Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Fremont Powerhouse

AND/OR COMMON
Fremont Powerhouse

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER ~~NF Road 10~~, Umatilla National Forest
~~(T9S, R35E, Sec. 9, W.M.)~~ —NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Granite vic. X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Oregon	41	Grant	023

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
USDA Forest Service - Regional Office, Pacific Northwest Region

STREET & NUMBER
319 S.W. Pine Street - P.O. Box 3623

CITY, TOWN
Portland —— VICINITY OF

STATE
Oregon

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Grant County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
200 S. Canyon Blvd.

CITY, TOWN
Canyon City

STATE
Oregon

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE
1976 —FEDERAL X STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN
Salem

STATE
Oregon

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fremont Powerhouse Historic District is located in the rugged Blue Mountains of northeastern Oregon, approximately 38 miles southwest of Dale and 26 miles northwest of Sumpter. The nearest major population centers are Baker, Oregon, a distance of 40 miles; LaGrande, 65 miles; and Pendleton, 90 miles. Now occupying lands of the Umatilla National Forest, it is contained entirely within Grant County on the Dale Ranger District. The Powerhouse site encompasses part of Section 9, Township 9 South, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, in the U.S.G.S. Granite quadrangle. The water source for the Powerhouse, Olive Lake, the dam site and remnants of the upper reservoir, are located in Sections 15 and 22, Township 9 South, Range 34 East, Willamette Meridian in the U.S.G.S. Desolation Butte quadrangle, while the pipeline route traverses Sections 15, 14, 13, T 9 S, R 34 E, W.M. and Sections 18, 7, 17, 8 and 9, T 9 S, R 35 E, WM in the U.S.G.S. Desolation Butte quadrangle.

The Fremont Powerhouse Historic District lies within the Blue Mountain physiographic province. Adjacent to the Greenhorn batholith, on the eastern edge of the Blue Mountains, the landforms are high, open mountains with evidence of glaciation at the higher elevations.

The slopes are water eroded, cut by stream valleys and gulches. Local relief ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Geologically, the area is characterized generally by altered volcanic flows and sedimentary rocks, faulted and folded repeatedly. Gold and silver deposits are associated with lower Cretaceous batholiths and stocks and occur in both the intrusive rocks and older sedimentary and igneous rocks.

The boundaries of the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District delimit that geographical area directly associated with the activities of the Fremont Power Company in establishing and operating the Fremont Powerhouse, including the tracts of real property and the integrants of "Olive Lake Water Power" acquired from the Red Boy Mines Company. The Historic District comprises the Fremont Powerhouse, its water source, Olive Lake, the remains of the subsidiary reservoir, Upper Olive Lake, the log-crib earthfill dam, the pipeline corridor and the two-story frame house contemporary with the powerhouse. Included within the boundaries of the Historic District are nine ancillary residential and storage buildings, which demonstrate the continuing history of the hydroelectric facility. The existing pipeline is also incorporated, as it follows the route of the original and evokes its construction.

Three contiguous spatial components combine to form the hydroelectric complex, the water source, the pipeline and the powerhouse site. The primary water source was glacial Lake Olive, fed by Lake Creek and located approximately eight miles west of the powerhouse site at an elevation of 5,934 feet. The construction of a log-crib earthfill dam on top of the morainal debris at the outlet raised Olive Lake 35 feet above its natural level and increased its size

from 95 to 165 surface acres. A secondary reservoir, Upper Olive Lake, was created by damming a wet meadow in another glacial basin above the principal impoundment. Ditches to divert water from the North Fork of Desolation Creek and from Lost Creek also made it possible for the power company to raise the lake when necessary.

An underground pipeline was constructed from Olive Lake to the powerhouse. Five miles of trenches were dug by hand to bury the lengths of metal-bound wooden stave and steel pipe. To maintain a relatively even gradient, the pipeline traversed intervining canyons on wooden trestles. Descending 1,068 vertical feet in eight miles, the pipeline discharged water under 425 to 485 pounds of pressure per square inch at the powerhouse intake.

The greatest density of architectural development is concentrated in Tract II, the Carolyn Consolidated Lode Claim. The Fremont Powerhouse, focal point of the hydroelectric complex, was built in 1908. Two residences and a storage shed were built shortly after the powerhouse, to house the personnel and materials required to operate the facility. One of these houses, No. 1092, still stands albeit unoccupied. The second house which was located immediately to the east of the site now occupied by Residence No. 1088 has been removed: early photographs show it to have been a one story, wood frame house with a high gable roof and vertical board exterior. Three additional residences were built in the late 1920's or the early 1930's. No date of construction can be ascribed to the two vehicle garages located in the complex.

The buildings of the complex are arranged on a small flat and along the western slope of Congo Gulch at the base of Signal Butte. The property is intersected north to south by a small unnamed creek. The stream has been diverted from its natural course: the water flows through a buried pipe to a point opposite Residence No. 1091 where a fish pond has been created. The pond surrounds have been landscaped and are partially enclosed by a rail fence.

The building group is disposed in a trapezial plan, with the Powerhouse No. 2810, aligned on an east/west axis, sited prominently in the center. The Gas and Oil Storage Building No. 2512 is located to the east of the Powerhouse, across the intersecting creek, and adjacent to the first entry road.

Residence No. 1091 is situated to the north and east of the powerhouse, on the east bank of the creek, north and slightly west of the gas and oil building. The four car garage No. 1315 is located directly behind residence No. 1091 on the north. The long axes of these buildings are aligned parallel to the creek. The two-car garage No. 1314 is situated on the west side of the creek, slightly north and west of garage No. 1315.

Residence No. 1092, a two-story vernacular frame house contemporary with the powerhouse, is sited on a shallow bench above the creek directly west of garage No. 1314. Residence No. 1089 occupies the same bench to the south of residence No. 1092. Storage building No. 2307 stands upslope to the west between the two houses. Residence No. 1088 is located to the south and west of residence No. 1089, upslope. It is positioned almost due west of the Fremont Powerhouse.

The barn No. 2209 and abutting storage shed No. 2308 stand to the south of the powerhouse, adjacent to Forest Road 10.

The complex is accessed by two parallel entry roads branching from Forest Road 10. Entering the complex at the southeast corner, the first road passes immediately to the west of the gas and oil storage building, curves to the west, crosses the creek, and enters a large open parking area interjacent to the powerhouse and residence No. 1091. Immediately east of the powerhouse and the barn-storage shed, the second road enters, proceeding north from Forest Road 10 to the open parking area in a straight line. From the parking area, a single access road continues north, along the west side of the fishpond adjacent to residence No. 1091, and garage No. 1314. Curving to the west, the road climbs the slope to the north of residence No. 1092, and again curves to the south, gradually describing an "S", it proceeds past the storage building No. 2307 and residence No. 1089 on the west and residence No. 1088 on the north, ultimately rejoining Forest Road 10.

Designed by engineer E. W. Cummings of Seattle, Washington, the Fremont Powerhouse exhibits the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The substance and mass of the building, its rusticated exterior texture, the emphatic treatment of structural surrounds, the rounded arches, the wheel window are characteristic.

Rectangular in plan, the Fremont Powerhouse No. 2810, is a one-story concrete block structure, ca 83' x 28', with a medium gable corrugated metal roof, with a single brick interior chimney offset on the south slope. A shed-roofed brick attachment abuts the third bay on the north elevation. It appears to be a later addition to the structure.

The concrete blocks, cast at the building site, form the bearing walls of the structure. Their exterior surface is rock-faced. The north and south elevations are arcaded: semi-circular window openings, the arches defined by radiating voussoirs, are interspaced with rusticated pilasters. The building corners are accentuated with rusticated quoins.

Fenestration is regular: Six-over-six double-hung sash windows are surmounted by semi-circular transoms. There is a circular window opening, outlined by radiating voussoirs, beneath the peak of the roof on the west gable end. The fixed window is comprised of a hexagonal center light surrounded by six radiating lights.

The east gable end is punctuated by four tiers of circular apertures for passage of the powerlines from the transformers.

The building interior is accessed by a double-leaf wood panel door located in the eastern-most bay on the north elevation. The interior space is divided into two sections. The first room, one bay in width, occupies the east end of the structure. Four sunken transformer emplacements are aligned across the east wall, divided by concrete partitions. The second room, five bays in length, is open except for a small rectangular office enclosed in the southeast corner. Two 500 kilowatt Westinghouse generators, each with a cast steel Pelton water wheel, are mounted in separate concrete wells in the floor. The headgate and needle valve are mounted on the concrete floor above and between the generators. Water entered the powerhouse through a buried pipeline. An overhead crane with a chain hoist is positioned on the west wall but operated on a track system extending the length of the main room. The main control panel, made of blue Florentine marble and measuring 7' x 8" x 10' x 8", is located on the north wall. Mounted on its four component slabs is the brass-cased instrumentation to operate the machinery and monitor its function.

Industrial in character, the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District retains a composition consistent with the period of construction. The Powerhouse is essentially unaltered; its mechanical constituents fully functional at the time of closure in 1967. The original water pipe materials have been replaced twice, once in the early 1920's and again in the 1950's. In each instance, metal-bound wood staves were used as replacement materials, similar to the initial fabric. The existing pipeline is deteriorated in places where exposed to the weather and is not presently operative. The pipeline corridor, cleared for the initial construction, remains unchanged. The log-crib dam impounding Lake Olive is intact and functional, although repairs have been incurred. The spillway of the earthen dam at Upper Olive Lake was washed out in 1958, and was not replaced. The glacial basin, undammed, has again become a wet meadow. Identifiable vestiges of the diversion ditches remain in place.

Only one of the buildings erected during the initial phase of development, a small frame house, has been removed. Additional residential and support structures representing two later periods of construction, have expanded the original complex. Although dissimilar in style, they are not incompatible, and

represent more recent historical development. The feeling and association of the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District, enhanced by its still remote location, remain that of an earlier era. The complex stands as a significant remnant of the gold rush period.

Buildings contributing to the character of the District:

#1091 Three bedroom residence: T-shaped, 1½ story wood-frame, high gable roof, gabled wood-frame attachment abuts north gable end, gabled hood, off-center on south gable end. Horizontal clapboard exterior, interior brick chimney off-set on west slope of roof. Ten-over-ten double hung sash windows. Single leaf wood door, window panel accessed by five straight concrete steps, open concrete platform. Corrugated metal roof material. Date of construction - 1920's - 1930's.

#1092 Square, 2-story wood frame, high hipped roof, kitchen and pantry abut west elevation in shed-roofed attachment, single large gabled dormer, center west roof slope. Horizontal clapboard, end board trim, dormer vertical board and batten. Four-over-four double hung sash windows. Gabled hood entry, center east facade, open plank porch: hood pediment decorated with serrated facia, each serration punctuated with small hole at center; similar facia, with scalloped design decorates eaveline of hood. Interior design: central hall with stairway to upper floor, single large room on each side of center hall, on both upper and ground floors central brick chimney - no fireplace: kitchen, pantry, and more recently, inside toilet in shed roofed attachment which extends length of west (rear facade). Roof material, deteriorated tar paper; wood shingles on porch hood - deteriorated; gabled dormer's roof materials severely damaged and deteriorated. Sheet metal roof material on shed roofed attachment.

#1089 T-shaped 2 bedroom residence, 1½ story wood frame, high gable roof, shed roofed attachment extends length of east elevation enclosed by simple railing. Horizontal clapboard exterior, and boards. Three-over-one double-hung sash windows. Brick interior chimney off-set on ridgeline. Corrugated sheet metal roof material. Porch accessed by four straight side steps; main entry off-center on east facade; single leaf 2 panel wood door, window panel. Date of construction - circa 1930.

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#1088 Rectangular 1 bedroom residence: 1 story wood frame, high gable roof, gabled hood, center east gable end, shed roofed attachment extends across west gable end. Horizontal clapboard exterior, three-over-one double hung sash windows. Poured concrete foundation, corrugated metal roof material. Date of construction, circa 1930.

#2307 Storage shed: Rectangular, 1 story wood frame, high gable roof. Vertical board and batten exterior; main entry, center west gable end. Date of construction unknown.

#2308 Storage shed: Rectangular, 1 story wood frame; abuts warehouse #2209: vertical board and batten exterior.

#2209 Warehouse: Rectangular, 1 story wood frame, steeply pitched shed roof. Vertical board and batten exterior. Main entry, center east facade. Early photographs show structure of present location.

#1315 4-car Garage: Rectangular, 1 story wood frame, high gable roof, corrugated metal roof material. Four slide opening vehicular boards, slightly off-set, extend across west elevation. Horizontal clapboard exterior, dirt floor. Date of construction unknown.

#1314 2-car Garage: Rectangular, 1 story wood frame, high gable roof, corrugated metal roof material: two slide-opening vehicle doors, sheet metal covered, extend width of south gable end. Vertical board and batten exterior, dirt floor. Date of construction unknown.

#2512 Gas-Oil Storage: Small, rectangular, wood-frame, gable-roofed structure. Horizontal clapboard exterior; double leaf, hinged opening wood doors extend across southwest gable end, house gas pumps.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	X ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1908-1967 BUILDER/ARCHITECT E. W. Cummings

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fremont Powerhouse is an early example of hydroelectric power generation in the Pacific Northwest, representing the first stage of technological development. The complex is integrally related to changing mining technology as well, denoting the change from manual to mechanized labor in the extraction of precious ores. Unique in terms of preservation and rarity, the Fremont Powerhouse also exhibits remarkable qualities of design and execution. The logistics of material transport to the site are unparalleled within the Region. Too, the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District possesses potential for present day utilization as a hydroelectric power generating facility.

The rich placer deposits discovered in the fall of 1861 near the site of Baker first attracted attention to the gold and silver deposits of the Blue Mountains. Prospectors poured into the area, working their way up the main streams and tributaries of the Powder River, and the North Fork of the John Day River. Initial production was heavy but gradually declined as the great influx of miners skimmed the cream of the placers off. Though production fluctuated markedly, the industry revived as hardrock or quartz mining developed in the 1890's.

The greatest concentration of both lode and placer mines was in the Elkhorn and Greenhorn Mountain Ranges west of Baker. The area included the Cracker Creek, Sumpter, Rock Creek, Cable Cove, Granite and Greenhorn Mining Districts.

The bulk of lode mine output in the Greenhorn Mining District came from the Bonanza, Ben Harrison and Red Boy mines. One of the best known mines in the district, the Red Boy, contained many cabins, tunnels, and a three-story building which operated as a smelter, a stamp mill, and briefly, as a post office. This mine produced nearly $1 million worth of ore between its discovery in 1890 and 1903.

However productive the Red Boy Mine was, the rising costs of production and the declining price of gold combined to drastically decrease the Company's earnings.

In 1905, the Red Boy Mines Company was purchased by Mr. Ray Nye and some of his associates in the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Company, and by others, primarily officials of the Chicago-North-Western Railway Company and the Union Pacific Railway. Among the principal investors was Horace Burt, former president of the Union Pacific and then president of the Chicago and Great Western Railway.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Batty, Sharon. Vernonia, Oregon. Personal Interview. 1967.

Minutes of the Stockholder's Meetings, Fremont Power Company, Inc. (On file at Dale Ranger Station, Dale, Oregon).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 168.96 acres - UTM Boundary 86.32 acres - Actual Boundary

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	1,1	3,8,1,6,1,6	4,9,6,1,2,9,3
B	1,1	3,8,1,7,1,2	4,9,6,1,1,6,2
C	1,1	3,8,0,5,4,7	4,9,6,0,9,8,1
D	1,1	3,8,0,0,1,5	4,9,6,1,3,2,9

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

At section corner of 9/10 Township 9 South, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, as monumented and described in the records of the Surveyor General, thence north 27° 22' west 2183 feet (calculated) to Angle Point A, point of beginning. Angle Point A is approximately 400 feet north of Forest Road at the main entrance to the Powerhouse site. From POB, the line bears south 36° 15' east 495 feet (calculated), thence south 81° 11' west 3594 feet (calculated), thence north

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
E. Gail Throop, Historian

ORGANIZATION
USDA Forest Service

DATE
November 1981

STREET & NUMBER
319 S. W. Pine, P.O. Box 3623

TELEPHONE
(503) 221-3644

CITY OR TOWN
Portland

STATE
Oregon 97208

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X NO ____ NONE ____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____ National ____ State ____ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE AGENCY PRESERVATION OFFICER DATE FEB 03 1983

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

for Linda McClelland DATE 8/19/83

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

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Until this time the Red Boy was operated by steam power. In an effort to operate the mine more economically, the new owners decided to use local water power to generate low cost electricity. Mr. E. W. Cummings of Seattle, Washington was retained as engineer to examine and report on the possibility of water power development. As a result of Cummings' favorable report, a power company was formed.

Ray Nye, John Thomsen, Walker Fernald, and John Waterman incorporated the Fremont Power Company in August 1905. The name "Fremont" was taken from Fremont, Nebraska, Mr. Ray Nye's home town. By developing Olive Lake as a storage reservoir and building a power plant, the independent power company would furnish electrical power not only to the Red Boy but also to the other mines and towns of the area.

The Fremont Powerhouse was built approximately 1 mile up Congo Gulch from the Red Boy Mine on the Carolyn and Lulu mining claims. These claims were purchased in November, 1905, from Mr. John Thomsen, who was not only one of the owners of the newly formed power company but also the general manager of the Red Boy Mines Company.

In order to secure full title to the dams, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, right-of-way, and water rights collectively known as "Olive Lake Water Power," the Fremont Power Company entered into an agreement with the Red Boy Mines Company. In exchange for the property and water rights, the Fremont Power Company was to construct and place in operation its powerhouse on or before January, 1907. The plant was to furnish power equivalent to five-hundred horsepower to the Red Boy Mines Company continuously for 3 years and 4 months without charge.

After that time, the plant was to continue to furnish power to the mine company for an additional 2 years at a price of $45.00 per horse power per year. In addition, the Fremont Power Company received the maps, estimates, and reports prepared by E. W. Cummings as engineer, for which the Mines Company had earlier paid $5,000.

The mortgage was handled through the Northern Trust Company of Chicago and dated January 2, 1906.

E. W. Cummings, the engineer who conducted the initial feasibility study, designed the power plant and supervised its construction. The Fremont Powerhouse was completed in 1908 at a cost of approximately $100,000. Cost estimates included:

2 500 KW generators, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	$12,000.00
2 cast steel water wheels, Pelton Water Wheel Co.	4,000.00
2 type R Lombard governors, John Martin and Co.	2,000.00
1 relief valve, John Martin and Co.	600.00
100,000 steel pipe bands, Carnegie Steel Company	27,000.00
400,000 board feet pipe stoves in place	16,000.00
5 miles trenching	5,000.00
Pipeline fixtures	2,000.00
Steel pipe	12,327.00
Powerhouse and machinery foundation	6,000.00
Crane	1,000.00
1 mile pole line	1,000.00

An instrument panel, made of blue Florentine marble, was purchased in conjunction with the generators at an estimated cost of $2,500.
250 barrels of cement were needed to cast the building blocks.

The instrument panel, the machinery, the building equipment and materials were transported to the building site from Baker by horsedrawn wagons.

The Fremont Powerhouse began operation in August, 1908, but despite the availability of power, the Red Boy never resumed full operation and shut down entirely during the 1920's.

Title to the Fremont Powerhouse was subsequently transferred to Eastern Oregon Power and Light which operated it from 1911 to 1940. Acquired by California-Pacific Utilities Company the Fremont Powerhouse continued to provide electric service. During its final years of use, the powerhouse was used for reserve power during peak load in the Baker-LaGrande area, and was remotely controlled from the Rock Creek Power Plant located south of Haines. In 1967, California-Pacific Utilities Company determined that it was no longer economical to operate this plant, primarily because of its relatively small size and its remote location. After 59 years of service, the Fremont Powerhouse generated its last electric power in October, 1967.

The Fremont Powerhouse Complex was officially accepted as a donation from the California-Pacific Utilities Company on March 14, 1969. This donation was made to the USDA Forest Service under the Donation Authority Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133) as amended.

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Contemporaneous with the Fremont Powerhouse, five other power plants were built to furnish or supplement electric power in the Baker-La Grande-Sumpter area. They were Morgan Lake (near La Grande), Cove, Sumpter, (powered by Cracker Creek), Rock Creek (south of Haines), and the Baker Steam Plant (Baker). Of these early hydroelectric developments, only the Rock Creek facility is presently in operation.

The Fremont Powerhouse Historic District maintains a strong link to the past not only through its architecture and its technological components, but also through its undisturbed rural setting. Unencroached upon by modern development, the Fremont Powerhouse complex appears very much as it did when built.

A remarkable engineering achievement, the physical establishment still illustrates the generation of electrical power at an early stage of technological development. Its preservation and potential for continuing use attest to good design and workmanship. Electricity as an energy source has grown in importance over the course of the twentieth century: The Fremont Powerhouse Historic District represents that history.

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Umatilla National Forest. "Fremont Powerhouse" (Brochure) n.d.

Umatilla National Forest. "Your Guide to the Gold Country of the Umatilla National Forest" (Brochure) n.d.

United States Geological Survey. Mineral and Water Resources of Oregon. Bulletin 64, issued by State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1969.

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The following describes the boundaries of the actual acreage included in the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District:

At section corner of 8/9 Township 9 south, Range 35 east, Willamette Meridian, as monumented and described in the records of the Surveyor General, north 61°32' east 3592 feet (calculated) to a point, UTM reference: zone 11, Easting 381313, Northing 4961496, point of beginning. From POB, the line bears north 83°50' east 247 feet (calculated), thence north 83°40' east 219 feet (calculated), thence north 16°9' east 232 feet (calculated), thence north 71°22' east 137 feet (calculated), thence south 59°5' east 372 feet, thence south 4°48' west 160 feet (calculated), thence south 52°53' west 60 feet (calculated), thence north 88°4' west 436 feet (calculated), thence south 84°52' west 266 feet (calculated), thence south 86°51' west 217 feet (calculated), thence south 85°10' west 2210 feet (calculated), thence north 67°28' west 1509 feet (calculated), thence north 45°25' west 907 feet (calculated), thence south 78°49' west 1292 feet (calculated), thence south 29°15' west 818 feet (calculated), thence south 65°51' west 1846 feet (calculated), thence south 56°43' west 930 feet (calculated), thence south 63°35' west 1093 feet (calculated), thence south 83°33' west 717 feet (calculated), thence north 44°56' west 1928 feet (calculated), thence north 59°39' west 277 feet (calculated), thence south 68°8' west 2502 feet (calculated), thence south 70°16' west 1608 feet (calculated), thence south 72°50' west 1951 feet (calculated), thence south 80°38' west 2027 feet (calculated), thence south 76°11' west 787 feet (calculated), thence north 82°10' west 874 feet (calculated), thence north 59°23' west 792 feet (calculated), thence south 83°18' west 1524 feet (calculated), thence south 71°58' west 1423 feet (calculated), thence south 54°1' west 571 feet (calculated), thence south 7°57' west 429 feet (calculated), thence south 47°5' east 425 feet (calculated), thence south 6°18' east 311 feet (calculated), thence south 42°1' west 792 feet (calculated), thence south 16°8' west 263 feet, thence south 8°26' east 583 feet, thence south 33°16' west 711 feet, thence south 32°3' west 600 feet, thence south 3°48' west 834 feet, thence south 0°52' west 599 feet, thence south 37°42' west 505 feet, thence south 36°35' west 593 feet, thence south 6°58' west 329 feet, thence south 46°28' west 479 feet, thence south 8°53' west 367 feet, thence south 50°45' west 1059 feet, thence north 59°46' west 1172 feet, thence north 12°7' east 1015 feet, thence north 37°13' east 794 feet, thence north 70°3' east 935 feet, thence south 77°2' east 567 feet, thence north 29°51' east 441 feet, thence north 8°26' west 944 feet, thence north 54°22 west 379 feet, thence south 80°36' west 256 feet, thence 48°54' west 682 feet, thence north 24°20' west 1667 feet, thence north 22°40' east 195 feet, thence north 11°17' west 595 feet, thence north 14°29' east 298 feet, thence north 68°51' east 1085 feet, thence north 24°4' east 1508 feet, thence north 50°54' east

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1425 feet, thence south 46°51' east 399 feet, thence south 9°24' west 341 feet, thence south 20°0' east 383 feet, thence north 67°8' east 1566 feet, thence north 77°44' east 1136 feet, thence north 83°47' east 980 feet, thence south 69°55' east 1487 feet, thence north 83°6' east 1362 feet, thence north 77°32' east 2732 feet, thence north 71°4' east 2326 feet, thence 69°14' east 2085 feet, thence north 75°27' east 485 feet, thence south 72°50' east 388 feet, thence south 44°58' east 1260 feet, thence south 64°52' east 740 feet, thence south 87°8' east 568 feet, thence north 58°56' east 587 feet, thence north 47°38' east 778 feet, thence north 57°25' east 610 feet, thence north 82°48' east 692 feet, thence north 63°47' east 534 feet, thence north 38°10' east 900 feet, thence north 40°23' east 516 feet, thence north 80°35' east 1303 feet, thence south 58°47' east 464 feet, thence south 52°55' east 1134 feet, thence south 65°45' east 685 feet, thence north 88°15' east 804 feet, thence north 85°0' east 693 feet, thence north 84°30' east 878 feet to POB.

All points and distances are calculated from UTM coordinates and the resulting UTM grid bearings and distances are subject to adjustment in actual field location.

The boundaries of the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District delineate a definable geographic area in which are concentrated the sites, buildings and structures that describe the evolution, growth and continued use of the Fremont Powerhouse hydroelectric facility. Based on topographic considerations and land and water use patterns, the boundaries as drawn present and protect that continuum of history in environmental context.

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(calculated), thence south 25° 14' east 1058 feet (calculated), thence north 70° 49' east 3247 feet (calculated), thence south 65° 16' east 1654 feet (calculated), thence north 74° 59' east 8274 feet (calculated), thence south 58° 45' east 2392 feet (calculated), thence north 56° 1' east 1151 feet (calculated), thence north 67° 39' east 1651 feet (calculated), thence north 39° 37' east 1266 feet (calculated), thence north 76° 58' east 1474 feet (calculated), thence south 58° 46' east 2317 feet (calculated), thence north 82° 6' east 2865 feet (calculated), to point of beginning.

All points and distances are calculated from UTM coordinates and the resulting UTM grid bearings and distances are subject to adjustment in actual field location.

The boundaries of the Fremont Powerhouse Historic District delineate a definable geographic area in which are concentrated the sites, buildings and structures that describe the evolution, growth and continued use of the Fremont Powerhouse hydroelectric facility. Based on topographic considerations and land and water use patterns, the boundaries as drawn present and protect that continuum of history in environmental context.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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See revised UTM

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UTM References:

Zone 11

Point	Easting	Northing
E	379683	4961260
F	379661	4961136
G	378592	4960514
H	378234	4960510
I	377810	4960931
J	375710	4960230
K	375116	4960137
L	374743	4960312
M	374002	4960193
N	373139	4957803
O	372452	4957806
P	372615	4959720
Q	373545	4960607
R	373693	4960293
S	374699	4960643
T	375192	4960416
U	377814	4961119
V	378485	4960712
W	378798	4960923
X	379299	4961129
Y	379564	4961449
Z	380035	4961558
AA	380685	4961164

Verbal Boundary Description:

56° 48' west 1938 feet (calculated), thence south 78° 15' west 1034 feet (calculated), thence south 10° 3' west 384 feet (calculated) thence south 59° 48' west 3770 feet (calculated), thence south 89° 21' west 1091 feet (calculated), thence north 45° 12' west 1821 feet (calculated), thence south 71° 32' west 6748 feet (calculated), thence south 81° 6' west 1833 feet (calculated), thence north 64° 52' west 1256 feet (calculated), thence south 80° 52' west 2288 feet (calculated), thence south 19° 51' west 7745 feet (calculated), thence north 89° 45' west 2094 feet (calculated), thence north 4° 52' east 5855 feet (calculated), thence north 46° 21' east 3917 feet

Fremont Powerhouse
Umatilla National Forest, R-6
Grant County, Oregon