city, town

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

97310

0regon

state

date entered

FEB 2 7 1986

Type all entries	scomplete app	olicable se	ctions					:		
1. Nan	1e									
historic	Oregon Trunk Railway Passenger and Freight Station Number of contributing features: 1									
and or common	Burlington N	orthern	Railroad	Station				ber of tures:		tributing
2. Loca	ation									
street & number	.Washington S	treet at	the foo	t of Sixtl	h Street			N/A not fo	r publicat	ion
city, town	Metolius		N/A	icinity of	Second	Congre		nal Dis		
state	Oregon	code	41	county	Jeffers	on			code 03	1
3. Clas	sification	on							- 1	
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership — public — private — both Public Acquis N/Ain process N/Abeing cons		Accessib yes: r	cupied in progress	col edi ent go ind	riculture mmercia ucationa tertainm vernmer lustrial	il il ent	pa pr re so	useum irk ivate resid ligious ientific ansportati	on
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4. OWI			y							
name	City of Meto	lius								
street & number	636 Jefferso	n Avenue								
city, town	Metolius		_N/Avi	cinity of			state	0regon	97742	
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	l Des	criptic	on					
courthouse, regi	istry of deeds, etc.	Jeffe	rson Cou	nty Courtl	house					
street & number		N/A				_				
city, town		Madra	S				state	Oregon	97741	
6. Rep	resentat	tion i	n Exi	sting	Surve	ys				
Statewide title	Inventory of	Histori	c Proper	ties has this pro	nerty been	determin	ad eli	igible?	ves	 Х по
1985				nas uns pro	<u> </u>	eral _			ounty	_ local
depository for si	urvey records	State Hi	storic Pi	reservatio	on Office	, 525	Trad	e Street	t SE	
		Salem						Oregon	97310	

7. Description

Condition excellent _X good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date	June, 1984 (Please see note following concerning criteria
'u"	апсхрооса			considerations)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The passenger and freight station at Metolius, Oregon, built in 1911, is one of only two railroad buildings remaining from the community's heyday as division point on the Oregon Trunk Railway. The associated repair and crew turn-around facilities, the round house and subsidiary structures, are no longer standing. Metolius is located in Jefferson County, between Madras and Culver. Stations of comparable scale, the largest on the line, were built by the Railway Company at Wishram, Washington; Madras and Culver. The passenger and freight station at Metolius is among the best preserved of the few historic railroad buildings remaining anywhere on the line.

The nominated property is a single-story wood frame building measuring 30×115 feet in plan. As is typical of its type, the building is oriented with its long axis parallel to the rails, which run north and south. The interior is divided into a $30 \times 50'$ freight room and a a $30 \times 18'$ warm room in the south end; a telegrapher/agent's quarters and men's and women's waiting rooms, each measuring $30 \times 20'$, in the north end. This functional organization is expressed on the exterior by sliding service doors with top lights in each elevation in the southerly end of the building. The northerly end is lighted by regularly-spaced, elongated double-hung windows having four lights over four, and it has four separate entrances for the agent and the public.

The station building is enclosed by a shingle-clad hipped roof with broadly overhanging eaves. The top ridge of the roof is pierced by two square brick chimneys with corbelled caps which vent stoves in the waiting rooms and agent's quarters. Exterior walls are clad with shiplap siding above a base course of vertical tongue and groove siding. Somewhat in the lingering tradition of the Stick Style characteristic of railroad buildings erected at the turn of the century, the exterior is accented by vertical and horizontal trim: corner boards and continuous string courses at the window sill line and atop window heads. A shallow telegrapher's bay projecting from the west elevation, near the north end, is lighted by a tripartite bank of double-hung windows in the principal plane. Side lights in north and south walls of the bay allowed the telegrapher to monitor movement on the tracks.

In accordance with a recent agreement with the Burlington Northern Railroad, the City of Metolius purchased the abandoned station building in January, 1984 for a sum of \$1.00 and moved the building off Burlington Northern property as the last recourse in an effort to preserve it. The building was not moved appreciably from its original foundation, however. In June, 1984 it was placed on a perimeter foundation of reinforced concrete block 100 feet due east of its original site. The foundation is to be minimized when the new site is back-filled.

The City of Metolius plans to adapt the station building for partial use as a museum to be operated under auspices of the Jefferson County Historical Society. No structural alterations are required by the contemplated conversion of the office and waiting rooms to display space. The baggage and warm room are to be used as a general purpose meeting hall and community center.

The nominated property meets National Register criteria considerations for relocated buildings because it was moved only 100 feet due east of its original site. It retains precisely its original orientation and visual connection with the railroad tracks. As a rare remaining example of its type on the Oregon Trunk Railway, the station building conveys its essential architectural character in its original context.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture artX commerce communications	community planning	law literature military music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1911	Builder/Architect 0r	egon Trunk Railway	Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Oregon Trunk Railway was constructed through central Oregon from Wishram, Washington, on the north bank of the Columbia River, to Bieber, California, a distance of 285 miles, between 1908 and 1916. Variously built and operated by the Great Northern, the Union Pacific and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, it was the result of a struggle between railroad-building competitors, principally James Jerome Hill of the Great Northern and Edward H. Harriman of the Union Pacific. Because of its joint operation and eventual connection with lines in Washington and California, it came to be known as the "Oregon Trunk Railway." The railroad stretched south from the Columbia River across the high plateau and, at Metolius, dropped down into the canyon of the Deschutes River, by which route it was completed to Bend in 1911. The significance of the railroad, historically, was that it connected central Oregon points to the transcontinental rail network. Among the attractions for railroad builders were the untapped pine forests of the Deschutes country. The railroad, in turn, gave rise to a tremenduously profitable lumber industry, centered in Bend, which had its heyday from 1916 to 1930.

The Oregon Trunk Railway Station at Metolius, in Jefferson County, Oregon, is locally significant under National Register criterion "a" as a reflection of railroad operations vital to central Oregon economy. The railroad was pushed up the Deschutes River canyon to tap the resources of the central Oregon interior, and it opened the country to settlement. The building is secondarily significant under "c" as one of the last intact examples on the line of larger passenger and freight stations built from a standard design. It was in continuous use for its original purpose from 1911 to its abandonment by a successor company, the Burlington Northern Railroad, in 1983.

The importance of Metolius as division point is reflected in the list of buildings constructed by the Oregon Trunk Railway at that location between 1911 and 1920. The passenger and freight station is the more significant, clearly, of the two remaining at Metolius.

Roundhouse, destroyed 1936
Detached rest room building, destroyed 1958
Pump house, destroyed 1960
Section house, destroyed 1971
Bunk house, destroyed 1983
Agent's house, sold to private party; presently occupied as a dwelling
Passenger and Freight Station, sold to City of Metolius for museum use 1984

When the central Oregon region ended its geologic uplift, volcanism and eons of erosion, its topography exhibited a plateau sloping the the Columbia River, bounded on the west by the high Cascade Range. The plateau was cut by a number of deep-cut, north-running stream canyons. In combination, these features limited the direction of travel and isolated the interior to an extreme. Some primitive road systems were developed in the last quarter of the 19th Century, but their use was limited. The area population was small, but cattle flourished on thousands of acres covered with rich native grasses. In 1908, spurred by the success of settlers in the Palouse country of eastern Washington, James J. Hill's Great Northern subsidiary, the Oregon Trunk Railway, and the rival Deschutes

9. M	lajor Biblic	ographica	al Refer	ences			
Deschute	es Valley Tribune on County Record,	, March 23, Apr	il 13, May 4	l, 1911.			
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(Continu	ıed)						
10.	Geograph	ical Data					
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state	N/A	code	county			code	
11.	Form Prep	ared By					
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street & nu		tn Street		telephone	503/548	-2087	
city or tow	Redmond			state	Oregon	97756	
12.	State Hist	oric Pres	ervatio	n Offic	er Ce	ertificatio	n
The evalua	ated significance of this	s property within the	state is:		1		
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665), I here according	signated State Historic by nominate this prop to the criteria and prod	erty for inclusion in edures set forth by	the Nation al He g	ister and certif			19 –
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Railroad Company of Edward H. Harriman began a race to build twin railroad lines up the Deschutes River canyon. In a contemporary editorial headlined "Speed the Day! the editor of the Madras Pioneer expressed the feeling of optimism which attended the rivalry.

The commencement of actual construction work on either of the projected railroads up the Deschutes will mark the beginning of an era of prosperity in this section such as no other portion of Central Oregon has ever known It will provide an immediate cash market for all the hay, grain and feed stuffs, potatoes and other produce of the farmers of this district and put a good deal of money into circulation at once. (December 3, 1908)

When the Oregon Trunk rail line was completed to Metolius, on February 21, 1911, the location was selected division point for both Oregon Trunk and Union Pacific railroads because it was at the head of pusher grade in flat country, 110.2 miles In the days of steam locomotives, the trains required pusher-helper engines between milepost 82 and Metolius to climb from the canyon.

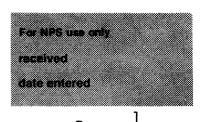
A roundhouse was constructed at Metolius, and a contract was signed on September 6, 1911 between the rival companies to extend the track to Bend on a joint use basis. Each company handled passenger trains, alternating quarterly periods.

Through Metolius passed many homesteaders attracted by the last extensive area of public lands in Oregon open to entry under the Homestead laws, the Desert Land Act, or the Carey Act. Some of the homesteaders developed the Culver-Metolius Valley. Others went beyond to the south, to Culver, Opal City, Redmond, Bend and the High Desert.

Besides passengers, the rails brought medicines, machinery, food, assorted merchandise, news, music, tools, wagons, hardware, optimism, and confidence. In time, they carried out lumber, grain, potatoes, ores, cattle, sheep, turkeys, hides, and wool. civilization to the country and an end to frontier isolation, though Jefferson County remains relatively sparsely settled today. Metolius was incorporated in 1913. current population, less than half that of its heyday, is 450. Madras, the Jefferson County seat, lies four miles north of Metolius. It was incorporated in 1910 with a population of 364. Its current population is 2,260. The population of Bend in neighboring Deschutes County, on the other hand, leaped from 536 in 1910 to 5,414 in 1920. juxtaposition of pine forests and water power to drive the big mills meant that the Bend area prospered exceptionally among the interior sections served by the Oregon Trunk Railway.

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Major Bibliographic References

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McArthur, Lewis A., <u>Oregon Geographic Names</u> (Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 4th edition, revised and enlarged by Lewis L. McArthur, 1974), 488.

Corning, Howard McKinley, Ed., <u>Dictionary of Oregon History</u> (Portland: Binfords & Mort, 1956), 187.

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The nominated area is more particularly described as follows.

Beginning at a ½" iron rod at the NW corner of Block 30, City of Metolius, T. 11 S., R. 13 E., W. M., Section 28, said point also being the NW corner of Lot 24, Block 30, also the SE corner of the intersection of Sixth and Washington Streets; thence westerly on the extension of the southerly line of Sixth Street 60' to a point of intersection with the westerly line of Washington Street and extension of the southerly line of Sixth Street and the true point of beginning; thence southwesterly along the westerly right of way line of Washington Street 77.50' to a point; thence at a right angle west 50' to a point on the easterly right of way line of the Oregon Trunk Railway Company; thence northeasterly along the easterly right of way line 220' to a point; thence at a right angle east 50' to a point on the westerly right of way line of Washington Street; thence southwesterly along the westerly right of way line of Washington Street to the true point of beginning, containing in all 11,000 square feet, or approximately 0.25 acres.

