates of Operation: 1949-present
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 785 N. 42nd Street

"Weyerhaeuser established its roots in the Springfield area in 1907, when the company made its first timberlands purchase of 31,000 acres. By 1940, the company had increased its forestland holdings to 58,000 acres, and in 1948, Weyerhaeuser founded the 155,000-acre Calapooya Tree Farm" (Velasco 1999:92).

1949 - opened plant

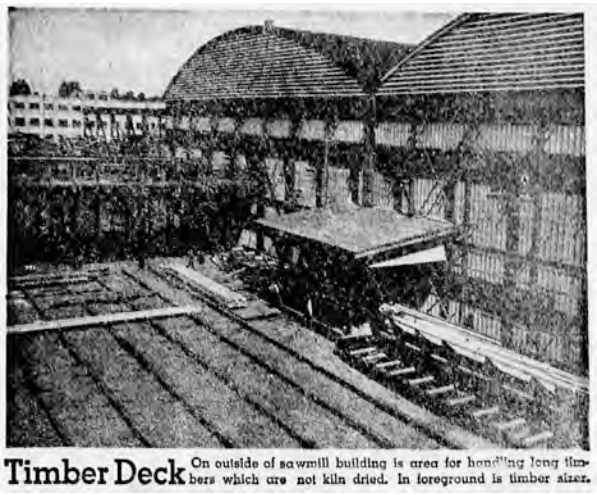
1952 - opened plywood plant

1969 - opened particle board facility

Produce lumber, plywood, pulp, glued lumber, moulding, Prest-o-logs, versaboard, linerboard for boxes (Cruikshank 1969:19)

CONSTRUCTION at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. plant in Springfield continues rain or shine and most buildings are close to completion. The machine room of the kraft pulp mill unit is shown here. The daily output of 150 tons of kraft pulp will be processed into container board. The kraft mill will utilize leftover sawmill slabs, edgings and trimmings, thus eliminating waste on the plant site. Low white building on the left is shop and warehouse for pulp mill. (Wiltshire engraving).

Weyerhaeuser under construction (ERG 11/30/1948)



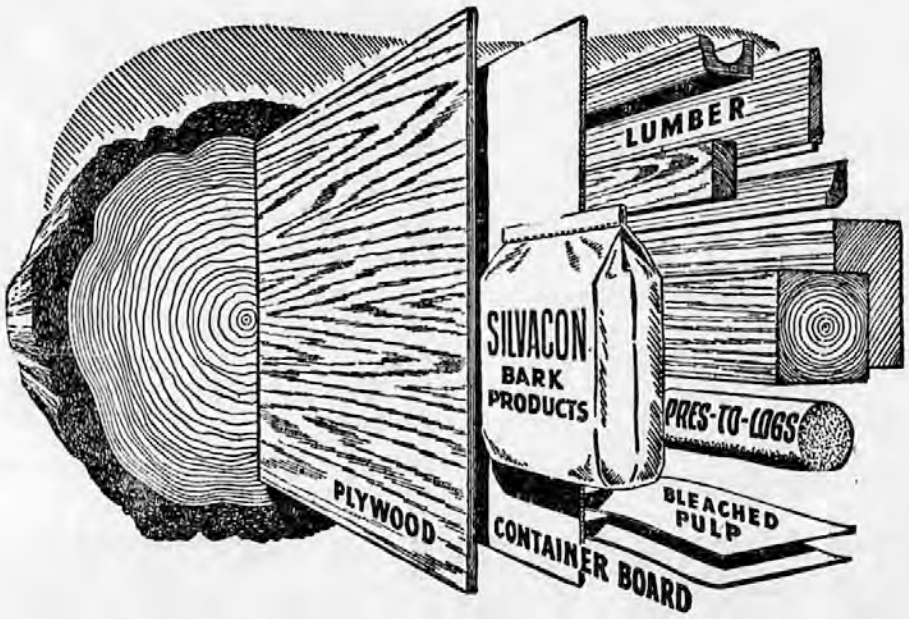
Timber Deck On outside of sawmill building is area for handling long timbers which are not kiln dried. In foreground is timber sizer.

View of timber deck at Weyerhaeuser (ERG 12/4/1949).

Interior Outgoing side of planing mill, 80'x560', houses the finish sorting chain. In distance at right is elevated unit conveyor leading to shipping shed.

Exterior Planing mill has three spans. Receiving side is at left. Center unit is main manufacturing area. Stacker building, foreground, stacks boards for kilns.

Views of newly-completed Weyerhaeuser plant (ERG 12/4/1949).



MORE PRODUCTS - and Jobs - FROM WOOD

"Convert all of the forest crop into useful products!" That is the goal at each Weyerhaeuser plant. Progress is being made—through continuous engineering and development work. Each tree, regardless of species, size, form or quality, is potentially raw material for a saleable product

Products now manufactured include:

PULP — Produced from forest crops less suitable for lumber — small logs, veneer cores, and other former milling leftovers.

PLYWOOD — Made from logs having a large percentage of clear outside wood. This process increases the amount of clear finished panel and adds to both use and value over lumber made from the same type of logs.

PRES-TO-LOGS — Dry shavings and other planing mill refuse, compressed into a rock-hard log, a foot long and 4" in diameter, weighing 8 pounds, making a convenient, easily handled fireplace, range or furnace fuel.

SILVACON — Recovered from formerly waste Douglas fir bark, and used in plastics, insecticides and glues.

CONTAINER BOARD — Digested from slabs, edgings and other low value wood

Although Weyerhaeuser plants are not yet completely waste-free, constant progress is being made.

DEPENDENT UPON EACH OTHER . . .

CUSTOMERS: *Weyerhaeuser's success depends on a steady flow of quality products at fair prices to the consumer.*

EMPLOYEES: *Quality products result from modern machinery, skilled workmen, good wages, good working conditions, and reasonable job security. Fair prices result from willing and productive workers and competent management.*

SHAREHOLDERS: *As a competitive American business, Weyerhaeuser can survive, and grow, only if it earns fair profits for those who now and in the future provide machines and a continuing supply of trees.*

GOVERNMENT: *Communities live on payrolls of steady operations. Cities, states, and the nation depend on a flow of taxes from successful businesses.*

WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER COMPANY

Working in the Pacific Northwest to create products, payrolls and profits

WEYERHAEUSER — TIMBER IS A CROP — FOREST PRODUCTS

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company advertisement, ERG 12/16/1947.

Willamette Industries, Inc., Springfield Division

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 419 S. 28th Street

Produced veneer, plywood, chips, hog fuel (Cruikshank 1969:20)

Williams Sawmill

Dates of Operation: 1919-1936
Original Owners/Operators: George Williams
Location: Thurston

Mentioned in Eric Jones, "Brief History of Thurston," *Lane County Historian* Vol. 30, No. 2 (1958).

Yellow Fir Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1945
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Wood/Lumber-Related Businesses/Industries

Box factory

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Dennis 1999: 24

J.W. Copeland Lumber

Dates of Operation: 1940-
Original Owners/Operators: J.W. Copeland Lumber
Location: ½ block south of Main on S. 5th Street/150 S. 5th Street

See ERG, 3/24/1940 - retail lumber yard to sell building material supplies

Advertisement, ERG 6/7/1961

Custom Roofing Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 2534 N. 34th Street

Produced sawn roofing material/shingles, shakes, lumber, boards, and small timbers (Cruikshank 1969:35)

Huntington Cedar Products Company /Huntington Shingle Company, Inc.

Dates of Operation: 1938-
Original Owners/Operators: Huntington Family
Location: On Booth-Kelly property; later at 1001 N. 35th Street

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Mentioned in Eugene *Register Guard*, 1/1/1939, p. 5

Mill destroyed by fire July 1945 (ERG 7/18/1945); evidently rebuilt, and then moved to N. 35th property by 1952 (ERG 2/24/1952 p. 12)

Produced shingles, shakes, lumber, boards, small timbers (Cruikshank 1969:36)

History written in "Huntington Shingle Company, Inc.," Springfield *News* 5/30/1966.
- Largest single producer of cedar shingles in Oregon
- Output of 500 squares per day (1 square equals 100 square feet of shingles)
- Approximately 100 people employed in mills and office - 50 men in shingle mill and 46 in sawmill, plus office staff
- Partnership between brothers Walter Huntington and Ed Huntington Sr. before incorporating in 1958

Eugene Register Guard advertisement, February 27, 1955.

Joranger Building Supply

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 124 Main Street

Advertisement, ERG 6/7/1961

Location was former site of Stephens Planing Mill

Match factory

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Dennis 1999: 24.

McKenzie Builder Supply

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 3755 Main Street

Advertisement, ERG 6/7/1961

McKenzie River Shingle Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Oregon Handle Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: N. 28th Street

Produced handles, lath (Cruikshank 1969:46)

G. Parker Shingle Mill

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: Mill Street near South B Street

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:24

Appears on 1912 Sanborn maps

Springfield Building Supply Company

Dates of Operation: 1940-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 140 S. 7th Street

Mentioned ERG 6/16/1940

Springfield Building Supply Co. advertisement, ERG 1/4/1942.

Springfield Planing Mill and Sash & Door Factory

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: North side F Street at 3rd Street

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:24

See 1912 Sanborn map

Square Deal Lumber Company

Dates of Operation: 1947-present
Original Owners/Operators: Jack Kuykendall
Location: 4992 Main Street

At same location and run by same family since 1947

Featured in ERG/Blue Chip supplement, 3/6/2017.

Early (undated) view of Square Deal Lumber, Courtesy Square Deal Lumber.

Standard Excelsior & Container Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 4143 Daisy Street

Mentioned in Cruikshank 1969:31

Summerbell Roof Structures

Dates of Operation: 1941-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: Springfield industrial tract

Part of Summerbell Roof Structures company of Oakland, California (ERG 3/6/1942)

Newspaper accounts indicate significant contribution to WWII effort

Damaged by fire in 1948 (ERG 6/1/50, p. 1)

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Winlock Handle Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36; ERG 1/6/1950, p. 5

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Logging Companies

Grant March Logging Company

Dates of Operation: 1941-
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Newspapers suggest they were logging on Rosboro timber land or for the Rosboro Co.

Murphy Logging Company

Dates of Operation: 1960s (?)
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: N. 39th Street

Appears to have been a Portland-based company with a location in Springfield

Mentioned in ERG 8/17/1961, 9/10/1961, 9/27/1961

Nash Logging Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1943
Original Owners/Operators:
Location: 339 Main Street

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Several mentions in ERG July 1943

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Oregon Pulp and Paper Company logging operation unit

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

South Fork Logging Company

Dates of Operation:
Original Owners/Operators:
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

O.D. Upton Logging Company

Dates of Operation: Operating by 1939
Original Owners/Operators: O.D. Upton
Location:

Mentioned in Springfield Context 1999:36

Mentioned in ERG 6/22/1939

Listed in Salisbury Directory, 1945

Alphabetical List of Sawmills

NAME	DATES OPERATING	LOCATION
Anderson Manufacturing	1923 circa	G Street between 2nd and 3rd
Armstrong Lumber Company	1961 circa	
Bennett Lumber	1940 circa	South end of S. 28th Street
Bigelow & Porter	1913(?)-	
Blue River Lumber	1940 circa-	
Boeshans, J.W., Lumber	1945 circa	
Booth-Kelly	1901-1959	South of A Street
Bradford Mill	1945 circa	
C.W. Guerrier Lumber	1941-	S. 2th Street/"Seavey Road"
Clear Fir Products	1941- at least 1963	1116 So. A
Delta Lumber Company	1950 circa	Springfield industrial tract
Elliott Mill Company	1938 circa-	
Fischer & Bally	1909-	Near 3rd and Broadway
Fischer-Boutin	1913(?)-1919	
Frey, J.R., Sawmill	1946-	
Gem Lumber Company	1967 circa	3539 Commercial Street
Georgia-Pacific Lumber Co.	1959-1963	Booth-Kelly site
Hillis Lumber Company	1952 circa	
Holloway & Crabb	1943 circa-	448 5th Street
Lawton Lumber Company	1952 circa	
Limerick Lumber Co.	1913	Natron cutoff
Loud Manufacturing	1921-1929	G Street between 2nd and 3rd
Mt. June Forest Products Co.	1947-	Natron (?)
Mt. Vernon Lumber Company	1952 circa	
New C.W. Guerrier Lumber	1949 circa-	N. 31st and Main
Pettibone Forest Products	1944-	1315 Mill Street
Phillipo Forest Products Inc.	1961-	3322 Commercial Street
Rosboro Lumber	1940-present	2509 Main Street
Springfield Mill and Timber	1920 circa	
Springfield Planing Mill	1907(?)-	1115 Main Street
Springfield Plywood Corp.	1940-	Near S. 12th and So. A
Springfield Sawmill	1920s(?)	
Stafford, H.R. and Sons, Lumber	1952 circa	
Stephens Planing Mill	1938-	124 Mill Street
Stitzinger Lumber Company	1950 circa	
Warren-Stock Sawmill	1936-	
Westland Mill Lumber Co.	1952 circa	
Weyerhaeuser Company	1949-present	785 N. 42nd Street
Willamette Industries Inc.	1967 (?)	419 S. 28th Street
Williams Sawmill	1919-1936	
Yellow Fir Lumber Company	1945 circa	

Chronological List of Sawmills

NAME	DATES OPERATING	LOCATION
Booth-Kelly	1901-1959	South of A Street
Springfield Planing Mill	1907(?)-	1115 Main Street
Fischer & Bally	1909-	Near 3rd and Broadway
Limerick Lumber Co.	1913	Natron cutoff
Bigelow & Porter	1913(?)-	
Williams Sawmill	1919-1936	
Springfield Mill and Timber	1920 circa	
Springfield Sawmill	1920s(?)	
Loud Manufacturing	1921-1929	G Street between 2nd and 3rd
Anderson Manufacturing	1923 circa	G Street between 2nd and 3rd
Warren-Stock Sawmill	1936-	
Elliott Mill Company	1938 circa-	
Stephens Planing Mill	1938-	124 Mill Street
Bennett Lumber	1940 circa	South end of S. 28th Street
Blue River Lumber	1940 circa-	
Springfield Plywood Corp.	1940-	Near S. 12th and So. A
Rosboro Lumber	1940-present	2509 Main Street
C.W. Guerrier Lumber	1941-	S. 2th Street/"Seavey Road"
Clear Fir Products	1941- at least 1963	1116 So. A
Holloway & Crabb	1943 circa-	448 5th Street
Pettibone Forest Products	1944-	1315 Mill Street
Boeshans, J.W., Lumber	1945 circa	
Bradford Mill	1945 circa	
Yellow Fir Lumber Company	1945 circa	
Frey, J.R., Sawmill	1946-	
Mt. June Forest Products Co.	1947-	Natron (?)
New C.W. Guerrier Lumber	1949 circa-	N. 31st and Main
Weyerhaeuser Company	1949-present	785 N. 42nd Street
Delta Lumber Company	1950 circa	Springfield industrial tract
Stitzinger Lumber Company	1950 circa	
Hillis Lumber Company	1952 circa	
Lawton Lumber Company	1952 circa	
Mt. Vernon Lumber Company	1952 circa	
Stafford, H.R. and Sons, Lumber	1952 circa	
Westland Mill Lumber Co.	1952 circa	
Georgia-Pacific Lumber Co.	1959-1963	Booth-Kelly site
Armstrong Lumber Company	1961 circa	
Phillipo Forest Products Inc.	1961-	3322 Commercial Street
Gem Lumber Company	1967 circa	3539 Commercial Street
Willamette Industries Inc.	1967 (?)	419 S. 28th Street

Alphabetical List of Other Wood/Lumber-Related Businesses/Industries

Box Factory	1907 circa	
Copeland, J.W., Lumber Co.	1940-	So. 5th and Main
Custom Roofing Co.		2534 N. 34th Street
Huntington Shingles/Cedar Prod.	1938-	Booth-Kelly; later 1001 N. 35th
Joranger Building Supply		124 Main Street
Match Factory	1907 circa	
McKenzie Builder Supply	1960 circa	3755 Main
McKenzie River Shingle Co.	1945 circa	
Oregon Handle Company	1945 circa	N. 28th Street
Parker, G., Shingle Mill	1907 circa	Mill Street near S. B
Springfield Planing Mill	1912 circa	N. side F Street at 3rd Street
Square Deal Lumber Co.		4992 Main Street
Standard Excelsior Co.		4143 Daisy Street
Summerbell Roof Structures	1940-	Springfield industrial tract
Willamette Valley Wood Chem.	1945 circa	
Winlock Handle Company		

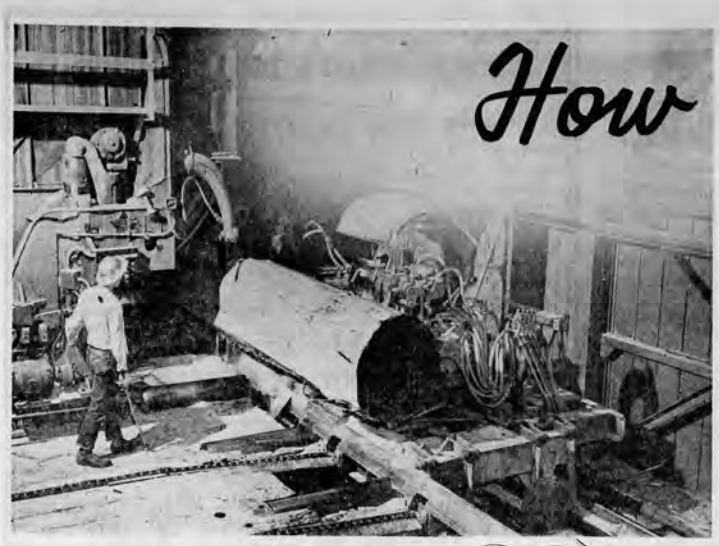
Chronological List of Other Wood-Products Businesses

Box Factory	1907 circa	
Match Factory	1907 circa	
Parker, G., Shingle Mill	1907 circa	Mill Street near S. B
Springfield Planing Mill	1912 circa	N. side F Street at 3rd Street
Huntington Shingles/Cedar Prod.	1938-	Booth-Kelly; later 1001 N. 35th
Copeland, J.W., Lumber Co.	1940-	So. 5th and Main
Summerbell Roof Structures	1940-	Springfield industrial tract
McKenzie River Shingle Co.	1945 circa	
Oregon Handle Company	1945 circa	N. 28th Street
Willamette Valley Wood Chem.	1945 circa	
McKenzie Builder Supply	1960 circa	3755 Main
Custom Roofing Co.		2534 N. 34th Street
Joranger Building Supply		124 Main Street
Square Deal Lumber Co.		4992 Main Street
Standard Excelsior Co.		4143 Daisy Street
Winlock Handle Company		

Logging Companies

Grant March Logging Co.	1941-	
Murphy Logging Co.	1960 circa	N. 39th Street
Nash Logging Co.	1943 circa	339 Main Street
Ore. Pulp & Paper Co. Logging	1945 circa	
South Fork Logging Co.	1945 circa	
Upton, O.D., Logging Co.	1939 circa-	

How We Make Lumber



housewives' version of process

Lumber manufacture is something any housewife can understand:

Take one tree, well aged. Trim top and limbs. Cut into pieces in multiples of eight feet up to 40 feet long. Tenderize by soaking in water. Run through circular grater or jets of water to remove bark (burn this immediately to provide power for your plant).

Cube the pieces on a headrig—use either circular or band type saw, heavy duty—to make cants. This process is something like slicing a tubular potato to make French fries. Send the half-round slabs or sides, the trimmings, to a shredder to make chips for the manufacture of paper.

Slice cants carefully in an edger to square outer edges and to reduce the wider pieces to the size desired at this stage. Trim the ends carefully to exact lengths. For best results, run the cants through a second saw—a band resaw—to cut out the ultimate sizes you want.

Stack in open air to allow excess moisture to evaporate. Or, if you are seeking top quality results put pieces in an oversized oven (control time and temperature carefully).

After drying, make the finished product more appealing by planing sawroughened edges and sides. Inspect and package according to dimension, length and quality.

Photos on this page show some of the steps between log and lumber. Top, a band head rig slices a cant from a log. It has just been pulled into the mill from a pond similar to the Booth-Kelly pond shown in the second photo.

Above right: After the cants have been edged and trimmed many are run through a resaw unit to reclaim the highest value possible from the board. This handsaw at Rosboro Lumber Co. in Springfield is operated by Ray Cox.

At left, Joe Dalabona a Rosboro employe, jumps aside as a board comes onto the sorting chain.

Men at right check lumber at Swanson Bros. mill at Noti. They are Frank Attleberger, grader, and Chester Mathews, inspector.

Eugene Register Guard, February 22, 1956.

APPENDIX B

SPRINGFIELD LUMBER INDUSTRY ANNOTATED TIMELINE, 1901-1970

SPRINGFIELD LUMBER INDUSTRY ANNOTATED TIMELINE, 1901-1970

The following timeline spans the period covered in this study, 1901 through about 1970.

Date	Event	Comment/Source
1890	Thomas "Whit" Whitaker Rosborough started sawmill in Arkansas	Rosboro Co. Hist
1891	Southern Pacific line extended from Coburg to Spfd/Natron	Context, 17
1895	"The Lane county lumbering industry was, in 1895, a comparatively simple one. Small individual operators logged the woods, but they were hampered through lack of a waterway. In the roaring 90's, logs from the coast or Columbia river, reached the widest market. It was not until the first decade of the present century that a railroad outlet was achieved." "Such firms as Westfir Lumber company, Booth-Kelly, and one or two others stand as the only large firms. "Pioneers in the development of the Lane county lumber industry on a large scale have included Booth-Kelly, J.H. Chambers, and Fischer Lumber companies."	EG 7/18/1937
1895 Jul 25	"First electric sawmill on the Pacific coast" being built at Tacoma by Olympia Lumber Co.; "A 16-horse power electric motor, with city power, will run the machinery, which at present consists of a resaw, planer, sticker and turning lathe."	Corvallis *Gazette*, 7/25/1900
1895 Jul 27	First electric sawmill on Pacific Coast being blt at Tacoma	Altoona (PA) *Tribune*, 7/27/1895
1895-1912	Steam tractors "had their heyday from about 1895 to 1912" but powered some sawmills well into the 1930s	Wisner, 6.
1896	"The first large purchasers of timber in the interior section of the state, the Booth-Kelly Lumber company started operation in 1896 with the least of the J.I. Jones operation at Saginaw. The property was acquired the following year by the exercise of a purchase option. A mill at Coburg was secured in 1898 in the same manner. "Originally a partnership composed of A.R. booth, J.H. Booth, George Kelly and John F. Kelly, papers of incorporation, showing the firm to have a capital stock of $50,000, were filed in June of 1898. "The construction of the Wendling mill in 1898 and 1899 was the next step in the growth of the organization. The large Springfield mill was built several years later. The company is now the largest timber operation in Lane county and one of the largest in the state, employing about 750 men in its three camps above Wendling and the mills at	EDG 7/24/1929

	Wendling and Springfield. The general office and a woodyard is maintained in Eugene. Lumber and lath are the principal products of the mills, as well as slab wood which is sold to homes as fuel."	
1898	"While Booth-Kellly was clearly a railroad-oriented firm, they located their mills to accommodate stream driving, which was their first logging pattern. The O.&C. lands lay in four blocks of timber: 1) Mill Creek and the Santiam Basin (Mohawk River) 2) McKenzie Valley (McKenzie River) 3) Fall Creek (Willamette River) 4) Cottage Grove area The first three blocks lent themselves to stream driving." BK mill at Coburg on McK near Willamette	Tonsfeldt, 75
1900	"eastern track" added to Wendling	Context, 17
1900	BK at Wendling on Mill Creek near Mohawk River	Tonsfeldt, 75
1900 c	"Around the turn of the century, then, Booth-Kelly had 140,000 acres of Lane County timber." It was O&C Railroad grant lands - odd-numbered sections, and then the controversial even-numbered sections BK was the largest single buyer of O&C lands @ $40/acre	Tonsfeldt, 71-72.
1900-1903	Alaska gold rush generated increased demand for lumber	Context, 24
1900-1910	"By the first decade of the twentieth century, the consensus among West Coast lumbermen was that logging railroads were a necessity for any serious industrial producer." "...the steam railroad, long in use but still improving, is the main factor in moving logs from the stump to the mill... [...] for hauls of over two miles there is no other method of transportation available in successful use for handling the class of timber growing on the Pacific Coast."	Tonsfeldt, 41; 2nd quote from *The Timberman*, August 1910, p. 54.
1900 Jul 12	Electric sawmill at Tillamook "proves that the plan of operating a sawmill by electricity is feasible." *Includes description of mill*	Heppner *Gazette*, 7/12/1900
1900 Dec 8	Booth-Kelly Hospital established; in operation by January 1, 1901	EDG 12/8/1900 EDG 12/29/1900
1901 May 1	Spfd lumber mills closed for repairs; Gross Bros doing work	EMR 5/1/1901
1901 Jul 31	HA Skeels Spfd mill cutting 30-40,000 ft/day	EMR 7/31/1901
1901 Aug 3	Booth-Kelly to purchase Springfield Mill HA Skeels as agent for Rufus Mallory (mill owned by Portland Co. Rufus Mallory, Joseph Simon, CA Dolph and Henry McGinn; operated by H.A. Skeels & Co. as lessee) sold sawmill, land, water rights to Booth-Kelly "The mill now has a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber per day, and this capacity will be doubled when the new	EMR 8/3/1901 Oregonian 8/4/1901

	proprietors take control. The Springfield mill will be number four. With this addition the company will have an output of about 350,000 feet per day, and by running two shifts can double this capacity. It is the most important enterprise in Lane County and furnishes employment for a large number of men."	
1901	BK to support Spfd mill w/logs shipped from Mohawk; "In many lumber camps in the west logging trains owned and operated by the companies carry logs 20 to 30 miles to the mill and the cost of transportation is nominal."	EMR 8/14/1901
1901 Sep 10	Spfd sawmill closed after last run; waiting for new drive in ten days	EMR 9/10/1901
1901 Sep 28	"Rufus Mallorny *[sic]* et al to Booth-Kelly Lumber Co land in Springfield and vicinity including the Springfield sawmill, $9000."	EDG 9/28/1901 Real Estate Transfers
1901 Sep 28	The deed conveys to Booth-Kelly "all lands and premises which the sawmill, machinery, water power and ponds are situated on and all lands and premises used in connection therewith and for lumber yards, etc. Also the Springfield water power and all water rights and powers and privileges pertaining thereto; all ditches, dams, gates, ponds and all rights of way; rights to take earth, brush, timber and gravel; right to enlarge and improve said power by cutting and constructed additional channels; to erect additional dams, gates and levels for the purpose of increasing said water power..."	EG 9/28/01
1901 Oct 3	"The Springfield sawmill starts up Monday under direction of the Booth-Kelly Co. They have about four million feet of logs to begin on and will keep the mill running regularly for some time to come."	EMR 10/3/1901
1901 Oct 9	BK mill running with J.C. Tuffs of Grants Pass in charge; assisted by Allie Wheeler of Coburg mill; 24 men employed	EMR 10/9/1901
1901c	Springfield "didn't really start growing until the Booth-Kelly lumber mill was built..." acc'g to Waldo Davis & Earl Thompson recollection in 1948	EG 2/16/48
1902 Feb 28	BK mill closed - water too high for operation "We are informed that there is only about one week's run until the present supply of logs will be exhausted. The mill will then be idle until a new drive arrives."	EDG 2/28/1901
1902 Apr 19	BK drive of 4 million feet coming fr Winberry Cr	EDG 4/19/1901
1902	"The [BK] sawmill was dismantled in 1902 and a larger, more efficient mill with a capacity for greater production was constructed on the same site."	Context, 23; Clarke 1983:46
1902 Apr 23	"In order to build the new mill a water power sawmill with a daily capacity of 36,000 feet was dismantled and the new mill has a capacity of 150,000 feet a day, and will be	Oregonian 4/23/1902

	operated day and night, giving a combined capacity of 300,000 feet. The mill started up about a month ago, and has not yet reached its full capacity, even during the day run, and only about 75 men are employed, but gradually the force will be increased until it reaches 200 hands in the mill and planing-rooms, and as many more men will be employed in the logging camps. [...] is it any wonder that Springfield is a lively town. Buildings are in course of erection in all parts, new sidewalks are being put down, streets improved, and the prospects very apparent for a large increase in the population, which was given in the 1900 census as 353."	
1902 May 20	BK controls about 90,000 acres of timber; ten logging engines employed for logging ops	EDG 5/20/1902
1902 Jun 18	BK owns more timber land than any company on the coast; recent purchase of 1,000,000 acres is the "biggest timber transaction ever consummated in the state of Oregon" covering what is known as the Military Wagon Road Land Grant; company took ownership of the Harrisburg mill June 1; company "holds the key to five large logging rivers in Lane county"; "At Springfield this company have a site secured for another saw mill and will begin immediately on the erection of a modern plant, with a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber a day." "Springfield. The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company have a water-power saw mill here, which has recently been repaired and overhauled. The capacity of this mill is from 25,000 to 35,000 feet of lumber a day. E.O. Martin is foreman of the plant, and G.W. Catching millwright for the company."	EDG 6/18/1902
1902 Aug 7	60 men and 23 teams working on construction of mill and dam at BK Spfd mill; "Springfield was never so lively as now. Business is booming and new enterprises are being launched. The demand for houses is greater than the supply."	EMR 8/7/1902
1902 Aug 23	New sawmill main bldg "nearly covered with sheeting and in a few days will be shingled. The other buildings are progressing in good shape and the new mill pond of 15 or 20 acres is about completed. Springfield is enjoying a veritable boom. Values have enhanced and building is the order of the day."	EDG 8/23/1902
1902 Aug 28	"Springfield Sawmill--New Mill to Have Capacity of 250,000 Feet..." Good description of buildings	EDG 8/28/1902
1902 Oct 23	"The Boilers Have Been Set--New Springfield Sawmill to Be Completed by January First." Conversion to steam power (??) To have capacity of 250,000 ft/day, and "will saw almost	EDG 10/23/1902

	exclusively on orders for shipment, while the present mill at that place will continue to cut for the retail trade."	
1902 Nov 20	Machinery from Erie PA arrived	EDG 11/20/1902
1903	George Dorris est first filbert orchard in Oregon/50 trees	Context, 28
1903 Mar 4	"Springfield Mill In Operation--Started Up Monday..."	EDG 3/4/1903
1903 Mar 27	BK log drive to Spfd out of Fall Cr; Saginaw planing mill being dismantled	EMR 3/27/1903
1903 May 1	"Log Supply Is Short--Booth-Kelly Lumber Co Needs More Rain for Logging"	EDG 5/1/1902
1903 Sep 2	Slabwood business run by EE Ellsworth & F. Tuffs of BK sold to JC Rasmussen and Mr. Lamb "the well known wood dealer"; including teams, wagons, one lot and barn in Spfd	EDG 9/2/1903
1903 Sep 9	BK mill starting up after shut down due to lack of cars	EDG 9/9/1903
1903 Oct 27	Mill closed due to lack of logs	EDG 10/27/1903
1903 Oct 28	Waiting for logs - "Car Famine"	EMR 10/28/1903
1904	First bank in Springfield est. (named "First Bank") Chamber of Commerce organized	Context, 20
1904	BK had estimated "900 men employed in the woods"	Tonsfeldt, 75
1905	BK was in possession of around 1,150,000 acres of land stretching from Lane Co to ID border	Tonsfeldt, 72
1905 Jan 1	600 men employed at 3 BK mills (Spfd, Cob, Sag)	EMR 1/1/1905
1905 Mar 28	Spfd mill resumes; 350 employed in 3 mills	EMR 3/28/1905
1906	BK began building logging railroad up Mill Creek to serve mill @ Wendling	Tonsfeldt, 76 & 77
1906	Whit Rosborough formed Caddo River Lumber Co in Rosboro, Arkansas	Rosboro History
1906	Trestle over Spfd millrace prob not built before 1906	Morgan I:6
1906 Apr 18	San Francisco earthquake generated incr. demand for lbr	Context, 24
1906 Jun 7	Hills bros log drive to Spfd mill for BK "now at Black Canyon, twelve miles above Lowell."	EDG 6/7/1906
1906 Aug 17	Car shortage	EDG 8/17/1906
1906 Oct 4	Car shortage	EMR 10/4/1906
1907	34 businesses in the area	Context, 20; Polk 1907 163-177
1907	Railroad rates sky-rocketed for lumber shipments; BK faced serious legal battle concerning land grant purchases	Context, 24
1907	First auto in Eugene-Springfield area	Context, 30

1907 Jun 28	Drive coming	EMR 6/28/1907
1907 Nov 30	Big log drive betw 13-16,000,000 feet	EMR 11/30/1907
1907 Dec 13	Big drive	EMR 12/13/1907
1908	"Booth-Kelly got into the railroad business in 1908." Presumably this means the railroad *building* business... "'After 1908 they built a locomotive barn and machine shop' (Polley, p. 50)" - at Wendling?	Morgan I:8
1908 Feb 26	Frazer Iron Works making new machinery	EMR 2/26/1908
1908 May 19	Spfd mill starting up again; drive of 8,000,000 logs at Fall Cr soon to arrive at Spfd boom	EMR 5/19/1908
1909 Jan 30	"S.P. Sidetrack For Springfield Sawmill" - BK switch leading from SP main line to mill pond - to be used for transportation of logs to the mill (in addn to river transport)	EDG 1/30/1909
1909 Feb 13	BK to op double shifts - will employ add'l 100 over current 125 for single shift	EDG 2/13/1909
1909 Jul 13	Rush at Spfd mill expected "'Orders from the East are now coming to the West in great numbers...'"	EDG 7/13/1909
1910	*The Timberman* declared BL the largest individual lumber concern on the Pacific Coast, with "'saw mills, planing mills, and dry kilns' at Saginaw, Coburg, Wendling, and Springfield."	Tonsfeldt, 75
1910 Feb 20	Spfd has 640 (?) children in public schools, 120 dwellings built in 1909, plus 2 miles of streets improved, 6 blocks of cement sidewalk laid, pub improv. totalled $100k; "Springfield is the natural manufacturing center of Lane County." "The Booth-Kelly Lumber company has its largest sawmill at Springfield. The Fischer Bally Lumber Company is now completing a large sawmill, which will soon be in operation. Other industries are a large flour mill, a planing mill, a shingle mill and a match factory. Springfield has the largest electric power plant in the southern Willamette Valley, this plant being operated by the Northwestern Corporation, and supplies light and power for Springfield and Eugene." Spfd has railroads leading in 5 diff directions from the city; active work on Natron and KF cutoff to Cal	Sun Ore 2/20/1910
1910	AC Dixon named manager of Booth-Kelly (until 1931)	EG 7/26/1959 "Early Days..."
1910	Portland, Eugene & Eastern interurban railway completed between Eugene & Springfield	Context, 18
1910	Bigelow and Porter Sawmill, Springfield listed in directory	
1910 Feb 27	Fischer & Bailey mill has capacity of 30k ft daily "The new Fischer & Bailey sawmill...situated on the	Sun Ore 2/27/1910

	Southern Pacific Brownsville-Springfield branch, so distance from the river, an artificial pond...has been excavated into which the logs are rolled from the cars. The mill is adjoined by a planer..." Difficult to secure logs due to delay of RR to put siding at camps at Marcola Mill has a concrete dry kiln	
1910 Jul 9	bricklayers Sherman & Hunter finish resetting boilers and furnace work	EMR 7/9/1910
1910 Nov 3	34 cars of logs and finished lumber over Wendling branch; 3 cars to Fischer-Baily, 16 to Spfd BK mill; "The logs come regularly every day in order that the Springfield mill may run while the Willamette is too low to carry the logs from above. Springfield is Oregon's mill city."	EDG 11/3/1910
1910 Nov 16	"Biggest Log Ever Sawed At Mill" - nearly 7' diam	EDG 11/16/1910
1911	"Permanent Improvement" organization responsible for street repair; grading, macadamizing	Context, 20
1911	Brick steam plant replaced original wooden building.	Context, 23
1911	Directory Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers: Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield Fischer & Baily Lumber Co., Springfield Loggers: Montgomery Bros., Marcola; Nicolle Bros., Marcola; Suess James, Walterville	1911 Directory, p. 570
1911 Directory	Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield Fischer & Bally Lumber Co., Springfield Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Winberry Fraternal orgs: Foresters of America, Modern Woodmen of America, Women of Woodcraft, Woodmen of the World (in Context, 27)	1911 Polks Direct.
1911 Feb 2	"Electric Company May Use All Slabs" - increased capacity of elec light co, can now use all mill waste from sawmill	EDG 2/2/1911
1911 Apr 5	"B.-K. Company Fixing Mill Race" - rebldg/raising banks to eliminate danger of high water and overflow (like flood of last year)	EDG 4/5/1911
1911 May 19	New gang saw at BK mill - "With the new machinery that has been added to the Springfield mill within the past few months and with other machinery that is soon to be added the big plant will be one of the largest and most modernly equipped in the state."	EDG 5/19/1911
1911 Jul 28	MILL BURNED Loss est at $250-300k; btw 125-150 out of work Trans wires fr power plant to Spfd, Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Brownsville, Halsey, Harrisburg and Junction	EDG 7/29/1911

	were damaged "and those cities were in darkness a part of the night."	
1911 Aug 11	"Oil to Be Used Until Mill Is Rebuilt; Oregon Power Company to Use Oil at Springfield–Only Temporary."	EDG 8/11/1911
1912	Fisher-Bally sawmill "located in the Kelly Butte area"	Context, 24
1912 Aug 2	Rebuilding of Spfd mill depends on Congressional decision re: timber lands	EDG 8/2/1912
1912 Aug 15	"Timber Land Bill Passes Senate; New Ready For Taft's Signature"	EDG 8/15/1912
1913	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and A Streets paved "with crushed rock from the town quarry."	Context, 20
1913	Legislature est. and funded State Highway Commission	Context, 31
1913 Feb 20	"No Certainty of Rebuilding At Springfield" Timber lands question settled by act of Congress but still no clarity on whether BK will rebld	EDG 2/20/1913
1913 Jul 26	Limerick Lumber Co. mill on Springfield-Klamath cutoff near Spfd destroyed by fire; mill was owned by Harry West of Jasper; loss abt $6,000	Sun Ore 7/27/1913
1913 Aug 8	BK to rebuild for $250K; will use electrical power purchased from Oregon Power Co. (mill will supply power co w/fuel) "Rebuilding of the plant was entirely contingent upon the settlement of the company's title to several thousand acres of timber land which it had bought from the Oregon & California Railroad Company. This was accomplished through the "innocent purchaser's act," passed by the previous session of congress, and under which title to the land has been quieted."	Daily Cap Journal 8/8/1913
1913 Aug 8	"The Booth-Kelly Lumber company will begin construction immediately upon a new concrete-electric fireproof sawmill in Springfield..." Description of mill and BK operations	EMR 8/8/1913
1913 Aug 9	"Springfield Delighted At Prospect of Mill"	EMR 8/9/1913
1913 Sep 19	Geo. Catching in charge of construction work on BK Spfd mill; grading and surveying for yards and tracks	EDG 9/19/1913
1914 Directory	Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers: Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield Fischer & Boutin Lumber Co., Springfield Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Winberry / Saginaw /Coburg	1914 Polk's Direct., p. 658
1914	Coburg and Saginaw mills dismantled in 1914 (perAC Dixon)	EG 7/26/1959
1914 Aug 6	New BK mill sawed first logs	EDG 8/6/1914

1914 Dec 22	Mill shut for holidays "The loggers and mill men always get a few days off at this time and many of them come out of the woods and either spend the time in Eugene or go to Portland. The Springfield mill will close only two or three days."	EMR 12/22/1914
1915 Jan 30	No improvement in the lumber business; "The war has killed our off-shore business, as not foreign shipments are being made, and domestic business is still pretty bad."	EMR 1/30/1915
1915 Feb 12	"Lumber Market Is Improving"	EDG 2/12/1915
1915 Jul 28	Logs from Coburg hauled to Spfd - "...present market conditions do not now justify a resumption of operations at the mill at Coburg..."	EMR 7/28/1915
1915 Aug 6	"Logging Camps Closing Hundren Men Thrown Out of Employment Booth-Kelly Company Lays Off Force..." To be closed for about 60 days Closed logging camp above Wendling "The closing of the logging camp...is due largely to the depression in the lumber market. There is not demand enough to keep all their mills going. The Springfield mill, which is one of the most up-to-date plants in the United States, is able to cut enough lumber to supply the demand."	EMR 8/6/1915
1915 Aug 31	Resume ops at Wendling	EMR 8/31/1915
1915 Oct 1	Box department at Spfd mill doing good business	EDG 10/1/1915
1915 Oct 19	"Car Shortage Felt By Booth-Kelly Company"	EMR 10/19/1915
1915 Nov 12	BK ordered overhead crane "This piece of machinery will practically complete the original plans for the Springfield mill, and will give it the most modern timber and lumber handling system on the coast."	EMR 11/12/1915
1916	Ferris-Chamberlin Act "put remaining unsold O.&C. lands into a trust that made the timber saleable but not the land. This policy has continued through the administration of these lands by the Bureau of Land Management."	Tonsfeldt, 73.
1916 Jan 27	BK mill at Spfd opened after several-week closure	EDG 1/27/1916
1916 Feb 15	Fischer-Boutin mill in Springfield buys Sheridan Logging Co.	EMR & EDG 2/15/16
1916 Mar 4	BK Spfd & Wendling closed due to deep snow	EMR & EDG 3/4/1916
1916 Mar 9	"Mills Running, Cars Are More Numerous - Booth-Kelly Company Making Many Shipments"	EMR 3/9/1916
1916 Apr 5	10k cubic yards of hillside being moved by BK "to relieve the pressure on one of its storage buildings from a landslide at the south side of its Springfield mill."	EDG 4/5/16
1916 May 5	Last of 600 carloads of logs from Siuslaw River arrived	EDG 5/4/16

	Spfd	
1916 Jun 10	BK hauling lumber from Spfd to Eugene to load onto Oregon Elec cars	EMR 6/10/16
1916 Aug 12	"Springfield Mill Gets Big Order" - of 4-6,000 orchard boxes	EDG 8/12/16
1916 Aug 19	BK Spfd mill shuts due to car shortage	EDG 8/19/16
1916 Sep 9	BK closed; car shortage	EMR 9/9/16
1916 Sep 22	BK Spfd closed "Manager of Booth-Kelly Company Testifies at Car Shortage Hearing. To Throw 500 Out of Employment" "'We kept the mill running at Wendling as long as possible but were compelled to close because of inability to get enough cars to send lumber to markets,' said Mr. Dixon. 'Five hundred men are employed at the Springfield mill, but it will be closed tonight, throwing all out of employment. "'The industrial life of the Willamette valley depends almost entirely on lumber. It brings the only payroll of value from outside the state." "Our company now has on hand about 20,000,000 feet of lumber, about 800 cars. We have orders for 350 cars but cannot ship because of having no cars. Our storage space is filled and there is nothing to do but close down. [...] Several lumber companies have been forced into backruptcy and others are holding on the best they can.'"	EDG 9/22/16
1916 Nov 27	Fischer-Boutin to receive coast range timber; F-B also receiving logs from "its own camp near Marcola" BK also getting logs from coast range for Spfd mill	EDG 11/27/16
1917 Mar 15	"Mill Closes Down Again - Lack Of Logs Stops Machinery At Springfield" -- snow too deep to get logs out of camps	EMR 3/15/17
1917 Apr	US entered WWI	
1917 Oct 16	BK claims assessments too high - machinery $173,100, merch $40k, improv. $65k	EDG 10/16/17
1917 Oct 17	Contractors start new camps to supply BK Spfd mill - Walter Lyons' camp at Joler; Leeber and Snellstrom near Cram Stn; W.H. Hyland shipping from Crater stn.	EDG 10/17/17
1917 Nov 18	"Lumber Must Be Perfect - One Car Out Of 240 Selected For Airplanes" -- fir used for airplanes; spruce used for battleplanes; "fir lumber serves training camp purposes, but cannot be used when there is danger of gunfire. [...] The government is taking all available airplane stock."	EMR 11/18/17
1919 Apr 4	Night shift starts; "A large number of the employees on the payroll of the Springfield mill are former soldiers who were with the company at the time for the declaration of war. Many of the 136 men who left the company's employ to	EDG 4/3/19

	enter the lists against Germany, have returned to their work here..."	
1919 Jul 19	Springfield planing mill leased for a few days by BK	EDG 7/19/19
1920	Springfield population 1,855	Context, 30
1920 Apr 15	"Big Mills Close Because Of Switchmen's Strike - Booth-Kelly Plant at Springfield Is Now Idle"	EMR 4/15/20
1920 Jul 20	"Car Shortage Affects Output of Big Sawmill - Booth-Kelly Will Operate Only Four Days a Week"	EMR 7/20/20
1920 Aug 13	"150 More Mill Men Out Of Work--Car Shortage - Booth-Kelly Company Lays Off Night Crew at Springfield"	EMR 8/13/20
1921 Directory	Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield William Bros., Thurston Fischer Lumber Co., Marcola / Mohawk Lmbr Co., Mohawk "large lumber manufacturing mills, sash, door and planing mill, a flour mill, barrel stave factory, shingle mill and lesser industrial manufactories provide a large payroll"	1921 Polk's Direct., p. 350 1921 Polks: 241
1921 Jan 11	"Booth-Kelly Mill Will Close Soon" no indication of when it may reopen	EDG 1/11/21
1921 Dec 1	BK to resume operations @ Spfd mill; lumber industry had been "wiped off the slate and forgotten" and yet communities still prospered due to "growth of diversified agriculture." Within the last 12-15 years, "new orchards have come into bearing...dairying has advanced by rapid strides...poultry raising has become an exact and scientific pursuit..."	EMR 11/5/1921
1921 Dec 20	Wendling camps to open - definite date not certain; mill will not open yet; camps will furnish to Spfd mill; Wendling camps have been closed for nearly a year	EDG 12/20/22
1922 Jan 3	BK company office opening in Portland at 5th & Alder Gasco building; L.L. Lewis will move in at once	EMR 1/3/22
1922 Jan 11	Wendling camp to open, ship logs to Spfd mill	EMR 1/3/22
1922 Jan 14	"Will Ship Lumber to South America" "A big trainload of lumber is to be shipped to South American by the Booth-Kelly company on the steamer Colusa, which is due in Portland."	EDG 1/14/22
1922 Jan 17	BK crew increased at Wendling - engaged in logging and constructing logging railways above Wendling "The Springfield mill is operating steadily and regular shipments are being made. Mr. Dixon said that no extraordinary shipments have been made lately, only those occasioned in the regular run of business. The company is shipping more lumber by water this year than usual."	EMR 1/17/22

1922 Jul 6	Wendling sawmill destroyed by fire; $200k loss; other sections of plant and town saved; plans made to rebuild; new plant expected to operate in early 1923	EMR 7/7/22
1922 Jul 11	Third shift added at Springfield to cover timber @ Wendling	EDG 7/11/22
1922 Dec 28	About 400 men employed at Springfield mill 395 mills in Oregon and Washington Market had picked up, demand high, cars projected to be "plentiful"	Spfd News 12/28/22
1923 Feb 10	Three shifts starting at Spfd mill	EDG 2/10/22
1923 Jun 9	Wendling mill to start	EDG 6/6/23
1923 Jul 31	Spfd mill shut to allow for strengthening of dam	EDG 7/31/23
1924 Jul 14	L. Gilstrap accepted position with H.A. Skeels, prop. Spfd sawmill	EDG 7/14/1924
1924 Dec 27	Blockwood fuel from Spfd mill dwindling; cold weather draining supply, many orders, deliveries uncertain	EMR 12/27/24
1925 Jan 13	"A new plant to be known as the Springfield Lumber company has...been opened in the buildings formerly known as the Loud plant, east of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving company plant."	EDG 1/13/25
1925 Jan 14	"The local lumber finishing factory, known as the Loud plant, was opened the first of this week by the Springfield Lumber and Manufacturing company. The plant was formerly operated by the Anderson Manufacturing company, but this firm has now moved into other quarters near the Carbolium Wood Preserving company plant. The Springfield Lumber and Manufacturing company will devote itself mainly to turning rough lumber into the finished product. The firm has another branch at Monroe."	EMR 1/14/25
1925 Jan 31	SP rail spur "coming off one block south of the present one which comes off between the Carbolineum Wood Preserving plant and the Springfield Lumber corporation. [...] It is being installed to facilitate railroad connections with the northern part of the city which is growing up into a small industrial center..."	EDG 1/31/25
1925 Feb 14	Possible logging railway at Fall Cr w/idea of serving Springfield mill	EMR 2/14/25
1925 Apr 8	"Two carloads of lumber were shipped today by the Springfield Lumber company. One of the cars was sent to Illinois and the other to Utah."	EMR 4/8/25
1925 Dec 11	Springfield Lumber company expansion to include more docks, new machinery, establishment of retail sales dept "The company was formed a year ago and has shown rapid growth during the year it has been in existence."	EMR 12/11/25

1926 Jan 9	Industrial plants in Springfield: BK sawmill, Mountain States Power co. plant, Springfield Mill and Grain co mills, Springfield Lumber co "mill in transit plant," Anderson Manufacturing co wood products factory, and Carbolineum Wood Preserving co plant.	EMR 1/9/26
1926 Mar 3	Springfield industrial tract of 247 discussed; to be platted	EG 3/3/1926
1926 Jun 25	"Free industrial sites" offered by City "...laying out of Springfield's free industrial site of 247 acres on the main line of the Southern Pacific, partly within and partly without the city limits."	EDG 6/25/26 EDG 8/16/26
1926 Sep 13	New fuel house to be constructed by BK on north side of Mt. States Power company fuel house. John C. Parker, master mechanic, will construct.	EDG 9/13/26
1926 Oct 4	BK lath mill shut for time	EDG 10/4/26
1926 Oct 22	4L=Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen	EDG 10/22/26
1926 Oct 22	Mt. States Power company generating only power used by BK Spfd sawmill and occasional emergency power	EDG 10/22/26
1926 Nov 25	BK Spfd, Wendling, & camps 34, 35, 36 above Wendling to operate on 4-day week schedule due to inability to market the lumber project	EDG 11/25/26
1927 Mar 5	Loud Manufacturing company will be reopened; A.B. Loud as general mgr; a new resaw and new grinding machinery installed. "Rebuilding of the company's plant has been under way, with addition made to the dock, and a new shaving bin 40 by 60 feet built. Remanufacturing will be done by the mill, and possibly later the building of parts for portable houses. Twelve men will be employed by the company, it is expected."	EDG 3/5/27
1927 Apr 9	BK shutting down	EDG 4/9/27
1927 May 17	BK saws 20"x36" by 48' beams for Zellerbach Paper co. warehouse on 4th near Lincoln; special order; "largest timbers ever to come to Eugene for building purposes..."	EMR 5/17/27
1927 Mar 2	"Line of Pioneer Stock Recalled By Lumber Firm" - brief history of BK	EDG 7/30/27
1928 Directory	Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers Palmer-Stevenson Lumber Co F @ 3rd Springfield Booth-Kelly Lumber Co Wendling	Lane Co. Business Dir
1928 Jan 13	Spfd mill shut-down; will alternate w/Wendling until business picks up	EDG 1/13/27
1928 Jan 18	Planing mills at Spfd BK mill continue to operate, but mill in general has been shut temporarily; no reopen date set	EMR 1/18/27
1928 Jan 30	4-day shut-down set	EDG 1/30/27

1928 Apr 3	5,000,000 feet of logs ready at Winberry Cr for Spfd mill	EMR 4/3/28
1929 Feb 5	Lumber operations will start up again; snow stalled work	EDG 2/5/29
1929 Jul 24	"The company is now the largest timber operation in Lane county and one of the largest in the state, employing about 750 men in its three camps above Wendling and the mills at Wendling and Springfield. The general office and a woodyard is maintained in Eugene. Lumber and lath are the principal products of the mills, as well as slab wood which is sold to homes as fuel." R.A. Danaher of Detroit MI is pres of BK; RA Booth VP; HA Dunbar of Eugene is Sec-Treas; AC Dixon is mgr; LL Lewis, Portland, sales mgr; ER Endicott of Eugene is purchasing agent; EE Hartung, Eugene, mgr of retail yard. Firm now capitalized at $2.5 million	EDG 7/24/29
1929 Dec 31	BK Co maintains office in Eugene, two sawmills at Spfd & Wend, two logging camps above Wend; nearly 800 employed; "Lumber and lath in large quantities are produced...and considerable slabwood is produced as a by-product of the mills."	EDG 12/31/29
1930	Springfield population 2,364	Context, 30
1930	Log trucks were beginning to be used by the 1930s	Morgan I:8
1930 Jan 31	Spfd mill soon to open; idle during cold weather; deep snow in camps is melting	EMR 1/31/30
1930 Feb 7	Spfd mill resumes operation; "Moderate weather conditions are necessary, it is stated, because the greater part of the work is out-of-doors. The coat of ice and snow that covered the mill made it impossible to carry on operations."	EDG 2/7/30
1930 Aug 6	Spfd mill shut; no def plans for resuming	EMR 8/6/30
1930 Aug 11	Spfd mill started up; about 180 employed there; 4 day/wk	EDG 8/11/30 EMR 8/12/30
1930 Aug 13	Dredging at Spfd log pond complete; deepened 1½ -2ft over about 20 acres - first time it had ever been dredged	EDG 8/13/30
1930 Sep 16	Springfield flour mill destroyed by fire	EG 9/17/30
1931 Jul 1	"Two Booth-Kelly Mills Will Close" - unsure for how long "The Booth-Kelly head declared there is no intention of permanently closing either the Wendling or the Springfield mill, although extended continuation of the present conditions may force such action eventually. "'The mill price on fir lumber in the Pacific northwest is approximately 70 percent of production cost' [...] This situation, coming at the end of several lean years in the lumber industry, makes imperative the stoppage of operating losses and the reduction in stock of lumber on hand.'"	EG 6/18/31

	(quoted Danaher)	
1931 Dec 14-15	Spfd mill to run for about 60 days with 100 employees "...the first consideration of the company was to give its men employment, the lumber market at present offering no hopeful signs for the immediate improvement." Logs on hand to last 60 days or more; no plan to open camps; planing mills at both Wend & Spfd have been operating about ½ time since the mills closed in July; resumption of operations "will mean the additional circulation of something like $8000 a month in that community."	EG 12/8/31
1932 Directory	Booth-Kelly Lumber Co s end 7th	1932 Polk's Direct
1932	AC Dixon VP of BK	EG 7/26/1959 (Early Days...)
1932 Jan 13	BK Spfd mill will run for the rest of this month at least	EG 1/13/32
1933 Jun 15	BK to open Spfd mill; repairs underway; "The sawmill has been run only two months since [unreadable], 1931, when it closed down. The planer and dry kiln have been operated spasmodically since then to fill orders as they came in.	EG 6/15/33
1933 Jul 6	BK Spfd mill reopening; "The plant has been idle for more than two years..."; two logging camps above Wendling are operating/supplying both mills	EG 7/6/33
1934 Jan 20	Temporary closure of Spfd mill "until the lumber business improves"; Wendling still operating	EG 1/20/34
1934 Feb 17	Spfd mill to resume; more than 100 back to work	EG 2/17/34
1935 Jun 13	Ad for Delta Lumber Co., 3rd and G Streets in Springfield	EG 6/13/35
1936 Directory	Booth-Kelly Lumber Co. s end 7th Springfield (retail)	1936 Polk's Direct
1936 Jan 29	BK will start logging near Fall Cr; [most seem to come from above Wendling]; "Operations there [at Wendling] will be continued, but the new supply will be directed toward the Springfield mill, saving the Wendling logs for that mill alone. Eventually all the timber may be coming in from Fall Creek."	EG 1/29/36
1936 Apr 10	"Booth-Kelly Logs McKenzie Timber" "Under the new arrangement logs for the Springfield mill will be trucked from the two new points instead of having the Wendling camp supply both the Wendling and Springfield mills. The logging is being done under contract."	EG 4/10/36
1936 Apr 23	BK says it owns enough timber in the McK locality to keep Spfd mill in operation for 20-25 years "A fleet of trucks will be used to transport the logs to the	EG 4/23/36

	mill, which is located only about 12 miles distant."	
1936 Aug 28	Spfd mill starts up after two month "slack" in production	EG 8/28/36
1936 Oct 21	BK may soon start hauling from their tract on Row River	EG 10/21/36
1937 Jun 20	Unions: Lumber and Sawmill Workers' union controls Wendling mill; Industrial Employees' union controls Spfd	EG 6/20/37
1939	Whit Rosboro moved to Springfield w/ team of employees "Trading his recently purchased coastal-range timberlands for holdings in the McKenzie River Valley, Whit and crew started constructing Rosboro's first sawmill."	Rosboro History
1939 Jan 7	**Rosboro Lumber Co.** - "54 by 196 foot sawmill with an adjoining remanufacturing plant and an 84 by 257 foot planing mill with three wings [that] form a large portion of the layout. The concern is to have its own power plant containing three Sterling water tube boilers and two powerful turbines."	ERG 1/7/1940
1939 Jan 7	**Springfield Plywood Corp**. est @ Spfd industrial site; headed by C.C. Westman of Washington Veneer Co. The plant had its own power house, one main building, two hot press machines, "most modern machinery possible for veneer manufacture..."	ERG 1/7/1940
1940	Springfield population 3,805	Context, 30
1940	**Bennett Lumber company** established	ERG 11/18/40
1940 Apr 24	Rosborough mill opening, per T.W. Rosborough, owner; only logging will be started; planer not ready until June; kilns ready within 10 days; plant has been under construction for the past year "Using energy generated from its three-stack power plants and two steam turbines, the new Rosboro mill was a model of self reliance. When the first board rolled through the state-of-the-art facility in June of 1940, the local newspaper touted the mill as the 'Northwest's most modern timber manufacturing plant."	EG 4/21/40 Rosboro History
1940 Apr 29	**Rosboro** cuts first log; 40 men employed @ mill & power plant	EG 4/29/40
1941 Jan 12	Springfield "fastest growing city in Oregon" -good gen'l info Largest industrial plant was Spfd plywood corp; "second in importance was the **Booth-Kelly** mill..." employs 150; **Rosboro** employs 125; "The new **Bennett** Lumber company and the **Elliott** mill, gave work to another 80 men." "Another **planing mill**...is rising on the Springfield-Woodburn railroad at Broadway."	ERG 1/12/41

	"The Rosboro company started construction of a **shingle mill**."	
1941 Aug	43 building permits issued	Context, 36
1942 Jun 30	Three lumber companies "located in the industrial tract east of the city..." to be provided City fire protection (Delta Lumber, Summerbelle Roof Structures, CW Guerrier)	ERG 6/30/1942
1942 Jan 26	BK Spfd mill on strike	ERG 2/3/42
1942 Feb 3	Wage talks resume; strike continues	ERG 2/3/42
1942 Feb 15	"B-K Strike Settlement Expected To Be Ordered by War Board"	ERG 2/15/42
1942 Mar 6	Spfd plywood plant adding another shift; "The mill will be operating at capacity after the addition of the new shift sending 70 per cent of its 100,000 000 foot yearly output to war lumber users."	ERG 3/6/42
1942 Mar 6	Summerbell Roof Structures has been in Springfield about a year; manufacturing roof trusses for buildings on army cantonments and defense plants, air base hangars; "The complete output of the Springfield company is going into the war program."	ERG 3/6/42
1942 Apr 15	BK adding new night shift; need to "work down the mounting piles of orders of lumber and timbers for war construction..."	EG 4/15/42
1942 Jun 20	Wage dispute ruling: war labor board granted BK employees 7½ cent pay increase retroactive to Jan 1	EG 6/20/42
1943 Apr 21	Springfield mills inspected - Delta Lumber Co; Bennett Lumber Co; __ Lumber Co; Rosboro Lumber Co; Huntington Shingle Co; McKenzie Lumber Co; __ plant; BK; plywood plant	EG 4/21/43
1943 Sep 9	Guerrier Yards fire destroyed 3 acres of stock lumber	ERG 9/4/43
1944 Apr 28	Robert Asbury Booth died	Kelley, LCH, 58
1944 May 27	BK mill strike closes mill; "...Lane county lumber industry faced an indefinite future with eight mills already closed down and 700 men idle in protest to the NWLB recent lumber industry wage denial."	Source?
1945	Whit Rosborough retired, leaving ownership to several key employees	Rosboro History
1945 Jul 31	M&M lumber company mentioned along with Delta & Summerbell Roofing	EG 7/31/45
1945 Sept	Wendling mill shuts; planer continues	EG 2/11/46
1946 Jan	Construction will start at the first of the year on the **Clear-Fir Products** corporation, "a new lumber refinishing mill located on South 11th and 12th streets, adjoining the railroad property. The mill will be owned and operated by Henry,	EG 12/21/45

	Wilford, and Douglas Gonyea, all of Tacoma, according to George French, manager. [...] The mill will buy green lumber from local 'green' mills and refinish it into a more merchantable form, including door making."	
1946 Feb 7	Wendling planer closed after almost ½ century "The old mill, constructed at the turn of the century, closed last September, but the planer continued operation until Thursday, Feb. 7. Second oldest part of the mill, the ancient railroad was constructed in 1902. It is now being dismantled and the grades will be converted into fire roads to enable easy access to all parts of the area. "Approximately 300 men were employed in the Booth-Kelly mill and in the woods at the peak of operations." ADD'L INFO ON WENDLING "Estimates are that some two billion feet of timber have been harvested from the basin which includes the watersheds of Camp Creek, Mill Creek, Mohawk and the north bank of the McKenzie River." "Booth-Kelly is now supplying its Springfield sawmill from holdings in the McKenzie drainage areas..."	EG 2/11/46
1946 Mar 10	"Weyerhauser Surveys Springfield Mill Site" Making survey for sawmill site east of Spfd nr McK R Hwy; SPRR will constr spur line from Wendling branch to serve	EG 3/10/46
1946 December	**Blue River sawmill** formerly known as **Springfield Mill and Timber Co.** was purchased by Giustina Lumber Co. from A.F. Weiser	EG 6/8/46
1947	The Weyerhaeuser company "began construction on a 250,000 board-foot capacity sawmill and a 150-ton capacity pulp mill and container board plant in 1947."	Context 37
1947	Booth-Kelly donated $25,000 for Willamalane grounds improvements (sewer, grading, and fencing) and a wading pool	Context 44/Spfd News
1947 Aug 18	City/BK land exchange: 5-acre city park about ½ mile east of city limits to BK, BK's 20-acre Bloomberg Lane site to City+$1500 for development of the site as a park	EG 8/19/46
1948 May 6	Fire demo'd Guerrier Mill	ERG 5/6/48
1948 May 9	Weyerhauser hopes to have plan[er?] in operation next year - will probably employ 600	EG 5/9/48
1948 May 13	Springfield Mill Inc. dissolved as partnership and incorp - EH Kinker mgr & secretary+two Pennsylv. businessmen	EG 5/13/48
1948 Jul 25	Fire razes Summerbell Roof Structures plant	ERG 7/25/48
1948 Jul 26	Summerbell fire also damaged most of Delta Lumber Co; "made clean sweep of a 10 acre __" on S. 27th St.	ERG 7/26/48
1949	Weyerhaeuser began operation	Context 37

1949 Jan 27	3 weeks of "slowed and nearly-curtailed production"; mill ponds frozen, larger mills blasted every few days; icy roads halted trucks; about 800 loggers and mill workers were idle in Spfd "Booth-Kelly reported...its Row River operations were topped, but the Springfield mill which provides hog fuel for Mountain States Power Co. was still operating after a tight squeeze Thursday morning. "Fischer Lumber Co. is still operating, but will go down if the weather gets worse. [...] Rosboro...was in full production and expected only minor difficulties..."	EG 1/27/49
1949 Jun 23	**New Guerrier Lumber Mill -** opened in Spfd by M and M Wood Working Co. of Pdx "one of the nation's largest producers of plywood and doors. Designed by Walter Mitchell, a Eugene man, the mill becomes one of nine M and M production units located in Oregon." DESCRIPTION OF MILL BUILDINGS	EG 6/23/49
1949 Jul 27	**Clear Fir Timber Products Co** remanufacturing plant at 11th and S. A burned to ground; adjacent Springfield Plywood deck and BK mill were endangered (PHOTOS)	EG 7/28/49
1949 Dec 4	Large newspaper article with PHOTOS; description of Weyerhauser plant & plans for expansion	EG 12/4/49
1950	Springfield population 10,807	Context, 36
1950 Jun 1	**Bennett Lumber mill** destroyed by fire "Scene of the blaze is the highly concentrated lumber center of Springfield, which has felt the lash of fire before. In July, 1948, **Summerbell Roof Structures** burned completely at an estimated loss of $90,000. The same fire leveled **Delta Lumber Co.**, at a loss of approximately $60,000. In May of the same year, Guerrier sustained a $212,000 loss, that almost wiped out the plant."	EG 6/1/50
1950 Sep 17	"Booth-Kelly Firm 'Hero' of Movie on Lumber Work" called "The Magic of Lumber" (not available for viewing, apparently)	EG 9/17/50
1951	Weyerhaeuser "expanded to include a plywood manufacturing plan and the company began to produce a new insulation, known as Silva Wool, which they developed from Douglas fir fiber."	Context 37/Spfd News
1952 Jun 17	**Diamond Lumber Co.** purchased lumber manufacture facilities of the Springfield Mill Co. at 1353 N. Mill St.; formerly owned by **Stitzinger Lumber Co.,** who will retain lumber wholesale operation under name **Springfield Mill Co.** at TBD new location	EG 6/17/52
1953	Ply-Veneer was developed and Weyerhaeuser expanded to include a box factory for containers using this material	Context 37/Spfd News

1954 Aug 29	Three mills agree to start up again after 10-week strike (Spfd Plywood, Rosboro, Guerrier); requesting a 12½ cent pay increase	EG 8/29/54
1954	Guerrier changed name to Springfield Mills	Context 37/Springfield News 1954 (no date)
1954	Georgia-Pacific moved headquarters to Portland	GP history website
1940-1955	"Much of Springfield's growth between 1940 and 1955 was driven by industrial expansion. The timber industry, which remained the town's primary industry, grew substantially during this period at first in response to war-related needs, then in response to the building boom following the war. In 1940 Lane County had 78 active mills; by 1945 the number...increased to 124. In 1946 the number jumped to 204 and climbed to 225 by 1947. By 1955, the total number of mills had dropped to 99 as smaller mills closed, but overall production increased as a number of mills became larger and more diversified. Production increased from just over three million board feet in 1940 to about a billion and a half in 1955."	Context, 36 (USFS 1957:33-34)
1940-1955	56 new residential additions and subdivisions	Context 49
1955	In 1954 Natron Mills Inc. "built a new shed and drying kiln and expanded again in 1955...a new plywood plant was constructed."	Context 37/Spfd News 1955, 1955
1955 Jan 1	**CW Guerrier Lumber Co.** changing name to **Springfield Lumber Mills Inc**.; CW Guerrier no longer associated; offices moving from former Guerrier mill at S. 28th St. to former Cascade mill on N. _1st St.	EG 1/1/55
1955 Feb 27	For 12th straight year Lane Co. leads the Doug fir region in lumber production w/est. 1954 cut of 1,300,000,000 bf; unchallenged since 1943 "Not since 1943 has this county been challenged for its undisputed leadership as the nation's top lumber county. In that year it took over highest production honors from Cowlitz County, one of several Washington counties to hold the title in the early years of the century before Oregon became a dominant factor."	EG 2.27.55
1955 Feb 27	Aerial photo of Spfd Lumber Mills Inc.	EG 2/27/55
1955	473 building permits issued, value $2million	Context, 36
1955	New timber-related businesses/operations: "Hal Andrus, Armstrong, Clements, Custom, Diamond, Square-Deal, Swanson, Transit, and Walden lumber companies"	Context 37/Johnson 1955
1956 Feb 26	Ad for **Huntington Shingle Co.** in business 32 years; started in 1924 in Mapleton; to Springfield in 1937; 70 full-time employees; PHOTO	EG 2/26/56

1956 Feb 26	"In the last few years, as competitively purchased federal timber has increased in price and private timber has become generally scarce, Lane County mills have edged into a secondary field of manufacture. Many manufacturers, still relying on conventional lumber, have added sidelines such as veneer, pulp chips, the production of component parts for prefabricated products–anything to create a margin between log prices and product prices." "Peak employment in lane County's lumber industry came in June 1955, with 13,519 workers covered by unemployment compensation." Lumber production figures do not include soft-wood plywood production. "Oregon, with 54 plants, was the nation's largest plywood producer." Same with veneer - Oregon leads nation in production with 31 plants. "Rosboro in Springfield has installed one of the first mechanical barkers in the area... (bark-free logs are easier to saw, and the slabs and edgings are more valuable as salvage for chips or specialty items such as broom handles)." 1955 - highest national consumption of lumber since data first compiled - 43 billion bf; home building expected to total 1.3 million units in 1955, 2nd highest in history	EG 2/26/56 p7
1957 Dec 14	Fire damaged planer Mill B at Springfield Lumber Co. at 31st and E Streets	EG 12/14/57
1958 May 27	Spfd Lmbr Mills Inc. plans to discontinue operations at mill A; property potentially to be used by Spring-Craft Boats "...a city deed restriction (placed on the property in question in 1937) limits the use of the land to a sawmill operation."	EG 5/27/58
1958 Sep 4	**Spfd Lumber Mills Inc.** workers selected Int'l Woodworkers of America Local 5-246 as union; 69 voted for, 32 for Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2750, 2 for NLRB; none of the employees chose option 4, which was no union	EG 9/4/58
1959 May 27	BK board of directors voted to rec sale of firm to US Plywood Corp.; no financial arrangements were released, but BK said to be worth about $50million "The announcement said that Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., with headquarters at Springfield, 'operates a large manufacturing facility, along with transportation facilities, and owns some of the largest timber stands remaining in private hands in the West. The proposed sale will be one of the largest in the history of the timber industry.'" Spfd employs about 600 men; capacity about 200k bf per shift; BK has about 142k acres of land (Spfd and Row Riv divisions)	EG 5/27/59
1959 Jul 3	**Georgia-Pacific** has plan to make counter-offer to that of US Plywood for purchase of BK; US Ply offer reported to	EG 7/3/59

	be over $80million; GP ready to offer more than $85.5 million	
1959 Jul 22	BK to resume work; Georgia-Pacific Corp. recently purchased through acquisition of 98% of the stock; "All sawmill employes *[sic]* have been requested by the new owners to return to their regular positions..." GP plans to remodel BK mill as well as other subsidiary Springfield Plywood Co.	EG 7/22/1959
1959 Jul 26	"With the acquisition of the Springfield mill, which is just next door to an earlier acquired plywood plant, the Georgia-Pacific system includes 23 manufacturing plants, with the general offices located in Portland." "[Owen R.] Cheatham himself is the founder of the vast lumbering concern. In 1927 he organized the Georgia-Hardwood Lumber Co. in Augusta, Ga. "For the next ten years he operated eight lumber mills in South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, and sold lumber manufactured at these mills plus lumber and plywoods made by others." The company moved into the west in 1947 via purchase of plywood mill at Bellingham WA 1948 had controlling interest in Spfd Plywood Co Purchased or built mills at rapid rate all over Oregon	EG 7/26/59
1959 Aug 24	Rosboro to build green veneer plant, 50x400-ft bldg	EG 8/24/59
1959	"...Rosboro constructed a veneer mill in 1959 and began manufacturing plywood."	Rosboro history
1959 Oct 2	"Mill morale is high and we are continuing where Booth-Kelly left off. We have retained all supervisory personnel. We hope that we can be an asset to our community."	EG 10/2/59
1960	Springfield population 19,616	Context, 36
1961 Jan 19	GP to cut to one shift, affecting 150; "Depressed market conditions are a factor in many mills, some having reduced their operations to a one-shift basis since early fall. A four-day week is now general within the industry."	EG 1/19/61
1961 Jan 20	Weyerhauser's pulp plant closing down for 1 week "The Weyerhauser plant in Springfield manufactures kraft container board. It has been operating on three shifts."	EG 1/20/61
1961 Jan 26	GP Spfd plant - 10-day closure	EG 1/26/61
1961 Jan 28	Springfield sawmill has gone from 2 shifts to 1	EG 1/28/61
1961 Feb 16	GP swing-shift starting up; swing operates "the 'pony' rig or the smaller of the sawmill's two bandsaws. [...] The pony saw is used primarily to cut small logs."	EG 2/16/61

1961 Aug 17	**Murphy Logging Co.** of Springfield meeting with residents re: noise complaints (near 39th - location of mill??) Virgil Tharp, mgr says may seek another location for mill	EG 8/17/61
1961 Oct 26	"East Springfield Mill Being Built" "A sawmill is being constructed in east Springfield by Harry Phillipo, owner of the Armstrong Lumber Co. The mill, which will be located on a 7.4-acre site at 3322 Commercial St., will include a burner and planer. The mill is expected to produce 60,000 board feet daily and to employ 20. There will be no log pond. A mill name hasn't been selected. A $7,500 building permit has been issued for the construction."	EG 10/26/61
1961 Nov 25	Weyerhaeuser building new rail line in Mohawk Valley to Calapooia Tree Farm, believing that hauling large quantities of logs by rail is more economical than trucking "...new lines...goes from Springfield mill through the Mohawk Valley to the Calapooia Tree Farm. The railroad consists of about 10 miles of a Southern Pacific road which was purchased by Weyerhaeuser and 10 miles of new line, and includes...a 150-foot covered wooden bridge over the Mohawk River." Covered bridge built in 1911. "Although railroads were once the prime means of hauling logs from the forest to the mill, there have been only a few surviving logging rail lines in the past decade. Most hauling now done by trucks."	ERG, 11/25/1961
1962 Jan 23	Cold weather slows or closes mills, idleing 5,000 workers in Lane Co.	ERG 1/23/1962
1962 Jan 23	Over 5,000 unemployed due to cold snap	EG 1/23/62
1963	Rosboro introduced glulam operation	Rosboro History
1963 Mar 10	**Swanee Stud and Veneer** (Walter A. Swanson, partner) fixed Spfd street - 5-block stretch of 36th n of Main	EG
1963 Apr 19	GP closing large sawmill at Springfield; firm to continue to operate its two plywood plants and a specialty board plant in Springfield and stud mill at Mosby Creek	*Oregonian*, 4/19/1963
1963 Apr 21	GP closing down Springfield sawmill as one of "most vulnerable under the conditions of today's lumber market." Discussion of reasons behind closure	EG EG 4/21/63 p5a
1963 Dec 16	$30million expansion by Weyerhauser, add 110 workers; adding to pulp and containerboard plant in Spfd	p 1
1971 May 2	Wigwam burner at Gem lumber dismantled; originally built in 1963; reportedly last in Springfield; first in Springfield was Booth-Kelly's built in 1923	*Sun Ore*, 5/2/1971
1975	Rosboro built small-log mill to manufacture studs from second growth timber	Rosboro History

1985	GP donated old BK property to City	ERG 1/10/1985

APPENDIX C

Current inventory data
for previously identified lumber-related resources in Springfield

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 641	Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1910	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Lumber shed
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Lumber shed	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Industrial	Plan Type/Shape Rectangular	Number of Stories 2
Foundation Material Unknown	Structural Framing Wood Beam	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Gable/standing vinyl	Window Type/Material: Aluminum sliders	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Lap Wood	Secondary: Vertical Board	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate	see below	
Number and Type of Associated Resources: None		

Integrity: Fair	Condition: Fair	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: ☐ Individually or ☐ As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: ☐ Intact but lacks distinctio

☒ Altered (choose one): ☒ Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

☐ Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

☐ Irretrievable loss of integrity

☐ Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

This building has numerous additions, most of which are historic. These include a two story parking shelter with its rear wall enclosed with plywood. An office addition stands to the north, with shed standing seam roof and aluminum slider windows. A second office addition, this with a gable roof, is attached to the northeast corner by a shed overhang. This addition has 1:1 double hung and 8 pane fixed wood windows and vertical board siding. Two shed roof additions, with drop siding, lie to the southeast.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 1	*Frame #(s): 2 & 6	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

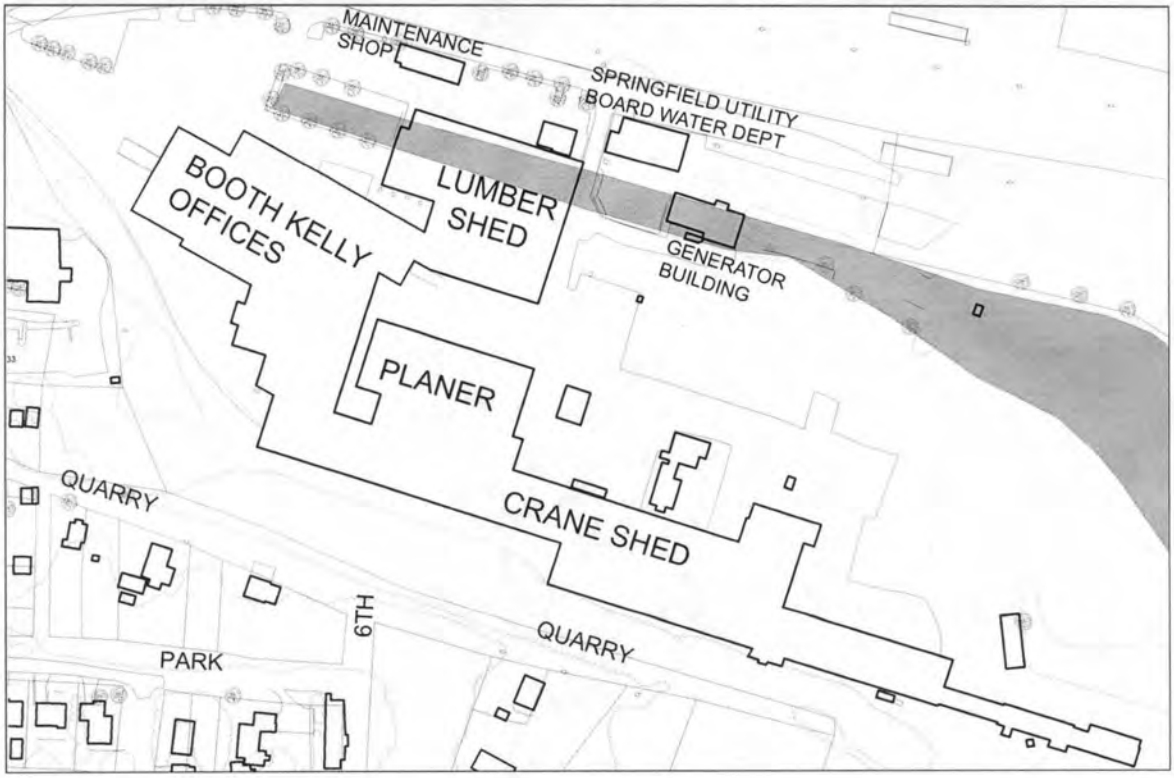
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**	*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 1	*Frame #(s): 2 & 6	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

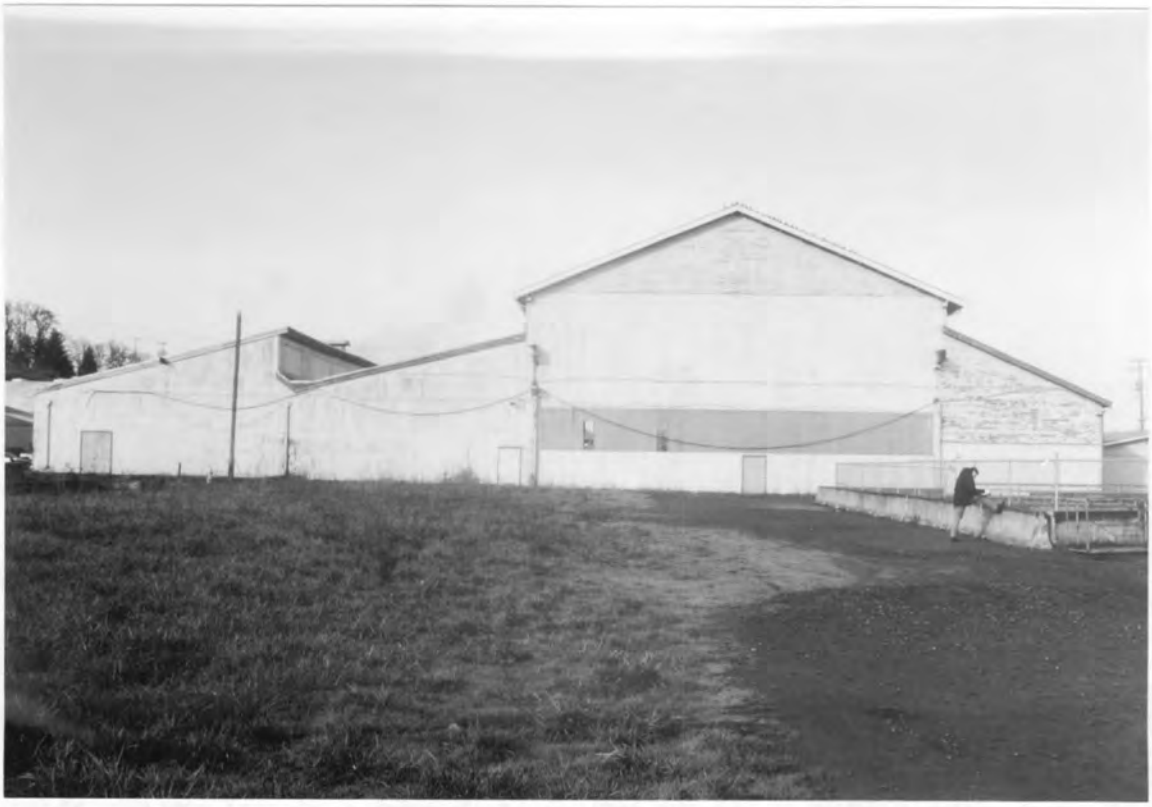
OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Continuation Sheet

County: Lane

Street Address: 303 S B	City: Springfield



Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Continuation Sheet	Photo Roll#: 1	Frame #(s): 2 & 6	Local Designation #:	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 641	Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1920	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Sawmill
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Booth Kelly Center offices	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Industrial	Plan Type/Shape Irregular	Number of Stories 2
Foundation Material Concrete	Structural Framing Wood	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Gable/comp shingle & standing seam	Window Type/Material: 2:1 casement wood	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Vertical Board	Secondary: Plywood	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate	see below	
Number and Type of Associated Resources: None		

Integrity: Fair	Condition: Fair	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: [ ] Individually or [ ] As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: [ ] Intact but lacks distinctio

[x] Altered (choose one): [x] Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

[ ] Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

[ ] Irretrievable loss of integrity

[ ] Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

Numerous addition have been made to this building, most of them historic. The front (north) of the building has been converted into handful of businesses. Entry doors and shed hoods were added to facilitate this transformation. A shed storage unit was added on the northwest. A rectangular, shed addition has been made to the west of the Quonset section. Another addition lies to the north and has a truck sized entry bay. New planter beds and landscaping enliven the storefronts.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 8	*Frame #(s): 12	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

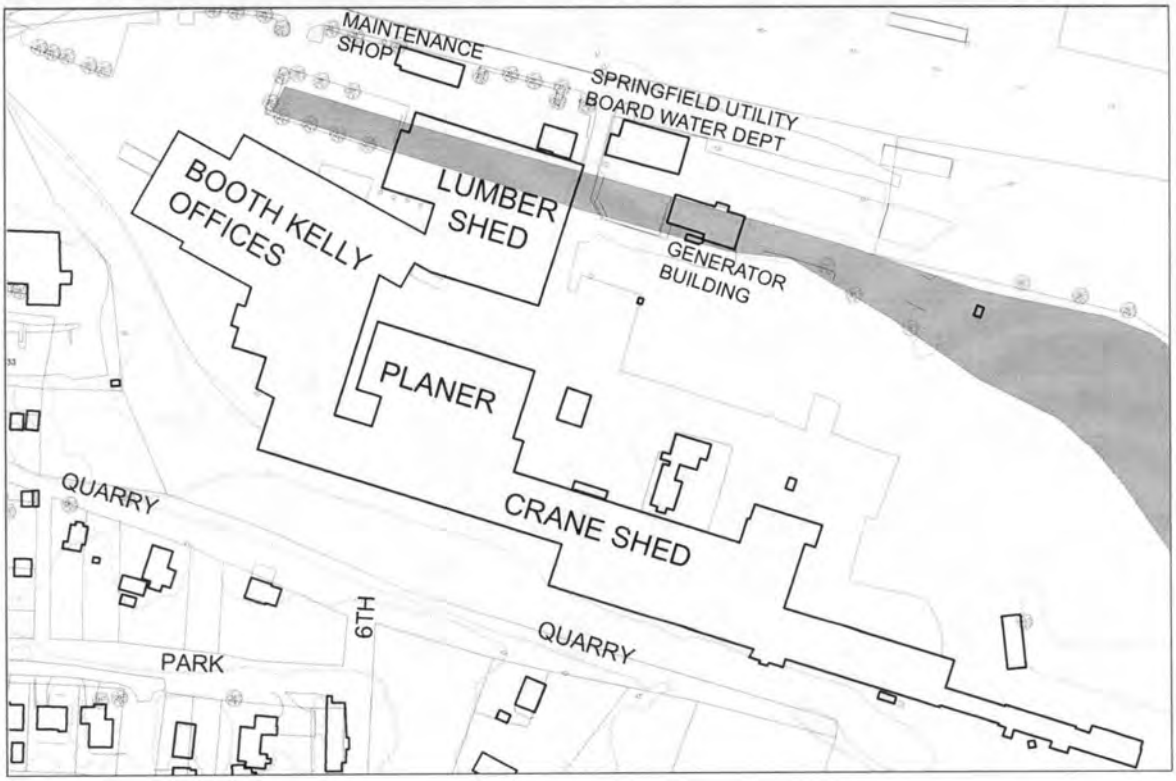
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**	*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 8	*Frame #(s): 12	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 641	Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1920	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Power generator
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Generator Building	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Industrial	Plan Type/Shape Rectangular	Number of Stories 1
Foundation Material Wood Piers	Structural Framing Wood	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Gable/composition shingle	Window Type/Material: Fixed pane wood	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Corrugated Metal	Secondary: Plywood	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate	plywood addition to W on poured concrete foundation; shed additionn to SW	
Number and Type of Associated Resources: None		

Integrity: Poor Condition: Poor	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: ☐ Individually or ☐ As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: ☐ Intact but lacks distinctio

☒ Altered (choose one): ☐ Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

☐ Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

☒ Irretrievable loss of integrity

☐ Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

The generator building sites over the millrace, which flows directly beneath its length. The building is sided with corrugated metal and most windows have been covered with metal sheets. The building has a large round vent at the peak of the gable.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 8	*Frame #(s): 11	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

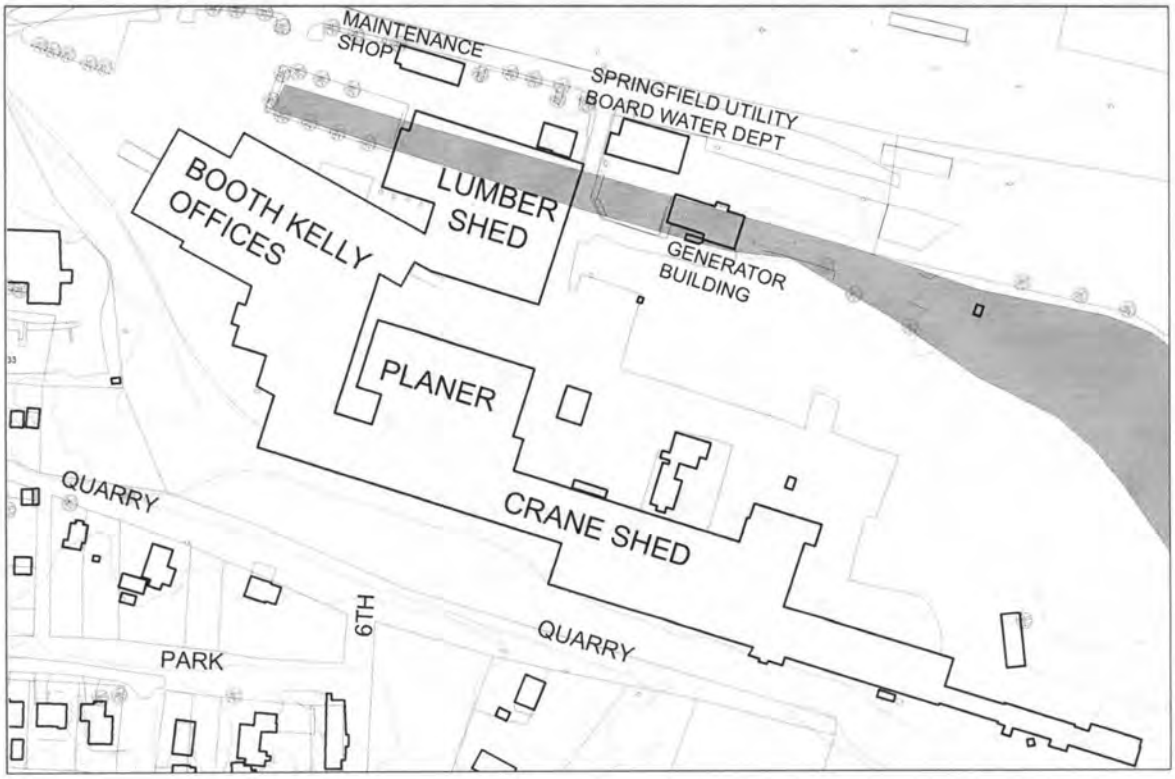
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**	*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 8	*Frame #(s): 11	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East		GPS Latitude N44 02 641		Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1920	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Water crossing
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Bridges across millrace (3)	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s)	Plan Type/Shape N/A	Number of Stories N/A
Foundation Material N/A	Structural Framing see below	Moved?
Roof Type/Material N/A	Window Type/Material: N/A	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary:	Secondary:	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate		
Number and Type of Associated Resources:		

Integrity: Good Condition: Good	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: [x] Individually or [ ] As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: [ ] Intact but lacks distinctio

[ ] Altered (choose one): [ ] Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

[ ] Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

[ ] Irretrievable loss of integrity

[ ] Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

The eastern bridge is a wood truss automobile span. The center span is narrow, with smaller boards and side supports. The western span is a wood pedestrian crossing with supports.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 1	*Frame #(s): 0	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

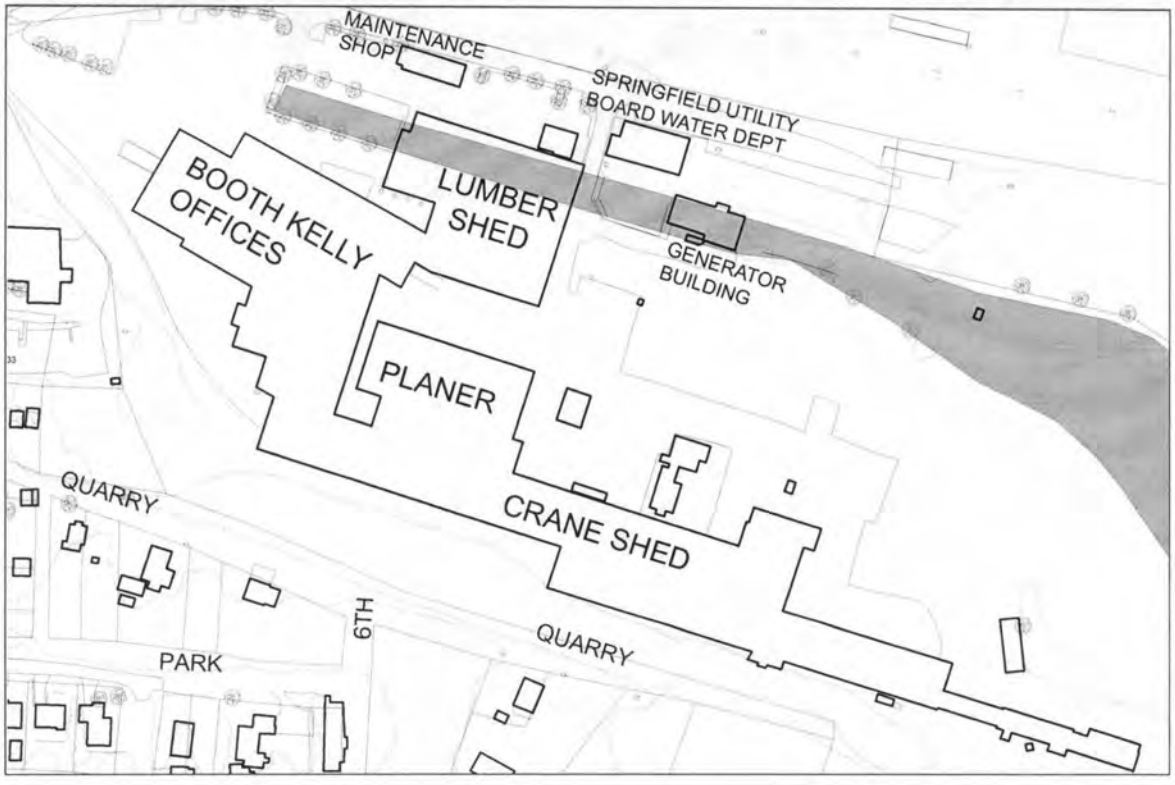
*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**

*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright

*Date Recorded: 1/23/01

Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 1	*Frame #(s): 0	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 641	Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1920	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Planer
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Planer	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Industrial	Plan Type/Shape Rectangular	Number of Stories 1
Foundation Material Unknown	Structural Framing Wood Beam	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Gambrel/compostion sheets	Window Type/Material: Aluminum sliders	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Plywood	Secondary:	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate	windows covered; door hoods and truck entranced added	
Number and Type of Associated Resources: Corrugated metal sided and roofed shed to south, connected by overhead pipe.		

Integrity: Fair	Condition: Fair	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: [ ] Individually or [ ] As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: [ ] Intact but lacks distinctio

[x] Altered (choose one): [x] Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

[ ] Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

[ ] Irretrievable loss of integrity

[ ] Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

Wood truss truck shelter to south.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 1	*Frame #(s): 5	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

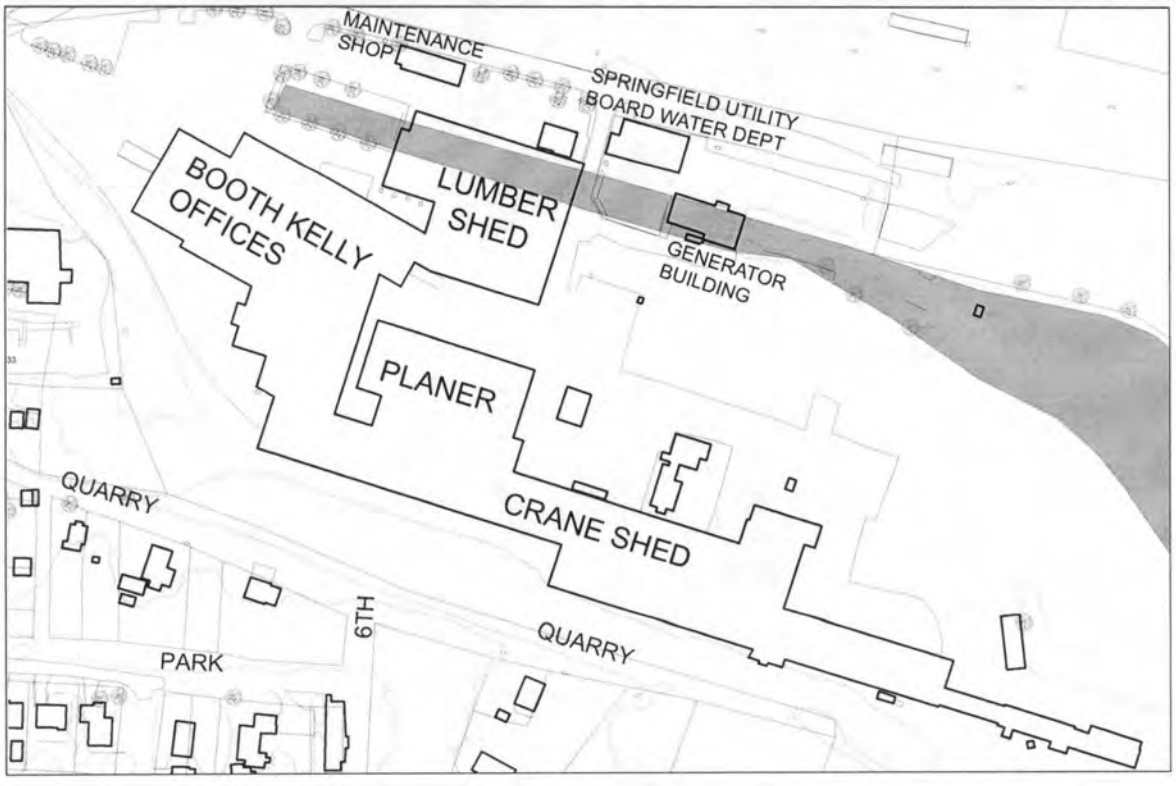
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**	*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright			*Date Recorded: 1/23/01	
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 1	*Frame #(s): 5	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 641	Longitude W123 01 100
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1920	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Crane Shed
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Crane Shed	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Industrial	Plan Type/Shape Rectangular	Number of Stories 2
Foundation Material Concrete	Structural Framing Unknown	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Clerestory/Corrugated	Window Type/Material: None	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Corrugated Metal	Secondary:	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate		
Number and Type of Associated Resources: None		

Integrity: Good	Condition: Fair	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: [x] Individually or [x] As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: [ ] Intact but lacks distinctio

[ ] Altered (choose one): [ ] Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

[ ] Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

[ ] Irretrievable loss of integrity

[ ] Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

This long narrow building has a staggered roofline providing much clerestory light to the interior. A rail spur enters the building from the west and continues through the length of the building.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 1	*Frame #(s): 1 & 8	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

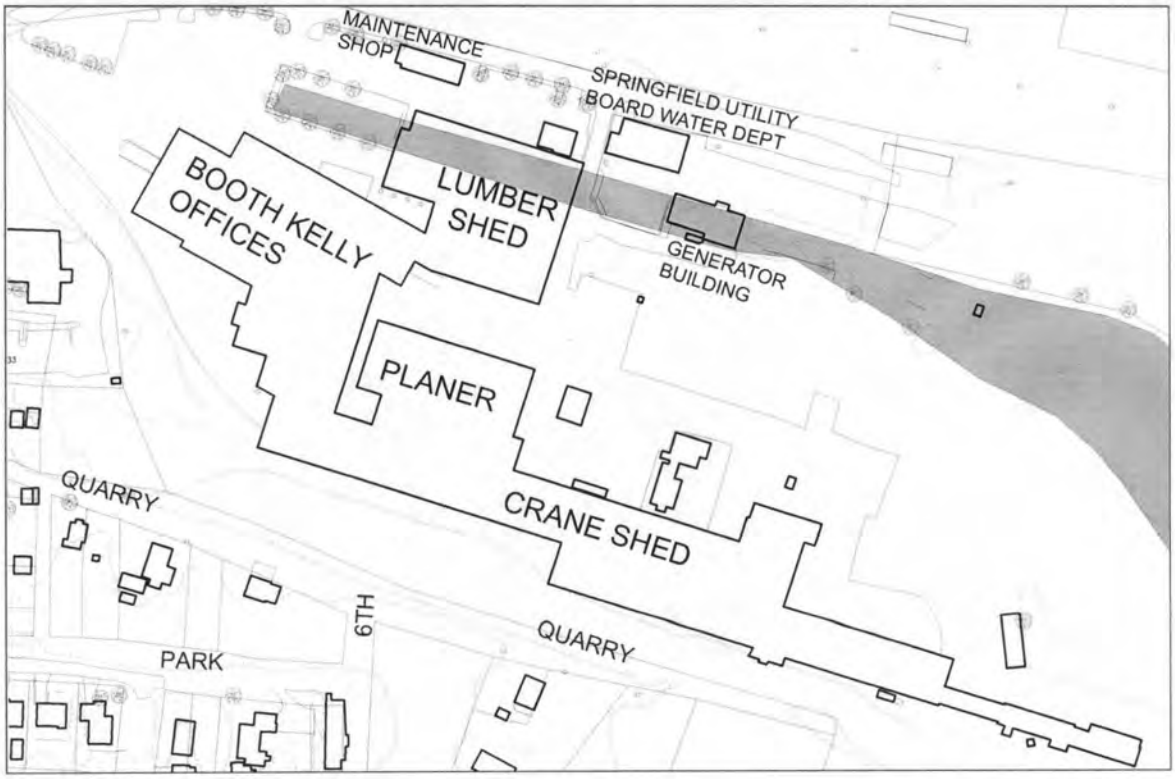
*County: Lane

*Street Address: **303 S B**

*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright

*Date Recorded: 1/23/01

Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 1	*Frame #(s): 1 & 8	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Continuation Sheet

County: Lane

Street Address: 303 S B	City: Springfield

Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Continuation Sheet	Photo Roll#: 1	Frame #(s): 1 & 8	Local Designation #:	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **400 S B**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude	Longitude
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Unplatted	Tax Lot #: 307

*Date of Construction: c. 1970	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function:
Grouping or Cluster Name: Booth Kelly Center	*Current Name or Use: Maintenance Shop	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s)	Plan Type/Shape	Number of Stories
Foundation Material	Structural Framing	Moved?
Roof Type/Material	Window Type/Material:	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary:	Secondary:	Decorative:
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate		
Number and Type of Associated Resources:		

Integrity:	Condition:	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed:

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: ☐ Individually or ☐ As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: ☐ Intact but lacks distinctio

☐ Altered (choose one): ☐ Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

☐ Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

☐ Irretrievable loss of integrity

☒ Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 1	*Frame #(s): 7	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

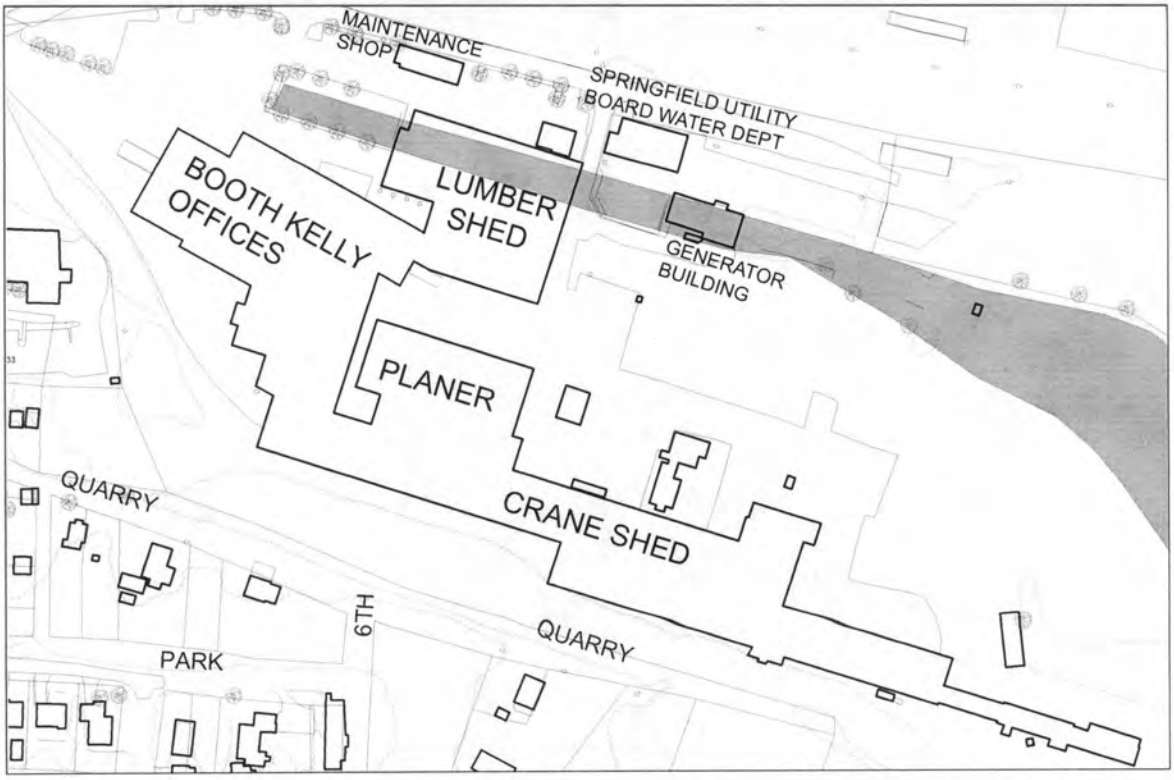
HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

*County: Lane

*Street Address: **400 S B**	*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/23/01
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 1	*Frame #(s): 7	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

Note: For properties 35 years old and newer, starred (*) sections are the only required fields. *County: Lane

*Street Address: **124 MILL**			*City: Springfield	
USGS Quad Name: Eugene East			GPS Latitude N44 02 791	Longitude W123 01 492
Township: 17S	Range: 3W	Section: 35	Block/Lot: Part Block 45	Tax Lot #: 4100

*Date of Construction: c. 1940	Historic Name:	Historic Use or Function: Planing Mill
Grouping or Cluster Name: N/A	*Current Name or Use: Commercial Storefront	Associated Archaeological Site: Unknown

Architectural Classification(s) Vernacular	Plan Type/Shape Rectangular	Number of Stories 1
Foundation Material Wood Post on Concrete Piers	Structural Framing Wood Truss	Moved?
Roof Type/Material Gable/corrugated metal	Window Type/Material: Aluminum plate glass	
Exterior Surface Materials Primary: Vertical Board	Secondary:	Decorative: Horizontal Board
Exterior Alterations or Additions/Approximate	gable addition to W; shed addition on S, with replacement door	
Number and Type of Associated Resources: None		

Integrity: Poor Condition: Poor	Local Ranking:	National Register Listed: No

Preliminary National Register Findings:

Potentially Eligible: ☐ Individually or ☐ As a contributing resource in a district

Not Eligible: ☐ Intact but lacks distinctio

☒ Altered (choose one): ☐ Reversible/Potentially eligible individually or in district

☐ Reversible/Ineligible-lacks distinction

☒ Irretrievable loss of integrity

☐ Not 50 yrs old

Description of Physical and/or Landscape Features:

This historic mill building has a rectangular gable form with the gable end facing Mill Street. It has a large sliding door which moves on a track on north wall. A shed roofed awning has been added along the main façade and the front windows and doors have been replaced. Throughout the building, almost all the original wood windows have been replaced.

Statement of Significance [Required ONLY for Intensive Level Surveys] (use additional sheets if necessary)

Gone

*Researcher/Organization: SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/30/01
Survey Form Page 1	*Photo Roll#: 5	*Frame #(s): 35	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

OREGON INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

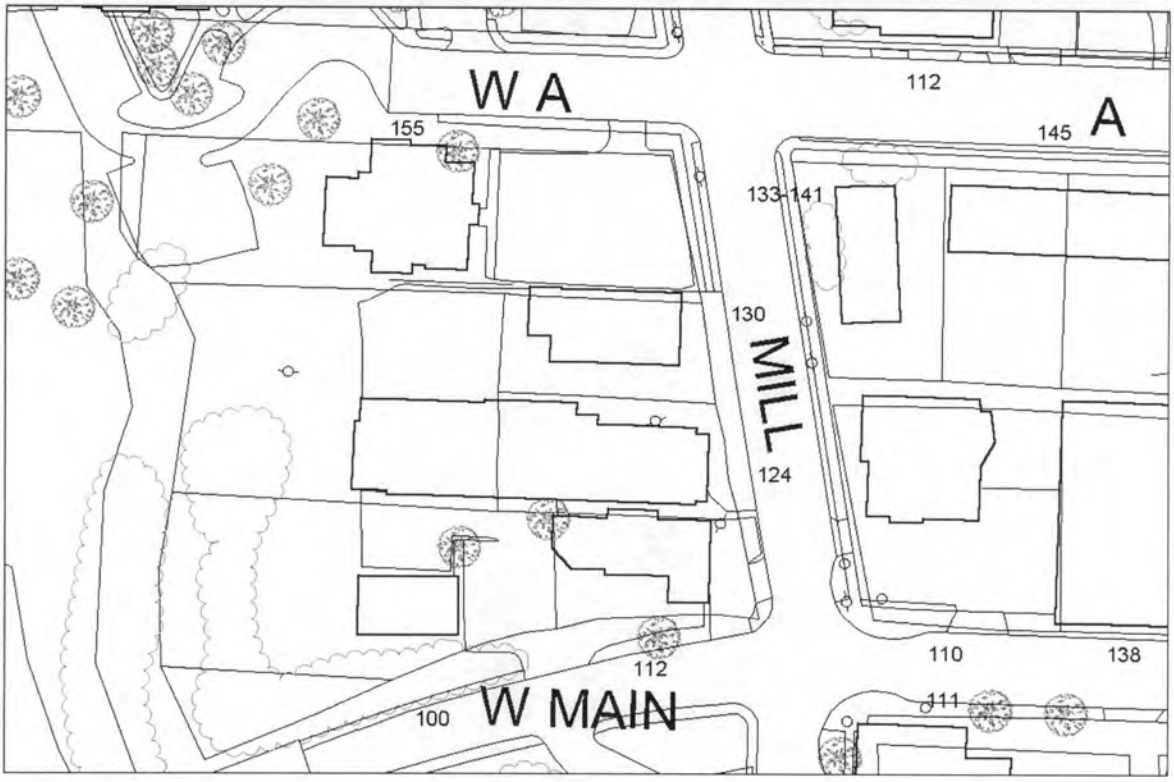
*County: Lane

*Street Address: **124 MILL**

*City: Springfield

Photo:

Map:



*Researcher/Organization SFW/Heald & Wright				*Date Recorded: 1/30/01
Survey Form Page 2	*Photo Roll# 5	*Frame #(s): 35	Local Designation #	SHPO #:

Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address:	2020 31st St	**historic name:**	
	Springfield, Lane County	**current/other names:**	[Industrial Manufacturing Warehouse]
assoc addresses:		**block/lot/tax lot:**	
location descr:		**twnshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:**	18S 12W 14

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type:	Structure	**height (stories):**	**total elig resources:**	**total inelig resources:**	
elig evaluation:	not eligible/non-contributing		**NR Status:**		
prim constr date:	c.1953	**second date:**	**date indiv listed:**		

primary orig use:	INDUSTRIAL: General	**orig use comments:**	
second orig use:	Warehouse		
primary style:		**prim style comments:**	
secondary style:		**sec style comments:**	
primary siding:	Corrugated metal	**siding comments:**	
secondary siding:			
plan type:		**architect:**	
		builder:	

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

Not associated with any surveys or groupings.

SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:	N/A	106 Project(s)		**Special Assess Project(s):**	None
ILS survey date:		**SHPO Case**	**Date** / **Agency Effect Eval**	**Federal Tax Project(s):**	None
RLS survey date:			11/04/2003 No Effect		

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)

Refer to scanned documents links.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)

Refer to scanned documents links.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Title Records	Census Records	Property Tax Records	Local Histories
Sanborn Maps	Biographical Sources	SHPO Files	Interviews
Obituaries	Newspapers	State Archives	Historic Photographs
City Directories	Building Permits	State Library	

Local Library:		**University Library:**	
Historical Society:		**Other Respository:**	

Bibliography:

Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address:	2509 Main St Springfield, Lane County	**historic name:**	Rosboro Lumber Company
		current/other names:	
assoc addresses:		**block/lot/tax lot:**	
location descr:		**twnshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:**	17S 3W 36

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type:	Building	**height (stories):**	**total elig resources:**		**total inelig resources:**
elig evaluation:	eligible/contributing		**NR Status:**		
prim constr date:	c.1940	**second date:**	**date indiv listed:**		

primary orig use:	INDUSTRIAL: General	**orig use comments:**	
second orig use:			
primary style:		**prim style comments:**	Industrial Manufacturing
secondary style:		**sec style comments:**	
primary siding:	Wood:Other/Undefined	**siding comments:**	
secondary siding:			
plan type:		**architect:**	
		builder:	

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

Not associated with any surveys or groupings.

SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:	N/A	106 Project(s)		**Special Assess Project(s):**	None
ILS survey date:		**SHPO Case**	**Date** / **Agency Effect Eval**		
RLS survey date:			11/14/2001 no adverse effect	**Federal Tax Project(s):**	None

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)

Refer to scanned documents links.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)

Refer to scanned documents links.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Title Records	Census Records	Property Tax Records	Local Histories
Sanborn Maps	Biographical Sources	SHPO Files	Interviews
Obituaries	Newspapers	State Archives	Historic Photographs
City Directories	Building Permits	State Library	

Local Library:		**University Library:**	
Historical Society:		**Other Respository:**	

Bibliography:

Oregon Historic Site Record

LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME

address:	785 N 42nd St Springfield, Lane County	**historic name:**	Weyerhaeuser Company Paper Mill Plant
		current/other names:	
assoc addresses:		**block/lot/tax lot:**	
location descr:		**twnshp/rng/sect/qtr sect:**	18S 2W 4

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

resource type:	structure	**height (stories):**	**total elig resources:**		**total inelig resources:**
elig evaluation:	eligible/contributing		**NR Status:**		
prim constr date:	c.1949	**second date:**	**date indiv listed:**		

primary orig use:	INDUSTRIAL: General	**orig use comments:**	
second orig use:			
primary style:		**prim style comments:**	
secondary style:		**sec style comments:**	
primary siding:		**siding comments:**	
secondary siding:			
plan type:		**architect:**	
		builder:	

comments/notes:

GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS

Not associated with any surveys or groupings.

SHPO INFORMATION FOR THIS PROPERTY

NR date listed:	N/A	106 Project(s)		**Special Assess Project(s):**	None
ILS survey date:		**SHPO Case**	**Date** / **Agency Effect Eval**		
RLS survey date:			11/15/2001 no adverse effect	**Federal Tax Project(s):**	None

ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(Includes expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings and alterations)

Refer to scanned documents links.

HISTORY

(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period - preferably to the present)

Refer to scanned documents links.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Title Records	Census Records	Property Tax Records	Local Histories
Sanborn Maps	Biographical Sources	SHPO Files	Interviews
Obituaries	Newspapers	State Archives	Historic Photographs
City Directories	Building Permits	State Library	

Local Library:		**University Library:**	
Historical Society:		**Other Respository:**	

Bibliography:

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013.

The activity that is subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, as provided through the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

Contact Numbers for Preservation-Related Assistance

Kuri Gill, Certified Local Government Coordinator Oregon State Historic Preservation Office	503-986-0685
Mark McCaffery, Planner City of Springfield, Oregon	541-736-1003
Springfield Museum	541-726-2300
Lane County Historical Museum	541-682-4242
Restore Oregon	503-243-1923