

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Quarters for four subalterns: No. 1, adobe building, Fort Gaston (Smith 1877)

Other names/site number: Hoopa Valley Adobe (preferred), Grant's House, President's House

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Campus Street

City or town: Hoopa State: CA County: Humboldt

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Mam Keller Federal Preservation Officer 11/30/12
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

Bureau of Indian Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Carol Roland-Nawi 11-20-2012
Signature of commenting official: Date

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.

Title : State Historic Preservation Officer

California State Office of Historic Preservation

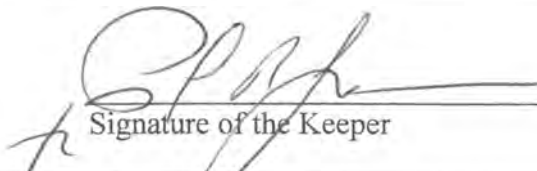
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

1/7/2013
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic-Institutional Housing (military quarters)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in use (work in progress)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Adobe Brick (unfired) wall, Slate Foundation,
Shingle Roof

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The circa 1860 Hoopa Valley Adobe is one-and-one-half stories high with attic rooms in the half story. It is side gabled with a veranda extending across the front. The layout is a double pile, center passage plan that measures 36 x 28 feet (Photographs 1-4 and Figures 1-8). Adobe bricks (unfired air-dried mud bricks) were used in construction. It provides the feeling of its history and displays the character and design of an army officer's residence at an American frontier fort. It looks now as it did in a photograph taken approximately 130-years ago (Figure 12). It can also be compared to the 1877 floor plan in a military report (missing today is only a back wing added after initial construction; Figure 9). The building itself retains almost all original elements from its period of significance circa 1860 to 1892 in terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The setting is not intact as most of the other Fort Gaston buildings are now gone and the Adobe remains as an isolated resource. It stands where it was constructed on a 451-acre parcel of land that is now the Hoopa Valley Tribe Governance Campus, and was previously the original grounds of Fort Gaston. The Hoopa Valley Reservation is a rural area within the Six Rivers National Forest, with one of the six rivers, the Trinity River, running through it. Fort Gaston officers who resided in the Adobe were directly involved in numerous local skirmishes and battles during the Indian Wars.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is located in northwest California's Coast Range. It belongs to the Hoopa Valley Tribe¹ and is on tribal trust land. Edward Curtis' observation about the exquisite setting made in 1924 remains true today, "Altogether Hoopa Valley is so beautiful that it is mildly astonishing that Indians have been allowed to remain in possession" (cited in Steinberg et al 2000:1). The building stands in a quiet residential neighborhood, near several residences owned by the Hoopa Valley Tribe. It looks east across the Hoopa Valley toward the Trinity, a designated scenic river that courses among oak woodlands and fir and pine forests. On-site slates provided the stone foundation of the Adobe, and river terrace clay silts and sands provided the mud to make adobe brick. Pine needles and broken pine nuts, believed to be used as an early expedient binder before straw was available, can be observed in the adobe brick of the building.

Fort Gaston was laid out in the middle of the Hupa homeland next to the village of *To:s quitz ding*, and across the river from the largest village *Me'dil ding*, which had over 200 canoes and was noted for producing warriors. It was also just upriver from the medicine village of *Ta'kimiL ding*, head village and location of the Big House (*xontah nikiya:w*) and spiritual center for all the Hupa.

In December 1858, Capt. Edward Underwood, commanding officer of Company B 4th Infantry Regiment, had been patrolling the Union Trail, and bivouacking near Redwood Ranch, roughly halfway between Eureka and the Hoopa Valley on the Trinity River. Underwood received orders to establish a post in the

¹ Hupa is the ethnographic name for the people and the language, also the term used by anthropologists. The geographic name for the area is Hoopa, and the Tribe took its name from the geographic location, the Hoopa Valley. Hoopa derives from the neighboring Yurok language for the geographical place that the Hupa call *Na:tini-xw*. The Hupa call themselves *Na:tini-xwe*.

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lower and more protected Hoopa Valley, because his troops were suffering from exposure to the cold weather at this altitude. His unit of eighty-three soldiers was to protect local inhabitants and the Weaverville Trail (Strobridge 1994:174). Captain Underwood's primary reason for selecting this particular site in the Hoopa Valley was probably that it was offered by early settler David Snyder, who had the 451-acre pre-emption claim. Underwood would have recognized that the site had suitable forage, important for the army's horses, and that the Hoopa Valley generally was a good choice because it contained considerable bottomland, well suited for agriculture. That the site was situated in the middle of the Hupa population center and thus a suitable place to control that population may have also been considered. Underwood would have been familiar with the way forts of the period were laid out to resemble a New England village, set around a square central green for use as a parade ground and large enough to drill with horses (Hoagland 1999). The potential of this site, a large flat, may have been recognized in this respect. The post was named in memory of Lt. William Gaston, First U.S. Dragoons, a casualty in an engagement with Indians on May 17, 1858 in southern Oregon. In addition to a company of soldiers, Captain Underwood brought his wife and two children to the post in September 1859, where they lived until late July 1861 (*Humboldt Standard (HS)* 1914; *Pacific Unitarian* 1915), in what at the time must have been considered a war zone.

Exterior Description

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is in the double-pile, center-passage plan. The wide center hall allowed the officers' quarters to be divided into two units or used as one. It is constructed of adobe bricks (unfired air dried mud bricks).

Half-sawn 24-inch cedar shakes cover the roof. The roof pitch is steep at 50 degrees. Rafters are butted directly against each other without using a ridge board. At the eaves, notched rafters sit on top plates. Roof members are connected by nails. The original rafters appear to be hand-sawn and measure 3 x 4 inches. Some have been replaced by 2 x 6 inch rafters, notched to fit. The building has a common rafter roof, with tie beams to which the attic-room ceiling is attached, and the roof retains its original configuration. Two gabled roof dormers interrupt the front pitch of the roof. Dormer windows are double-hung with six lights over six lights. Glass measures 10 x 12 inches. The glass is wavy due to age. The Adobe was once fitted with Greek revival pediments that are absent today, Photograph 5a. Photograph 5b (also included in Additional Documentation as Figure 13), a photograph taken by A. W. Ericson, between 1893-1901, shows pediments over the front dormer windows. There are two chimney stacks on the ridge of the roof. All visible bricks are stretchers. Based on the bricks in the interior fireplace, chimney bricks should measure 7 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 2 1/2 inches. Six courses emerge from the apex of the roof topped by another course that forms a collar. Continuing at a lesser pitch the main roof covers the veranda.

Front (east) There are three openings in the front adobe wall, two windows on either side of a central front door. The window openings are an impressive eight-feet tall and three feet wide. Windows are double hung, four lights over four lights, with large 22 x 16 inch panes (Photograph 6). None of the unbroken glass shows evidence of age, but the muntins appear old. Hand sawn wood lintels are present above these windows indicating that the original wall insertion was at this height. Second Lieutenant Smith's description in 1877 is still accurate:

One story adobe, built of adobe bricks with solid stone foundation, roof covered with shakes. Front window 2 sash 4 lights of 16 + 22 glass. Chimney of brick. Veranda in front – occupied by 2nd Lt. Geo. R. Smith 12th U.S. Infantry. [Smith 1877:2]

Glass of this size would have taken a special effort to transport in a time when everything was packed in by mule train.

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Over the doorway, there is a three-light transom with lights of 9 x 12 inches (Photograph 7). No original doors remain in the Adobe. The entry has a plain wooden case and a worn wood slab threshold. The door is set back 16 inches revealing the thick walls.

The fabric of the front wall is adobe brick, as are all walls and main gables of the building. The adobe is a tan earthen color and is soft enough to be scored with a piece of marking chalk. All adobe bricks are close to 11 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Pointing is of mud and flush. Each stretcher laid brick, if the 1/4 inch pointing on one edge only is included, measures nominally one foot. Choosing a brick size that with pointing adds up to one foot may have made laying out the building on the ground and calculating the number of bricks easier. The front wall is 18 inches thick or one and one-half bricks thick, as are all exterior walls. Masonry is an English garden wall variant with four rows of stretchers between each row of headers. Some early lime white wash is present. The foundation below the adobe wall is of natural slate laid in irregular courses. This method protected the Adobe from moisture, and differs from the more typical Spanish colonial method of laying adobe bricks in a trench, indicating that the builders knew how to adapt adobe construction to a wet climate.

Right Gable (north) The north Adobe gable wall at ground-floor level is interrupted by two windows measuring 33 x 79 inches. To fill this opening three sashes are employed with six lights over six lights over six lights and 10 x 12 inch panes. Both windows have glass with age-affected opacity. The first brick in the gable rise has been cut in half to accommodate the top plate. The rafters are notched and sit on top plates that rest on top of the north and south walls (Photograph 8). The top plates appear to be hand-sawn and very similar in manufacture to the unpainted lintels. Adobe bricks along the top edge of the gable have been carved to form a straight line rather than a step pattern. Eaves at gables and at the back of the building extend two feet. Fifty-three courses of adobe run to the apex of the roof.

Back (west) The westerly facing back of the building has a gabled back-wing extension that encloses an unfinished water closet added in 1976. The extension is built with fired simulated adobe bricks, measuring 15 1/2 x 7 1/4 x 3 1/2 inches. Bricks are all laid as stretchers. Slate foundation work lies below the back wall of the extension, probably using material recycled from the earlier back-wing foundation. Below the side wall is concrete foundation work. The yard behind the back-wing shows evidence that the wing had once extended further. There are pieces of partially buried slate, and a slight divot, possibly the course of an earlier slate foundation. In addition to the roof over the back wing, there is a single gabled dormer.

The rear wall of the Adobe house has a central door opening of the same size as the front entrance, and lies straight down a hallway from the front door. The hallway is now blocked by a stairway of later date. The casing, door, transom lights and trim are missing from the back doorway. This entrance is now secured by a makeshift hollow-core door and plywood. The absence of casing reveals a row of four wood lintels set into the adobe wall above the opening (Photograph 9), as well as the three blocks on each side that once supported the doorjamb. To the left of the back entrance is a triple-hung window with six lights over six lights over six lights. Glass panes were 10 x 12 inch panes now broken out and boarded up. Muntins are identical to muntins in the north gable.

Left Gable (south) The south gable is interrupted by two double-hung widows of six lights over six lights. Panes measure 9 x 18.5 inches. The glass is clear with no sign of wavering opacity. Wall openings are the same in the south gable as in the north gable and back wall, all measuring 34 x 78 inches, yet these windows are double hung instead of triple hung. Square nails were observed in the lintel above the eastern window. Fifty-three courses of adobe run to the apex of the roof.

Interior

The front entry opens into a hall. On each side of the front hall, doorways through the one-foot thick adobe walls lead into similar front parlors. Directly ahead is a doorway into a storage closet. The storage closet and a back stairway interrupt what would be a hallway directly through the building. Full dimension 9 x 12 inch fir planks cover the floor of the closet. The house has almost identical front and back chamber suites on either side of the center hall and stairway (Figure 2). Both parlors have corner interior fireplaces.

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North Rooms In the north parlor there is a corner fireplace with an arched fire box opening, supported by two curved iron strap lintels (Photograph 10). The eight-foot front windows and 6 foot 6 inch side windows with 17 inch window seats create an elegant environment. The ceiling has old plastering. The flooring running gable to gable is 3 ¼ inch tight grained fir. This style of flooring is found throughout the house and is covered in the front and back halls with linoleum. The room, as in the rest of the house, has been electrified with wall mounted tubing to run wire and wall mounted outlets.

A doorway pierces through a six-inch adobe wall that connects the front parlor to the backroom. The ceiling and walls are covered with aged plaster. A grate in the ceiling once transferred heat to the room above. To the right on entering, two one-inch iron water pipes enter through the floor. Below the window in the back wall is a two-inch drain pipe. Where the drain pipe goes down through the floor, full-dimensional fir 2 x 6 inch joists can be observed. These sit directly on the slate foundation in a notch carved into the adobe wall. The drains and probably the water pipe suggest that this room was used as a kitchen circa 1935. The large windows with window seats that limit wall space for counters, sinks, and cook stoves indicate that the room was not intended to be a kitchen. A doorway leads to the same storage room accessible from the front hall. The opening has been boarded off and shelves inserted (Photograph 11). The present doorway to the back hall is visible to the right in Photograph 11. The construction sequence of the two doorways is uncertain.

Entering the back hall, a stairway leads upstairs, a doorway leads outside, and a doorway leads to the backroom on the south side. The stairway to the two attic rooms is precipitous with 7 7/8 inch treads and seventeen 7 7/8 inch rises running up at a 45 degree angle. Wear on the treads indicate many years of use. The handrail is also probably old. It is a simple hand sawn full-dimension 2 x 4 inch board set out from the adobe wall by a thinner spacing board to allow it to be gripped. The wall to the left of the stairway going up is vertically planked.

South Rooms Beginning in the front room, the windows and window seats are the same as in the north parlor. Again there is a corner fireplace. This fireplace is of the Arts and Crafts style, a 1920s remodel. Shelving is inserted in a former doorway in the north wall that once led into the storage room. The walls are plastered and some plaster laths over adobe are exposed to the right of the entry from the front hall.

Entering the backroom on the south side, one again passes through a six-inch adobe wall. In the backroom, the surface of the walls has been stripped to the original adobe and plastered over with cement. The adobe brick is stretcher laid in the wall between this backroom and the parlor. In this room, the adobe wall dividing it from the front parlor is fire affected, and a metal-pipe vent is visible in the ceiling revealing that some kind of stove had once been used. Along the north wall there is a square of plywood cemented into the wall measuring 40 x 65 inches standing on top of the intact 14-inch dust board (Photograph 12). A portion of the plywood was pried back to view the casing of a doorway behind it. The hidden doorway is 6 foot 6 inch as are the other doorways into the room. This doorway may be earlier, because the stairway put in later cuts across it. It does however access the area below the staircase. A better view and examination of the casing was not possible without causing damage. Further along this wall is a doorway to the back hall.

Against the rear exterior wall is the doorway access to the back-wing extension (Photograph 13). This doorway was once a 6 foot 6 inch window with a window seat. An original lintel can be seen as well as where the area below it has been blocked in. Below the dust board has been cutaway in an early alteration. One has to step up to enter. The original window opening was symmetrical with the window in the other backroom. In the backroom extension, an uncompleted toilet and shower area are found. Inside this area the back-exterior wall of the original Adobe structure has been protected for some time. These walls are painted. To the left the paint is reddish brown, to the right tan. These may be the colors of the interior of the extension. Again, on the outside wall of the backroom, there is a large exterior window with a window seat.

Attic Rooms and Roof Construction The upper floor has two attic rooms within the interior of the roof. The northern room has front and back dormers. The southern room has only a front dormer. The space where the back dormer would be is covered on the exterior by the roof over the back addition. In 1976,

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the entire interior of the attic rooms was sided with thin wood-plank veneered plywood, obscuring the original walls and ceilings. It was possible to remove a small segment of the plywood siding without damaging it to reveal 1 x 5 3/8 inch vertical-board interior walls.

Alterations

Embedded in the Adobe's original layout is evidence that its designer intended it to circumvent army space allocations by use of a central hall and veranda, and that a design was chosen that would flexibly accommodate changing space allocations when officers of different grades occupied the Adobe. Army regulation fixed the allocation at one room for lieutenants, two rooms for captains, three rooms for majors and lieutenant colonels, four rooms for colonels (Hoagland 2004:66).

Foundation, Exterior and Interior Adobe Walls Alteration Only one alteration to the exterior adobe fabric pierces through the wall, and that is the cutting out the bottom of the back window in the southwest chamber to form a doorway into the non-contributing back wing (Photograph 14a).

Interior Adobe walls, Center Hall, and Stairway Alterations As originally built, a center hall ran all the way from the front to the back of the building. The front and back doors are directly opposite each other and symmetrical, a floor plan that would have allowed for a naturally lit center hall space. Historical evidence for a center hall instead of a stairway is found in 2nd Lt. George R. Smith's 1877 drawing of the Adobe floor plan (Figure 9).

Kitchens and Back Wing Alteration There is no evidence of a kitchen in the original layout of the Adobe, which was fitted with large windows and 18 inch window seats in every room. Unmarried officers did not cook their meals, nor did they eat in the mess hall. They paid to have their meals prepared and brought to their room(s) or served elsewhere, a practice consistent with the absence of a kitchen in the original design layout of the Adobe.

Second Lieutenant Smith's 1877 drawing, and an 1879 map depicted in Figure 10 shows the Hoopa Valley Adobe as having a back wing. This is probably a detached kitchen added later for an officer with a wife.

A back wing was present in 1907 when anthropologist Alfred Kroeber photographed Hupa students in front of the building (Photograph 14b [also included in Additional Documentation as Figure 14]). By the date of Kroeber's photograph, the Adobe was being used as the shoemakers' training shop on the Hoopa Valley Indian Boarding school campus. Photograph 14a is a recent photograph taken from the same vantage point as Kroeber's photograph.

Figures 15 and 16 taken in 1945 show the adobe in use as the superintendent of schools residence. The back wing is present. The northwest room would have already been plumbed as a kitchen. A shed room has been added behind the kitchen, possibly a water closet.

A portion of the front wall near its northern edge has been repaired using cement with a red dye, and at each end of the wall are white-cement repairs. Cement repairs account for less than 10 percent of the surface of the exterior fabric.

To reinforce the gables, 20 foot by 2 x 12 inch boards have been attached to each by running 1 inch bolts through the adobe wall. In 1945, a lawn sprinkler was left on next to the Adobe, and as a repair, a slip-form concrete buttress (*contra parad*) was built along the entire south wall.

Non-Contributing Features

The back wing, containing an unfinished bathroom built of fired brick is a non-contributing element. In 1976, U.S. Bicentennial funds were available to the Hoopa Valley Tribe. A new smaller back wing of fired

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brick was built in place of the collapsed older back wing. The space was intended as a water closet, but fixtures were never installed.

Integrity

The Hoopa Valley Adobe's placement on the landscape possesses integrity of **location**. It stands today where it was constructed, on the edge of the forest.

The **design** of the Hoopa Valley Adobe remains intact such that one can observe and walk around in a rare, intact, example of the "territorial style" in California that represents the mid-nineteenth century regional military style, as well as the beginnings of standardized military housing. The design elements discussed in the Architectural Significance portion of this nomination remain, including an original layout of mid-nineteenth century officers' quarters, and retaining important information relevant to the organization of space in military housing. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the army's preferred architecture of the time.

The **setting** of the Hoopa Valley Adobe is no longer that of a military post, with all its attendant buildings, offices, and parade grounds. It is now an isolated resource, except for the ruins of the commanding officers' quarters at the other end of officers' row, the much-altered and dilapidated post hospital, other ruins, water supply ditches, sumps, and the still-in-use² post cemetery. The southwest portion of Campus Street, once officers' row, remains quiet, tree-lined and residential, and is home to some employees of Tribal government. Campus Street still encircles the perimeter of the former parade ground, now partially filled in with Tribal offices. Where the post flagpole once stood, is the Tribal corporate yard. The easterly view from the front porch of the Adobe is still Trinity Mountain on the other side of the Trinity River. The area to the west of the Adobe remains undeveloped woodland. Its relationship to two nearby traditional Hupa villages, *Me'dil ding* and *Ta'kimiL ding* remains. The houses at these villages are traditional pre-contact style houses and the annual cycle of ceremonial dances continues.

The **materials** and **workmanship** of the Hoopa Valley Adobe are intact and reflect the Fort Gaston period of use. The Adobe was modestly remodeled in the 1940s. These alterations, for the most part, were removed in 1976. The Adobe is carefully squared, laid out symmetrically and rectilinearly. The adobe-brick exterior fabric dates to the fort period. Approximately fifteen percent of the adobe wall fabric has been plastered over with cement, but the cement can be removed. In the interior are all but one of the original windows, intact muntins, and many panes of old glass. The original window seats, except one, all remain, and the hand sawn lintels remain, as well as one original door casing with transom, one original fireplace with its ornamentation, and one remodeled Arts and Crafts fireplace. Structurally most rafters, joists, and almost all of the floors are original. The roof retains its original configuration, and the slate foundation is original.

It is the opinion of the author that the **feeling** of the Hoopa Valley Adobe has been retained. The Adobe is reminiscent of the period of significance. Its presence displays a feeling of authenticity, a building left almost as it was when the nineteenth century army officers moved out.

The **association** between the Hoopa Valley Adobe and the nearby Hupa community is retained. Its association with the rest of Fort Gaston was taken up under **setting**. The Hoopa Valley Adobe is, however, associated with an important below surface archaeological deposit remaining from the Fort Gaston period. No archaeological testing has yet been undertaken, but an informal surface reconnaissance and initial pre-field investigation by the author, suggests that this deposit covering dozens of acres has been little disturbed or looted.

² Fort period U.S. regular soldiers were exhumed and reburied at the Presidio in San Francisco. Militiamen were buried in the Myrtle Grove Cemetery in Eureka, California.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property 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 lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion A. Military

Criterion C. Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1860-1892

Significant Dates

Circa 1860 (Hoop Valley Adobe constructed)

1861 (Regular army ordered east due to civil war)

1861-1865 (Post occupied by state militia)

1864 (Hoop Valley Tribe gains sovereignty)

1866 (Regular troops return and Fort Gaston
became headquarters for northwest California
military (Humboldt Military District).

1892 (Post closed)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hoopa Valley Adobe, formerly quarters for Fort Gaston officers, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance, for its association with northern California Indian Wars, U.S. Army, California Militia, and Hupa Indian nineteenth century military history. The Hoopa Valley Adobe is further eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance, because it is a rare example of the "territorial style," of the American West in California and it represents the mid-nineteenth century regional military style, as well as the beginnings of standardized military housing.

The period of significance spans the construction date of circa 1860 to 1892 when Fort Gaston was decommissioned. Although of historical interest, little of the Adobe's significance to the local community comes from its use as a shoemaker training shop (Historic Photograph 3) during the Indian Boarding School 1893 to 1932 period, nor from its various residential uses after 1932. These latter periods are not included in the Adobe's Period of Significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Significance

The events that led to the establishment of Fort Gaston and the construction of the Hoopa Valley Adobe occurred in the tumultuous period following the 1849 California Gold Rush, when the Hupa people struggled to retain their ancient lands and culture after an influx of American and foreign white, American Black, and Chinese miners. It became the mission of the U.S. military to keep open the mule-train trails that connected the goldfields to the coast and also to the inland emigrant California and Oregon trail system. Fort Gaston officers who resided in the Adobe were directly involved in numerous local skirmishes and battles. Over 600 documents pertaining to military actions have been compiled from the *War of the Rebellion* (Secretary of War 1897). Other military actions are documented from the period before or after the period documented in the *War of the Rebellion*. Today, the Hoopa Valley Adobe projects a sense of history, time and place and illustrates the daily life and social aspirations of the frontier officers, who designed it and lived there, as well as being an excellent example of officers' housing in the mid-nineteenth century Indian War and Civil War periods in California. Many frontier military officers would have occupied the Adobe, because a newly arriving officer could choose to take the quarters of any officer of less seniority, and in the same manner, the displaced officer would re-choose, creating continuing redistribution of quarters.

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is significant because of the army officers who resided there during the Indian Wars and U.S. military presence. The Adobe can also be viewed from the perspective of the American Indian warriors who resisted the army. These two themes struggle for interpretive dominance. U.S. military officers lived in the Adobe and planned their strategies and tactics at their desks, and at times met with and gave orders to their sergeants and troops there, and there is every likelihood that Hupa leaders observed these activities. Any approach to an historical context for the Hoopa Valley Adobe must recognize that the Adobe is part of a contested landscape. To understand what went on in and around the Adobe, the war strategies of both army and Indian leaders are discussed.

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Date of Construction

To provide quarters for Fort Gaston army officers, the Hoopa Valley Adobe was built sometime after the post was established in 1858. The method used for dating the building was to compare the style to an established series of stylistic changes over time. The adobe most closely resembles the "Early Territorial Period" architecture prevalent 1848-1865 as described, for example, in *Adobe Conservation* (Cornerstone Community Partnerships 2005:24).

Within this range, circumstantial evidence suggests a circa 1860-construction date. Circa 1860 falls toward the end of the 1858-1861 period, when the post was constructed by the regular army (*Humboldt Standard* 1914). A number of officers in the Humboldt Military District would have been familiar with contemporary styles of architecture taught at West Point from 1830 to 1871 by civil engineering Professor Dennis Hart Mahan. The influence of the classical revival 'Georgian floor plan' accommodated designs with equal size quarters for officers of equivalent rank (Hoagland 2004:40). Adobe mud brick construction was normally the first building method employed in the West and many of the officers in the Humboldt Military District were Mexican War veterans, presumably familiar with adobe construction (Davis 1853; Hoagland 2004:63). A date later than 1861 is unlikely, because by that time regular troops had been ordered East with the outbreak of civil war. Fort Gaston was then turned over to militia and irregular units, recruited in the West, and often commanded by elected officers, who if they did build in adobe, would have most likely built in the Spanish-California vernacular style.

The earliest document to mention the Adobe is from 1868, eight years after the date proposed in this nomination. The document describes officers' row as having seven houses of which one is "double set" (War Department Surgeon General's Office 1870:448-449 [1868]). In 1877, the Adobe is described as: Building # 1, "QUARTERS For four subalterns: No. 1, adobe building 36' x 28' (Halloran 1877)." Perhaps, but not necessarily, describing the Adobe as 'No. 1' is indicative of the sequence of construction at the post. There are no known dissenting opinions for a later than 1860 date, however there is a local belief that Ulysses S. Grant once quartered there, hence the building is called the President's House or Grant's House. Previous research revealed that an association with Grant could not be the case (Verwayen 2004). Captain Grant was an officer at nearby Fort Humboldt only during the year 1854, before Fort Gaston was established. An early notation written on Historic Photograph 6, reads "General Grant's Quarters" confirming the Grant legend in association with the Adobe. The photograph is from the collection of Byron Nelson current vice-chair of the Hoopa Valley Tribe. Grant would, however, have been familiar with the Hupa people. During the Redcap War circa 1854-1855, several rancherias and tribes, probably Karuk Tribelets, surrendered to Capt. Ulysses S. Grant and were transferred to Captain Buzelle at Orleans, California (Bledsoe 1885:168). At the time of the capture, Grant had been operating near the mouth of the Salmon River some 12-miles north northeasterly of Hupa aboriginal territory. Many years later when Hoopa Reservation lands were threatened (see section *1866-1892 Post Civil-War Return of the Regulars to the Hoopa Valley* below) President Ulysses S. Grant signed an Executive Order on June 23, 1876 confirming the 144 square mile Hoopa Valley Reservation, the largest Indian reservation in California.

Architectural Significance

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is the only remaining original officers' quarters in northwest California. Little is known about regional adaptations of standard military architecture in northwest California. Of the approximately 31 posts in use during Indian Wars operations, few buildings remain for study. In addition to the Hoopa Valley Adobe, the only remaining buildings are constructed of sawmill lumber. In Humboldt County, there remain just the much-altered Fort Gaston Hospital and the Fort Humboldt surgeon's quarters. The later was reconstructed in the 1980s from early photographs and the footprints of the original foundation. In Mendocino County, the Fort Bragg Commissary remains, and in Del Norte County there is the rebuilt officers' quarters on the site of Fort Lincoln. Adobe enlisted men's barracks once stood

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at Fort Wright in Round Valley, Mendocino County and at Fort Redding in Shasta County California. Both Round Valley and Redding are substantially more arid than the rainy Hoopa Valley located at the edge of the Redwood forest belt.

The adobe construction method may be best understood as an experiment. Adobe was one of the two expedient materials available on the frontier. Logs were the other. However due to the wet climate and abundance of cedar logs, adobe mud was not a material used locally in vernacular construction. Commanding Officer Capt. Edmund Underwood, and the second in command First Lieutenant Collins, had both served in the Mexican War and would have known of adobe construction. Many of the Gold Rush pack train crews were Mexican and may have had experience in preparing quality adobe mud. Soil tests found that the soil used in the adobe fabric is similar in color, mix of sands and clay, elasticity, and tensile strength to soils available within 200 feet of the building. The design itself is military in origin, not the Mexican or Californian vernacular. The slate foundations adapted the Adobe to the wet climate, a departure from the California vernacular. The Adobe is a departure from the local norm of wood construction. Not only did the Euroamerican gold miners build with wood, but also the houses in the Hupa villages nearby were square and constructed of split cedar resulting in a sturdy somewhat fortified house. The wet climate, which the Adobe slate foundations had to adapt to, provided rainfall for the abundant local fir and cedar forests and redwood forest just to the west. A sawmill attachment was in place at the water-powered mill on Mill Creek in Hoopa Valley by the mid 1860s. With the availability of sawn lumber, labor-intensive adobe construction would lose any initial attraction it may have had. If other adobe buildings were built in Humboldt County, they were few; none is known in the historical record.

The layout of the Adobe illustrates the army's preferred architecture of the time (Hoagland 2004:39-44). It can be compared to the layout of the 1858 log officers' quarters at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, shown in Figure 11 (Hoagland 2004:57). The development of standardized military housing is discussed extensively in the writings of Alison K. Hoagland (1998, 2004). Its flexibility, for example, allowed for single residence, duplex residence, or four-plex residence, and use of undefined or multiple-use space. These are stages in the development of military architecture similar to standardized plans being proposed at the time. The Adobe matches the designs proposed by Maj. Don Carlos Buell. It remains possible that Major Buell actually provided the design in his role as California Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Inspector-General, but other than similarity in design and that Major Buell interacted with the fort, there is as yet no compelling evidence. Prior to posting to California, Buell had, in 1859, been at the War Department in Washington, where he oversaw the production of a 465-page volume including standardized military designs, which was published in 1861. Although prepared by Buell, the volume was attributed to John Shaw Billings of the Surgeon General's office (Billings 1875 [1861]). Buell's designs had promoted standardized plans with tall windows, "wide passageways," verandas to promote socializing among officers, "intermediate spaces for a mixture of public and private uses," and dormer lit attics. His intent was to stretch army allowances for room, by providing ample extra space uncoun- ted as allocated space. His designs featured "undefined use for officers' quarters," and detached kitchens for officers of higher grade (Hoagland 1998:302; 2004:41-42). These design features, promoted by Buell, are all present in the Hoopa Valley Adobe, even the detached kitchen layout, which would be constructed years later. (Buell was an 1841 graduate of West Point, a Mexican War veteran, and later the Union Major General at the Civil War Battle of Shiloh.) It is known that Major Buell inspected the Humboldt Military District and inspected Fort Gaston in 1861 (Secretary of War 1897: 535).

The Hoopa Valley Adobe also represents the "territorial style" that developed from a combination of Georgian design symmetry, taught in classes at West Point and in part introduced to the American West by the U.S. Army, and the Spanish American adobe vernacular elements that were introduced by U.S. officers who had served during the Mexican War. Buildings carry social meanings according to Henry Glassie (1975). Replete with window seats, eight foot high windows and a symmetrical layout, the architecture of the Hoopa Valley Adobe is elegant and of high style for its place and time. Archaeologists James F. Deetz (1977) and Mark P. Leone (1988) suggest that "architectural traditions," in particular, "rule grounded housing" "...derived from the classical architecture of Greece and Rome, were used to enhance the authority of the colonizing nations (ASB 2004: 14.1)" and "could show effective command over natural

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law and demonstrate the larger political competence..." (Leone 1988:256). That adobe has texture, weight, and fire-resistance in common with stone, may have been thought by the builders to enhance the gravitas of the building. The Hoopla Valley adobe might be interpreted as an example of this, along the lines of James Deetz's idea of "Georgianisation" through architecture. In addition, "the architecture of forts expressed the army's implicit cultural aspirations," and these aspirations must have in part been influenced by the army's mission in the West, later summarized by Gen. William T. Sherman, Commanding General of the U.S. Army 1869-1883 as "the great battle of civilization with barbarism [i.e. Native American culture] (Hoagland 2004 6-7)." On the other hand, it is Alison Hoagland's (2004:8) belief that fashionable military housing was a "civilizing mission" often promoted by officers' wives and "...not so much directed at expressing superiority to Indians as at displaying an eastern cultural preference for refinement." In the case of the Hoopla Valley Adobe, for Hoagland's view to be accurate, there may have had to have been a selection of designs to choose from in which an officer's wife participated. There is also the possibility that the Georgian style was simply a phase in the passing styles of an emerging consumerist society (Hall 1992 and Courtney 1996). For whatever reason, "Georgianisation" of vernacular adobe house construction at Fort Gaston is a creolization of Georgian architecture, and is California's most northern example of this combination.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Regional Military Context

Fort Gaston (site of the Adobe) was established in 1858. In 1866, Fort Gaston superseded Fort Humboldt as the headquarters military post for the region. The military considered it important enough to keep it open longer than any of the other posts in the region (1858-1892). After 1866, Fort Humboldt served only as a sub-depot supplying Fort Gaston.

Post Returns in the National Archives, supplemented by newspaper articles from the time, indicate that in addition to Fort Humboldt, there were six other post active in the Humboldt Military District, Department of California at the time Fort Gaston was established. These were the Camp at Pardee's Ranch 1858-1865, Fort Bragg 1857-1865, Camp Capell 1856-?, Camp Crescent City 1856-1858, Camp Curtis 1858-1865, and Fort Ter-wer 1857-1862.

The hierarchy of posts in the Humboldt Military District followed the regimental hierarchy of the U.S. 4th Infantry from 1853-1861. At the time Fort Gaston was established, Maj. Gabriel J. Rains (later Civil War Confederate Brigadier General) was the commanding officer of Fort Humboldt and the Humboldt Military District. Capt. Edmund Underwood (later a Union colonel who died of illness during the Ohio Campaign), who established Fort Gaston, reported directly to Major Rains. Camps and forts were mostly established by orders, which would give post commanding officers command authority. Sometimes a camp was referred to as a fort in later orders, and that nomenclature was then adopted, such as at Fort Lyon.

Between 1858 and 1861, the Military Department of California included California, Nevada, and the southern part of Oregon Territory. The Department of Oregon included the Oregon and Washington Territories. During this period subordinate posts to Fort Humboldt, such as Fort Gaston, Camp Capell, and Fort Ter-wer were located on the Trinity and Klamath River system, which along with riverside trails, was the main Native American transportation artery from the interior to the coast. The rivers cut through the dense Redwood forests and allowed canoe and river-bar foot traffic, as well as being of spiritual importance to Native Americans and a major food source for local tribes in terms of salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and eel resources. It appears that the intention of the regular army was to place posts periodically on the river system. The reservation system was already envisioned and in the process of implementation. Multiple reasons dictated where a post was situated. Fort Gaston, Fort Ter-wer, and Fort Bragg were also located amid Native American population centers to serve as observation posts and

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centers of control. (Incidentally, Fort Ter-Wer was established by Lt. George Crook, later Civil War Union Major General and post-Civil War Indian War commander.) Other posts guarded the Gold Rush trail system, for example, the Camp at Pardee's Ranch 1858-1865 was the half-way point on the Trinity Gold Rush Trail between Eureka and the Trinity River. Camp Curtis 1858-1865 and Camp Crescent City 1856-1858 guarded trails approaching Euroamerican population centers. Guarding the trails was a primary mission of Fort Gaston soldiers.

During the Civil War the regimental hierarchy remained. The Humboldt Military District was one of six subordinate districts in the Civil War Department of the Pacific 1861-1865, which reported directly to Washington D.C., consolidating the Departments of Washington and Oregon, and was now staffed by state militias. Fort Gaston was garrisoned by the 2nd Infantry Regiment, California Volunteers 1862-1864, 2nd Infantry Regiment, California Volunteers February to June 1864, and 1st Battalion California Volunteer Mountaineers 1864-1865.

With the state militia in control, the way in which posts were situated on the landscape changed. The number of posts increased, and duration of occupation generally shortened. Posts were established in response to threats to settler communities, often because of community pressure or reports of Indian warrior activity. The militia approach appears to have been to temporarily control ground and from a temporary base to search the rugged terrain in order to destroy Native forces. As District commander, Col. Francis J. Lippitt, 2nd Infantry Regiment, California Volunteers 1862-1864 described the situation "[It] would be like the task of bringing in all the ground squirrels and foxes..." (Secretary of War 1897 Part 1:1026-1028). Lippitt's approach was to divide his troops, posting them at locations he believed critical for protection of settlements and principal trails. Lippitt explains his strategy in a letter to Assistant Adjutant General D. C. Drum, November 13, 1862:

...when the snows set in the Indians...will be driven into the mountain gulches for shelter and food... It is here that they will be found by the troops, if found at all... They will have to be approached by stealth in the nighttime and surprised and surrounded. As the bucks invariably attempt to escape [...] the troops will have to fire at once upon the whole party—men, women, children—indiscriminately. [Lippitt 1862 in Secretary of War Part 2:221-222]

The scattered and temporary nature, and the intensity of the militia operations, is evident in the active dates of the posts established during this period: Fort Anderson 1862, Camp Anderson 1864, Camp at Martin's Ferry 1864, Camp Burnt Ranch 1864, Camp Gilmor 1863-1864, Camp Grant 1863-1865, Camp Iaquia 1863-1866, Camp Lincoln (Long's Camp, also known as Fort Long, Lincoln's Fort, Fort Lincoln) 1862-1869, Fort Lyon 1862, Camp Mattole 1864, Fort Liscom 1862, Fort Seward 1861-1866, Camp Redwood 1862, Camp Soldier's Grove 1864, Daby's Ferry Post 1862, Elk Camp 1862, Fort Baker 1862-1864, Hayfork Camp 1864, Trinidad Camp 1863, Fort Wright (Camp) 1862-1875, and Yager Creek Crossing Camp 1862.

Besides being staging areas for suppressing what amounted to a guerilla war in inaccessible terrain, posts provided escorts to pack trains and express riders. The posts at ferryboat river crossings were clearly focused on the Gold Rush Trail system, as was Camp Redwood, which supplied escorts to travelers along the trail from Trinidad to Elk Camp. The blockhouse at Elk Camp had been garrisoned by a detachment from Fort Anderson in response to requests to the government by the small settlements near Elk Camp. Many posts functioned as Native American prisoner detention depots, such as Camp Burnt Ranch, and Fort Gaston.

A stated reason for the establishment of posts, such as Camp Iaquia, Camp Redwood, and many other posts was to preserve the peace between settlers and Native Americans. That posts attempted to deter some vigilante attacks against Native Americans, during a time of rampant killing and massacres of

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Indian people in Humboldt, Del Norte, and Mendocino Counties, is a well-developed theme in the historical literature. However, many Hupa and regional Native Americans see it differently. They do not see the posts as anything other than part of an enemy invasion, occupation, and what today would be termed ethnic cleansing. For one, Fort Gaston was a foreign military presence on Hupa sacred land, an affront they found difficult to excuse. It is true that Hupa leaders did participate in the "game of war" offering assistance to the army when it was to their advantage or to settle intertribal disputes (Raphael and House 2007:187). Native Americans, as well as whites were divided on how the Euroamerican-Native American conflict could best be resolved (Raphael and House 2007:159). Sometimes, the fact that Native Americans asked the army for food is used to support the view that the soldiers were protectors. A discussion of the differences in food sharing practices between northwest California Native Americans and Euroamericans is beyond the scope of this nomination, but simply put, sharing food is something that Native Americans do and expect, and would have expected from the army, without the connotations of charity or the creation of a social bond.

Lois Risling, Hupa traditionalist and former Director of the Center for Indian Community Development at Humboldt State University, when asked about Hupa perceptions of Indian-war regular army officers in contrast to militia officers was clear that both were viewed as equally harmful to Native peoples. She held this position; even though she was cognizant of the possibility that "liberal" influences in the East and at West Point fostered by abolitionism and other movements such as transcendentalism may have made northern officers and even southern officers more "enlightened" in their views toward Native Americans. To Risling, West Point officers were no less an enemy than the locally appointed or elected militia officers (personal communication 2006). A sense of the current Native American perspective can also be deduced from books by local Native Americans. One book produced with extensive local Native American input is *Northwest Indigenous Gold Rush History – the Indian Survivors of California's Holocaust*, prepared by the Indian Teacher and Educational Personnel Project at Humboldt State University for use by local school teachers. The other is *Genocide in Northwestern California: when our worlds cried* (Norton 1979).

However open-minded northwest California Native Americans possibly were, their attitude toward the military hardened as the result of the tactics used against them, for instance as practiced by William C. Kibbe, Quartermaster and Adjutant General for the State of California. In the late 1850s, Kibbe's troops attacked and reduced the numbers of the Redwood Creek Indians, mostly the Whilkut, a tribe speaking an Athabaskan language similar to Hupa, and located adjacent and to the west of Hupa territory. An anonymous report of Kibbe's tactics in Mendocino County, appeared in the January 21, 1860 *San Francisco Bulletin*, signed TAXPAYER. Anonymous accounts may not instill the highest level of confidence, but if these perceptions were present among Euroamerican taxpayers; they are an indication of the thoughts of Native Americans, who were not distinguishing between State and Federal soldiers in blue. According to TAXPAYER:

There the 'bold' Volunteers crept on them before day, and without informing Ross or any of the cattle-herders thereabouts, marching on the ranch, killed about nine men, the balance escaping. The women and children remained, trusting to confidence in the honesty of an American, whom they believed would not murder women and children. In this they were mistaken; for not only in the 'excitement' of the moment, but throughout the greater part of the day, they searched around among the 'haycocks' with the hatchet, and spit the children's heads open. In this way there were over forty women and children butchered—the whites exceeding even the Indians in their butchery.
[TAXPAYER 1860 cited in Heizer 1974:41]

Caution may have prompted TAXPAYER to remain anonymous, if what happened to the author Bret Harte in Humboldt County is an indication of the possible repercussions. Bret Harte (1860:editorial page), then assistant editor of the *Northern Californian*, was run out of the county after publishing an account of

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the Indian Island massacre in Eureka, California. The matter of Native American perspective of the conflict will be taken up again, below.

Post Civil War, in 1866 when Fort Gaston became the headquarter fort for the Humboldt Military District, the choice of Fort Gaston as lead fort must have been in part due to its strategic location on the Hoopa Indian Reservation. Fears of a Hupa uprising were rekindled from time to time by events garnering national attention, such as the defeats in the Modoc War in northern California (1872-1873), and at the Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana (1876).

The broad context of Fort Gaston 1858-1892 is that it is one of over 300 forts that the U.S. Government established in the American West. In the 1850s, four-fifths of the U.S. Army (10,000 soldiers) were stationed in the West, where from 1848 to 1890 over twelve hundred combat actions were undertaken against American Indians (Hoagland 2004:6). Fort Gaston was decommissioned in 1892, as part of a broad pattern of post closing in the American West, when the railroads dominated the western landscape by bringing in thousands of emigrants, and U.S. interests were drawn overseas. In that year, forty-nine forts were closed in the West. By 1891, the number of western forts had been reduced from 111 to 62 (Utley 1973:46).

Local Context

In 1858, Captain Underwood's company, garrisoned out of Fort Humboldt, established Fort Gaston on a 451-acre pre-emption claim offered to the army by early Hoopa Valley settler, David Snyder. The claim crossed through the Hupa village of *Ltsasdin* at its northern boundary. Later the army would erect a prison stockade at the *Ltsasdin* village to incarcerate non-cooperative Hupas.

Along with the politics of expansionism, the refusal of Congress in 1852 to ratify any of the eighteen California Indian treaties is reflected in a U.S. policy that was changing from using the U.S. military to protect emigrant and Gold Rush trails through what the U.S. recognized as Indian lands, to a policy of forcing Indians onto reservations, and effectively opening up what had been Indian land to Euroamerican settlement (Department of Interior Report 1853). The Hupa and neighboring Indians had for their part kept the 1851 treaty negotiated with Federal Treaty Commissioner Col. Redick McKee, and signed at Weitchpec, an Indian village just north of the Hoopa Valley. Finding themselves without a treaty to protect their lands and in response to continuing incursion by settlers, the Red Cap War broke out during 1853 and 1854. In March of 1855, the Special Indian Agent for the County of Siskiyou lobbied for military protection. He reported that between 500 and 600 miners on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers were receiving their supplies from Trinidad and Union by pack train trails passing through Weitchpec (Bearss 1969:73). During the mid-1850s, well armed miners, vigilantes and local and state militias annihilated many Indian villages, which were unable to defend their populations of women, children, and elders. At the same time almost all the members of the Chimariko, Whilkut, and Chilula Tribes that bordered Hupa territory were killed (Indian Teacher and Educational Personal Project 1999; Norton 1979).

1858-1861 The Pre-Civil War regular army is stationed at Fort Gaston

Regular army officers were quartered in the Adobe on officers' row in a fort that lacked the defensive stockade often pictured in popular media. Fort Gaston depended rather on sentries, well armed troops, and easily maneuvered howitzers. The Hupas, as well as Native American war bands generally, had learned by this time that it was a mistake to lay siege to an army fort (Hedren 2004:ix). Fort Gaston, and presumably officers' row, was the site of extensive negotiation between the army, the settlers, and the Hupa. The Hupa had been willing originally to affect a peaceful living relationship with the settlers. Early settler David Snyder had already successfully introduced farming to the valley, but now the depredations against Hupa neighbors and the continuing influx of settlers had convinced Hupa leaders of the necessity of resistance.

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In 1858 to stave off all-out war with the Hupa, white settler David Snyder brought Hupa leader, *Te-nas-te-nay*, known as Captain John, to San Francisco to show him the countless number of whites. Captain John had been thinking that the numbers of whites were few and that they could be killed off "five or six at one time" (Anderson 1956:171-173; Nelson 1994:68). Captain John recognized from his visit to San Francisco that the ultimate resolution would be a diplomatic one. His council was greatly behind the change in Hupa strategy from driving away the whites to forcing a negotiated settlement that would allow the Hupa to retain their lands as a reservation. Captain John pursued a policy of claiming neutrality and suing for peace in the valley, while maintaining an alliance with other warrior captains who took the war to the mountains (Whipple to R.C. Drum, January 12, 1864: War of Rebellion Records, 50. Par 2:723-725).

Other famous Hupa warrior captains or *mow-e-mas*, such as Handsome Billy of *Tsewenaldin* and Hupa Frank, had worked for whites from boyhood and had learned to shoot and other white skills (Roscoe 1986:63; Secretary of War 1897:240). Previously, war bands had been kinship based and were involved mostly in feuds. Now, they were composed of members of different tribes, organized along the European military model, and used modern arms. Many of the intertribal war band members had fierce motivations to assist the Hupa. Wiyot survivors of the terrible massacre of women, children, and infants at Indian Island, "had been taken to the Yurok Reservation in April 1860, but by June, most of them had returned...to join hostile groups fighting from mountain camps" (Rains to Hendricks n.d. cited in Anderson 1956: 190-193 and Nelson 1994:74). Others Indian warriors, because of the wealth of the Hupa, may have been paid as mercenaries, a tactic that had been used previously in earlier intertribal wars (Lewis 1994:86). Asymmetrical warfare, where defenders fight on their own terms, is complicated, and the Hupa were good at it. They had to maintain military pressure, and avoid outrages that would escalate the conflict and bring about harsh reprisals. The revamped Indian strategy focused on stealth attacks against U.S. Mail services and pack trains, isolating settlers from each other and from the outside world, with the intent of psychologically demoralizing the settler population.

The April 13, 1861 *Humboldt Times* reported that Captain Underwood had only 60 troops, while the Hupa were able to marshal 1,000 warriors within 20 miles of Fort Gaston. The later number was perhaps exaggerated but such an exaggeration would be indicative of settler perceptions of the situation.

A contributing factor to the conflict had been the on-going kidnapping of Indian women and children. In 1858 when an Indian woman was kidnapped in Redwood Valley, the culprit blamed his partner and the Indians found and killed the partner, unknowingly killing the wrong man. Volunteer companies soon formed and attacked Indian villages, but now the Indians were prepared and the volunteers fell into a series of ambushes. The Hupa had not been implicated, but the whites did not forget that the Hupa had been allied with hostile tribes (Anderson 1956:93).

Kidnapping of women and children continued. While on a fact-finding mission to assess the level of Native American resistance and to discover any pro-Southern separatist activity, Maj. Don Carlos Buell, several times during his mission, concerned himself with the ongoing kidnapping of children. He wrote the following letter from Fort Gaston:

Fort Gaston, Cal., July 13, 1861

Capt. C. S. Lovell,

Sixth Infantry, Commanding Fort Humboldt:

SIR: The volunteers from Lieutenant Martin's camp brought away with them three Indian children, whom they captured during their recent operations against the Indians, and whom, I learn, they design to retain in their service. I deem it proper to bring this matter to your notice, because I imagine it will meet with the disapprobation of the department commander, to whom I shall feel it my duty to report it, as well as other like cases, which have occurred in some of the detachments now in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D.C. Buell Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Inspector-General [Secretary of War 1897a:535]

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By late 1861, regular army troops had been ordered east to join in the war against the South. Some, such as Major Rains, resigned to serve the South.

1861-1865 Militias and irregulars replace the regular army at Fort Gaston during the Civil War

Militia troops moved into Fort Gaston and some of their officers occupied the Adobe and planned military operations there. These troops were drawn from the American West and had few sympathies toward Native Americans. This is a period marked by continuing Hupa diplomatic efforts, ongoing Native American resistance, effective Hupa war leaders, ineffective militia officers, and a series of militia defeats in skirmishes and battles.

By 1862, the Humboldt Military District covered an area from the Oregon border south almost to San Francisco, including present day Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Klamath, and Del Norte counties, but most of the Indian War fighting occurred in Humboldt County. As many as 30 whites had been killed. Trinity mining operations were suspended and farms, ranches, cattle, and some towns abandoned (Nelson 1994:81).

Open war between the Hupa and the state militia at Fort Gaston broke out in 1863, when troops trained a howitzer on the village of *Me'dil ding*, and forced the occupants into a prison camp near the fort. This changed the location of *Me'dil ding's* biennial salmon dam and Jump Dance pit, disturbing cosmological and ecological cycles important to the Hupa. The troops had been too late to capture the war band they were after. Big Jim of *Me'dil ding* and 30 warriors escaped. By December 1863, Big Jim was able to give the whites three days to leave the Hoopa Valley, if the commanding officer of Fort Gaston did not have a treaty allowing the Indians to keep their arms. The local settlers immediately took refuge at the fort and the commanding officer sent requests to Fort Humboldt and Camp Curtis for reinforcements. The December 23, 1863 *Alta California* speculated that Big Jim could easily "clean out the fort if he decides to."

The skill of the Hupa military leadership had become evident. One soldier commented that, "For skill bravery, daring, and intelligence *Tsewenaldin* (Senalton) John (one of the Hupa captains) has no equal in Northern California" (Anderson 1956 cited in Nelson 1994:86). It was reported that only one mail route was still open from Humboldt and Klamath to San Francisco and that Indians had destroyed everything from Fort Gaston to Big Flat on the upper Trinity River.

The response of the Military Department of California was to raise and send more militia troops to the Humboldt District. Two new volunteer companies were added to the complement at Fort Gaston, bringing the total force to five companies. Sixteen companies were now operating in the Humboldt County area. One of the newly raised companies, the Native Californian California Volunteers Company 'A' reported to Fort Gaston in January 1864. The company had been recruited from *Californios*, those Euroamericans born in California of Spanish decent (*Humboldt Times* 1864), and modeled after the pre-Bear Flag Republic Mexican-California lancers. Company 'A' was under the command of Capt. Andreas Pico, whose father Don Pio Pico had drafted the Spanish version of the California Declaration of Independence and served as an early governor of the State of California.

By 1864, both sides were tiring of the conflict. At the federal level, the Civil War had taken its toll on Western initiatives. A similar climate existed at the State level. Warriors like *Tsewenaldin* John, Big Jim and Handsome Billy, and many of their bands, were also looking for peace and a way to return to their homes in the Hoopa Valley. The additional militia troops had made it more difficult for warrior bands to stay in touch with their villages or with other bands or to recruit new warriors.

Capt. Duane M. Greene took the initiative and invited the war bands to return without recrimination (Secretary of War 1897:843). Gradually most of the leaders and bands did also. However, they remained armed. They would not surrender their guns until Austin Wiley, the California Superintendent of Indian affairs, promised that he no longer entertained the idea of transporting the Hupa to a reservation elsewhere. The Hupa leaders pointed out that they had been victorious in all the skirmishes and battles,

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August 12, 1864 a treaty was signed creating the Hoopa Valley Reservation. This date is celebrated in the valley to this day as Hoopa Sovereignty Day.

After the treaty of 1864, the U.S. Government bought out and evicted the white settlers in the Hoopa Valley paying the settlers a combined sum of \$60,000. In 1864, Col. Robert Stockton, the first Indian Agent arrived. The agency was headquartered at Fort Gaston and the Indian agent had his home on officers' row; the precise residence is unknown.

1866-1892 Post-Civil War Return of the Regulars to the Hoopa Valley

In 1866, the militia decamped from Fort Gaston and regular troops resumed control. The same year, Fort Gaston replaced the soon to be closed Fort Humboldt as headquarters of the Humboldt Military District and became the most important post in the region. This was a period of demobilization, force reduction, little funding, and post-Civil War anti-militarism (Hoagland 2004:22-23, 84-85). Some of the returning regular officers undoubtedly occupied the Adobe. Many had held higher grades during the Civil War. Lieutenants and captains would be courteously addressed by their former higher Civil War grades.

Fort Gaston continued to participate in military action, but no longer against the Hupa. Troops fought mainly in the southern Humboldt area, where resistance by other tribes continued. The last major battle fought by troops from Fort Gaston in Humboldt County was in the Yeager Creek area of Humboldt County in 1869 (Coy 1929:193-196). During most of 1873, 12th Infantry Companies E and K from Fort Gaston fought in the Modoc Indian War also known as the Lava Beds War (Bland 1883). The brutal and rugged Modoc Indian War was one of the most costly Indian wars ever fought.

An incident that demonstrated that the peace was holding was the killing of Indian Agent, Col. Robert Stockton and three soldiers in 1867. Stockton and the soldiers had attempted to arrest former warrior leader Hupa Frank for robberies. Hupa Frank, armed with a revolver, had acted alone in the affray. The shooting was viewed by both sides as an isolated criminal incident, and not as a political act or act of war.

The Hupa were quite willing to follow the agency program and take up farming, realizing that agriculture was needed to replace their depleted hunting grounds, and their salmon fishery damaged by silt runoff from placer and other mining. The agency farm was essentially a collective where the Hupa worked without wages. The idea was that in time, the farm would support the valley and the agency, but this would prove to be difficult goal to achieve.

In 1871, a congressional bill prohibited military officers from holding civil offices. In response, it was decided to turn the Indian agencies over to consortiums of church groups. In the Hoopa Valley, the military Indian agent was replaced by an appointee from the Methodist-Episcopal church group. Hupa ceremonial dances came under scrutiny and criticism. The new agent set about to Christianize the Hupa. This presented a new problem for the Hupa. The soldiers had been little concerned with traditional Hupa spiritual practices, but now the U.S. Government was meddling with the core beliefs of the Hupa people.

By 1875, Indian Agent J.L. Broadbuss complained that none of the Hupa had converted to Christianity and most still attended traditional Hupa ceremonies. Broadbuss employed harsh methods such as arresting those who used the Hupa languages. Soon, either through intention or mismanagement, much of the reservation was starving. Broadbuss revived the plan to ship the Hupa south to Mendocino County when a large cattle company wished to purchase the valley. Broadbuss decided to close the agency in 1876 and sold off the reservation farm equipment or shipped it to the Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County. With the recent defeat at Little Big Horn in the national consciousness, there was support for disarming the Hupa and moving them to Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County. Broadbuss even recommended that rather than Round Valley, the Hupa be transported to Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma, from where they were most unlikely to return to northern California (Broadbuss 1876:12-14). Even though starving, the Hupa refused to move and as sign of their resistance held a ceremonial Jump Dance to renew their world and connection to the Hoopa Valley.

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In response, Fort Gaston Commanding Officer, Capt. Richard Parker, reported that the Hupa, "violently opposed leaving the valley" (Nelson 1994:109). Parker's input was heeded by his superiors. To avert war, the Hupa would not be moved and the reservation would be put in the charge of a regular officer occupying the dual position of Fort Gaston commanding officer and Indian Agent, the congressional prohibition against this apparently having been undone.

The period 1877 to 1880 was mostly spent restoring the farms. Once the farms were underway and producing, the agent-commander had the leeway to begin again the effort to 'civilize' the Hupa through education. While the army may have been slightly more benign in its effects on Hupa ceremonial culture, the army presence had a deleterious effect on Hupa family life, introducing prostitution, an unknown institution in Hupa pre-contact, and other insalubrious practices such as alcohol abuse practiced by many of the soldiers.

Although agency efforts to 'assimilate' the Hupa against their will continued, the 1886-1890 tenure of Capt. William E. Dougherty, agent/commander, had enlightened aspects. Dougherty recognized the fundamental importance of the salmon fishery to the Native people and acted to protect the fishery from incursions by outside canning operations attempting to enter the region (Holland 1992). He also introduced pay for work for Hupa working on agency projects. Also, Dougherty apparently interfered little with Hupa ceremonial dances. However, Captain Dougherty came under criticism for drinking and lax moral standards. The military presence was also criticized. They had stayed beyond their necessity mostly for the benefit of local traders that enjoyed an exclusive relationship with the fort.

The post was closed in 1892, not because of local complaints, but because of a national policy of closing posts in the American West. In 1893, the facilities were turned over to the Indian Agency.

1893-1932 Hoopa Valley Indian Boarding School Period

The Indian boarding school was established on the grounds of former Fort Gaston. By the 1890s, the U.S. Government generally believed that the appropriate way to assimilate Native Americans and disassociate them from their native languages and cultural traditions was to place Indian children in overnight boarding schools where they would be removed from their families, and exposed twenty-four hours a day to a Euroamerican cultural environment.

The boarding school was for both boys and girls and began with 38 children. Only first grade through seventh grades were offered. The curriculum consisted of a half day of academic work and a half day of domestic and manual training (Shea 1916:361-369). Girls, for example, were taught housekeeping. If funds were available to pay tuition, an exceptional student might be sent to a public high school. Preparing students for high school and much less so for entry into a university was never the intended purpose of the school.

Anthropologist Stephen Silliman (2001) describes what happens to Indian school children this way, "Innocuous activities of daily life [became] the source of constant scrutiny as they are presumed to comprise the social essence of particular groups..." Indian schools in America were colonial institutions with the intent to, as Jeffrey Shepherd puts it, "de-Indianize." "The principals and staff...followed the bureaucratically determined goals of all schools across the nation by cutting Indians' hair, changing their clothes, punishing them for speaking their language, teaching them English, and giving them vocational skills for labor at the bottom of the industrial hierarchy" (Shepherd 2005).

An archaeological excavation on the grounds of the Hoopa Valley Boarding School near the girls' dormitory uncovered pieces of worked bottle glass, and the reground beads believed to be representative of a Native American school sub-culture resistant to assimilation (Verwayen 2006). Reworking of glass occurred during the Indian School period, when students were under close observation and the intention of the school was to integrate Native Americans into Euroamerican culture by policies such as prohibiting the speaking in Hupa; the indigenous cultural assertion of making these

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artifacts shows a continuity of Hupa culture and perhaps even a symbolic or political statement. American Indian girls would have observed older women grinding stone and using ground stone tools. Consciously and unconsciously, the Indian schoolchildren showed their affinity to their own culture and their resistance to Euroamerican cultural dominance. The children were in part refusing to surrender their identity, while at the same trying to "get on" in a colonial culture.

With the advent of the New Deal, overt de-Indianization ended. In 1934, a public school district was organized and a high school established. In the modern high school structure, students were no longer prohibited from speaking their native language and practicing traditional skills such as basket making. The struggle to retain cultural identity would continue now in the face of ever expanding American popular culture. Still, the Hupa were prohibited from publicly practicing their traditional dances until the self-governance process began in the 1960s. The right to put on ceremonial dances was not resolved until passage of the Native American Religious Freedom Act in 1978.

Hupa Perceptions of Fort Gaston

Of the fort period buildings, the Hoopa Valley Tribe has preserved only the Adobe. Obvious reasons for this are that the Adobe is out of the way of development, a small building, and an aesthetically attractive building. Other reasons for preserving the Adobe are complex. It represents the seat of power of the invaders who decimated the local Native American population, but now it belongs to the Hupa. Despite the emotional distress cultural memories of the military occupation cause, the Adobe is also in a sense a victory trophy, made even more important because of its folkloric association with U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant, enhanced by Grant's local popularity.

To the Hupa, the Adobe is tangible history, which has been seen by every Hoopa Valley generation since the Indian Wars. It is in fact a monument to Hupa cultural memories of the times of struggle, a reminder to them of the stories of how the Hupa people fought and survived. The Hupa are aware of the likelihood that Hupa warrior leaders once scrutinized the high-style residence of officers who strategized against them. Hupa leaders would have tried to deduce from their observations how to best overcome the invading enemy. The Hupa would have recognized officers' row as the "big houses," perhaps even as the power centers of the Euroamerican leaders. It is to the verandas along officers' row that Hupa leader Captain John and others may have come to negotiate or protest.

It is evident that the Hupa remain proud of their heroes who fought against the troops at Fort Gaston. The local continuation high school, located on the old fort grounds, is named the Captain John Continuation High School. Hoopa Sally, another Hupa folk hero of the period, stabbed and killed a Fort Gaston soldier who was trying to rape her. She managed to escape downriver to the mouth of the Klamath, where a sometimes enemy tribe, the Yurok, so admired Sally that they hid and protected her for the rest of her natural life.

Another important element of Hupa perceptions is that the transition from pre-contact sovereignty to post-contact sovereignty was relatively uninterrupted. This is possibly why the Hupa manage their traditional culture privately as they always have, and why they retain a lingering caution about interacting too closely with agents of the State of California and the U.S. Federal Government when it involves traditional cultural matters. For example, the Hoopa Valley Tribe has not established a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), which is unusual for such a large tribe. On the other hand, the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council has supported the Hoopa Valley Heritage Committee in its efforts to preserve the Adobe. The heritage committee, as a body, is not involved with Hupa traditional culture. Its primary interest is the historic period. To date it has focused on the Adobe. In meetings, although there are many areas of interest, two have strong support: (1) use the Adobe as a venue (poster gallery perhaps) to address and interpret the particularly bad results that the presence of Fort Gaston had for Native American women and the ongoing affects of this; and (2) with support from Native American U.S. military veterans, use the Adobe to interpret Hoopa military history, past and present. Today, to be considered a warrior one must have served in the U.S. military and many have served and serve today. Yet, the importance of U.S. military service to the Hupa of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries does not alter their view as to which

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side they were on in the nineteenth century Indian Wars of Northern California. The Adobe, as a symbol, may be the place to interpret and negotiate the difficult path the Hupa walk between adhering to their traditional culture, and surviving as a Tribe in a territory surrounded by Western culture.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University (Humboldt State University Library-Humboldt Room)
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.41 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 10 Easting: 443 049 Northing: 4544 030

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are defined by a galvanized fence enclosing the lot. Bearings and distance to the fence corners are as follows: from the north corner of the Adobe to the fence corner is a true bearing of 010 degrees and a distance of 27 feet; from the east corner of the Adobe to the fence corner is a true bearing of 095 degrees and a distance of 32 feet; from the south corner of the Adobe to the fence corner is a true bearing of 182 degrees and a distance of 27 feet; and from the west corner of the Adobe to the fence corner is a true bearing of 255 degrees and a distance of 45 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the size of the lot where the Hoopa Valley Adobe stands, which is the approximate size of the lot originally laid out on officers' row.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Donald Verwayen, RPA, pro bono
organization: Hoopa Valley Heritage Committee
street & number: c/o Hon. Byron Nelson, Vice Chairman, Hoopa Valley Tribal Council,
P.O. Box 1348
city or town: Hoopa state: CA zip code: 95546
e-mail donald.verwayen@humboldt.edu
telephone: 707.267.7590
date: December 15, 2011; revised September 20, 2012

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Additional Documentation Submitted

- **Map: USGS map** Hoopa, Calif. Showing the Location of the Hoopa Valley Adobe, Humboldt County, CA.
- **Sketch maps** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Figure 1. Sketch Map Plane View
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 2. Sketch Map Ground Floor Plan
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Figure 3. Attic Floor Plan
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 4. Front Elevation East
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 5. Rear Elevation
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 6. North Elevation
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 7. South Elevation
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 8. Cross Section
(August 22, 2012; Drawing: Donald Verwayen)

Figure 9. An 1877 Groundplan of Adobe Officers' Quarters
(March 17, 1877; Drawing: 2nd Lt George R. Smith)

Figure 10. Map of Fort Gaston, dated 1879, showing the Hoopa Valley Adobe with a back wing. Arrow and annotation were added for this report.
(1879; Drawing: Capt. W. A. Jones)

Figure 11. Fort Bridger, Wyoming, log officers' quarters built 1858 with a similar layout to the Hoopa Valley Adobe. The back kitchen wing was added to the Fort Bridger quarters in 1874.
(1996; Drawing: Heather Randall (Hoagland 2004:57))

Hoop Valley Adobe
Name of Property

Humboldt County, CA
County and State

Historic Photographs

- Figure 12. An early photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe attributed to Edgar Cherry and Nathan Bixby Strong with a date of 1882. The Adobe is the first building on the left. The photograph is labeled "West side parade ground. Left to right: 1st Lieutenant Quarters, Office of Agency Clerk, 2nd Lieutenant Quarters and Store House." California State Library. (1882; Photographer: Cherry/Strong)
- Figure 13. Photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe circa 1890. Humboldt Room Photograph Collection, Humboldt State University, Photograph ID 1999-02-0116. (Circa 1890; Photographer: A. W. Ericson)
- Figure 14. A 1907 photograph of the Adobe being used as a shoemaker training classroom. Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U.C. Berkeley, Photograph ID 15-3660. (1907; Photographer: Alfred Kroeber)
- Figure 15. View of the Hoopa Valley Adobe from the north in 1945. Ronald Powell Collection, Hoopa California. (1945; Photographer: Unknown)
- Figure 16. View from the south of the Hoopa Valley Adobe in 1945. Ronald Powell Collection, Hoopa California. (1945; Photographer: Unknown)
- Figure 17. An early undated photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe in winter. Note "General Grant's Quarters" written at top. Byron Nelson Collection, Hoopa, California. (No Date; Photographer: Unknown)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hoopa Valley Adobe

City or Vicinity: Hoopa

County: Humboldt County State: California

Photographer: Donald Verwayen

Date Photographed: 2004; 2009; 2012

- 1 through 4 on black and white film in 2009
- 5 through 13 digital color on November 7, 2012; 14a digital color on March 19, 2004
- For comparison purposes, the photographer included Figure 13 as Photograph 5b and Figure 14 as Photograph 14b
- No work has been done on the building since the oldest photograph was taken in 2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1 of 14. Front Elevation-East

Photograph 2 of 14. Rear Elevation-West

Photograph 3 of 14. Left Side Elevation-North

Photograph 4 of 14. Right Side Elevation-South

Hoopa Valley Adobe
Name of Property

Humboldt County, CA
County and State

- Photograph 5a of 14. The Hoopa Valley Adobe today.
- Photograph 5b of 14. The Hoopa Valley Adobe circa 1890. Humboldt Room Photograph Collection, Humboldt State University, Photograph ID 1999-02-0116. (Circa 1890; Photographer: A. W. Ericson)
- Photograph 6 of 14. One of the two eight-foot tall front windows.
- Photograph 7 of 14. Front entrance and transom lights.
- Photograph 8 of 14. Photograph of rafter, top plate, and gable rise.
- Photograph 9 of 14. Lintels above the rear doorway.
- Photograph 10 of 14. A circa 1860 corner fireplace in the northeast chamber.
- Photograph 11 of 14. An earlier entrance to the center hall now a cupboard in the northwest chamber.
- Photograph 12 of 14. A plastered over earlier entrance to the center hall in the southwest chamber.
- Photograph 13 of 14. A doorway to the non-contributing back wing water closets, converted from a tall window in the southwest chamber.
- Photograph 14a of 14. Photograph of the back wing of the Adobe as it appears today.
- Photograph 14b of 14. A 1907 photograph of the Adobe being used as a shoemaker training classroom. Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U.C. Berkeley, Photograph ID 15-3660. (1907; Photographer: Alfred Kroeber)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
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Hoopa Valley Adobe

Name of Property

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Table of Contents
For
Additional Documentation

Figure 1 (Sketch Map and Photo Key)	2
Figure 2 (Ground Floor Plan and Photo Key)	3
Figures 3 – 11 (Plans and Maps)	4
Figures 12 – 17 (Historic Photographs).....	13

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Hoopa Valley Adobe

Name of Property

Humboldt County, California

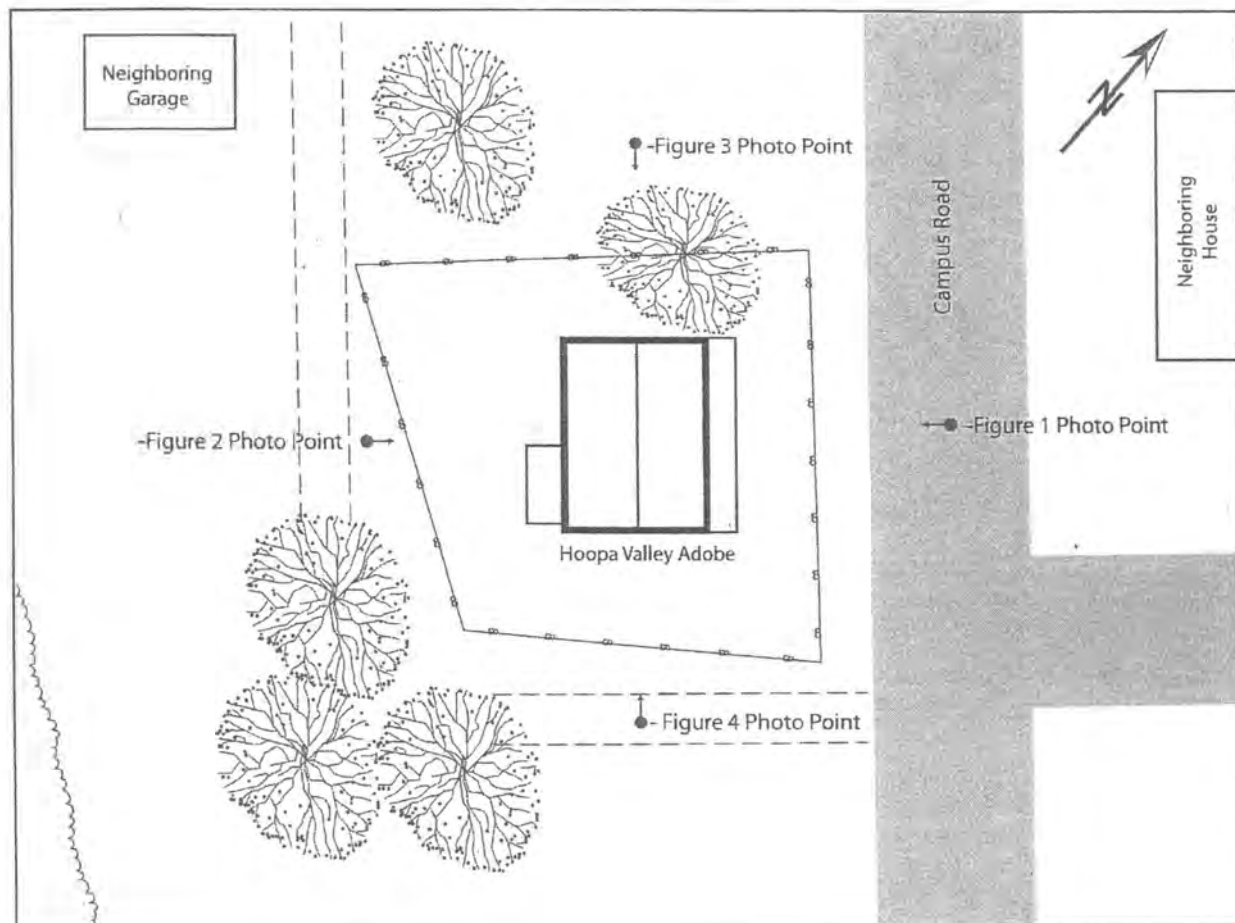
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

Figure 1.

Sketch Map: The Hoopa Valley Adobe, Humboldt County, CA



□ -Building

▨ -Paved Road

▨ -Unimproved Road

▨ -Chain-Link Fence

▨ -Forest Land

Feet
0 50 100

(Prepared by Donald Verwayen, 22 Aug 2012)

NOTE: Photo Points are designated for Photographs 1 through 4, rather than Figures as indicated

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Hoop Valley Adobe

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Page 3

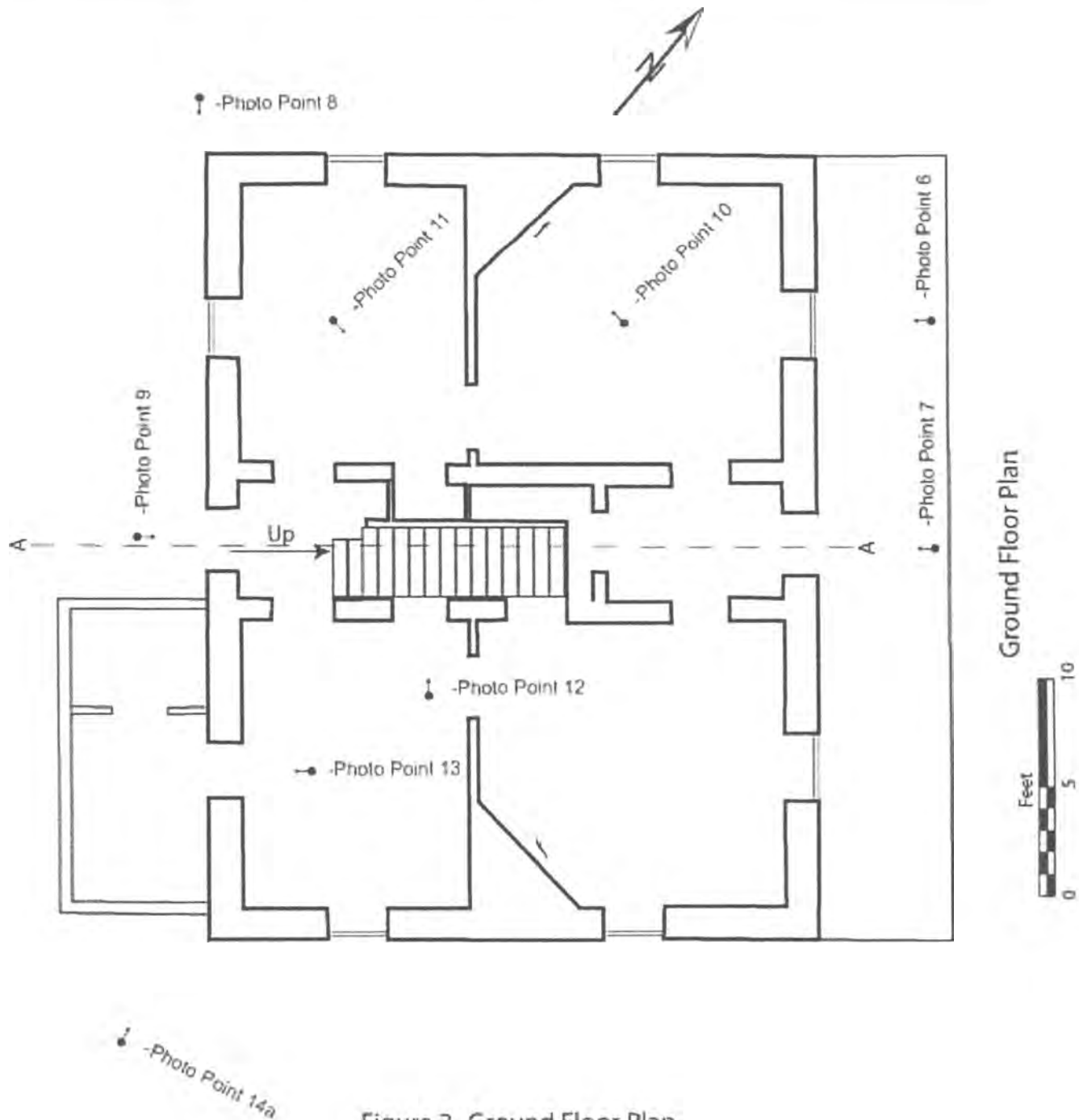


Figure 2. Ground Floor Plan

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National Park Service

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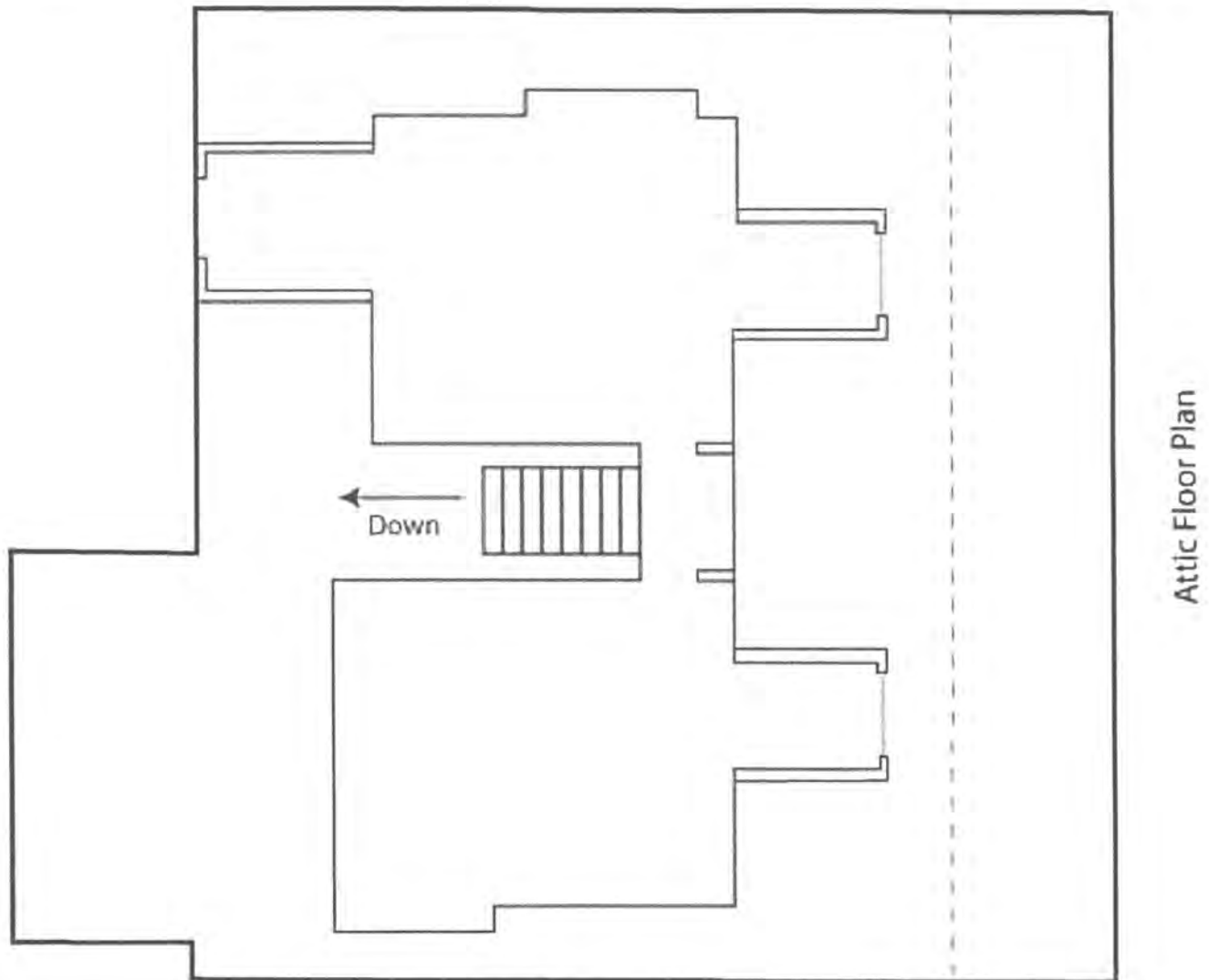


Figure 3. Attic Floor Plan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Hoopa Valley Adobe

Name of Property

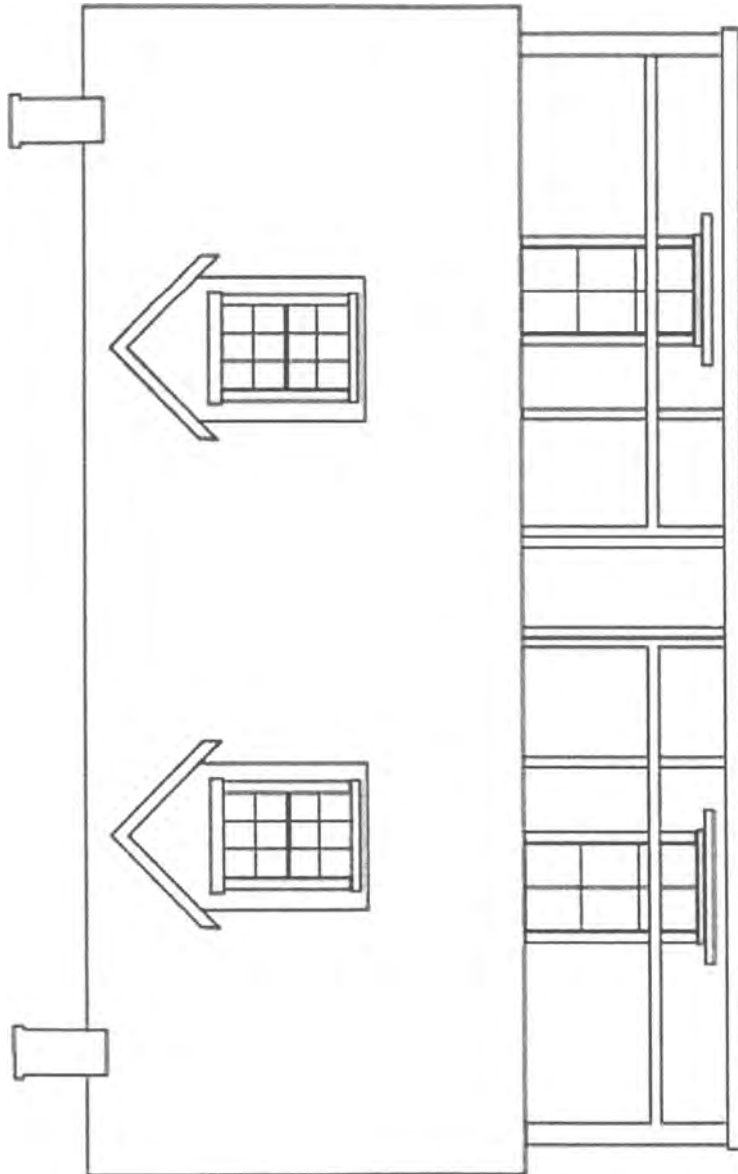
Humboldt County, California

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Front Elevation East

Figure 4. Front Elevation East

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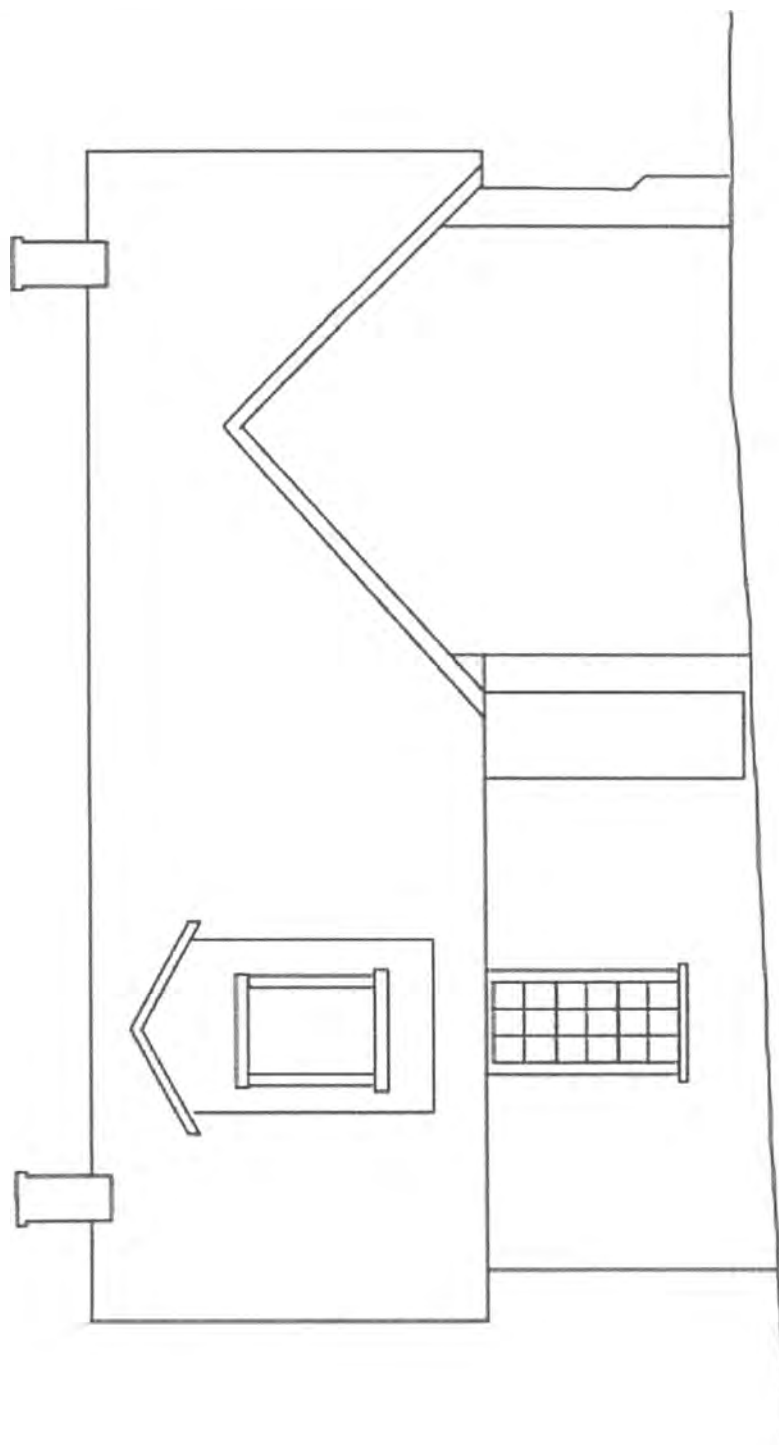
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Rear Elevation

Figure 5. Rear Elevation

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

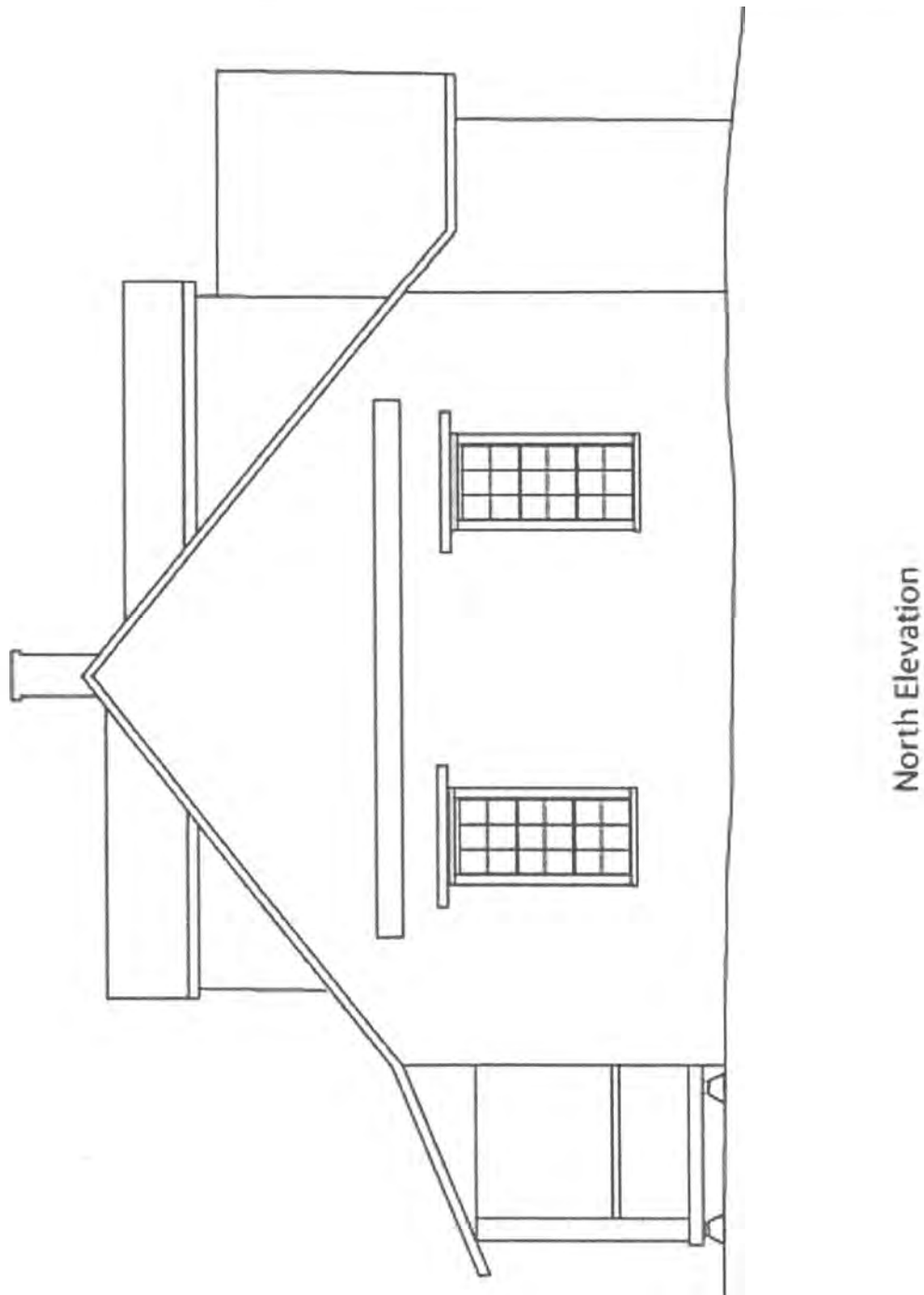
Section number Additional DocumentationPage 7

Figure 6. North Elevation

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Name of Property

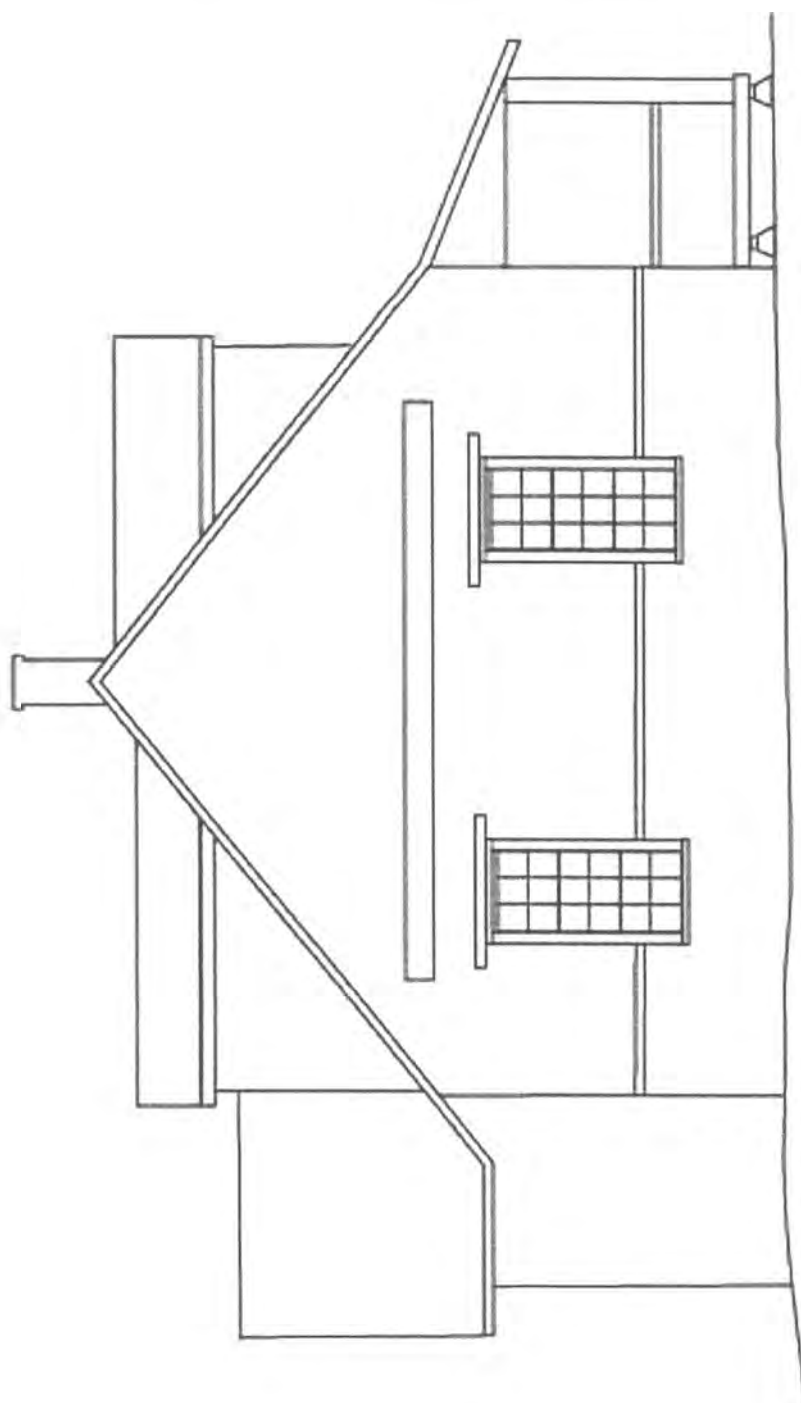
Humboldt County, California

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South Elevation

Figure 7. South Elevation

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Name of Property

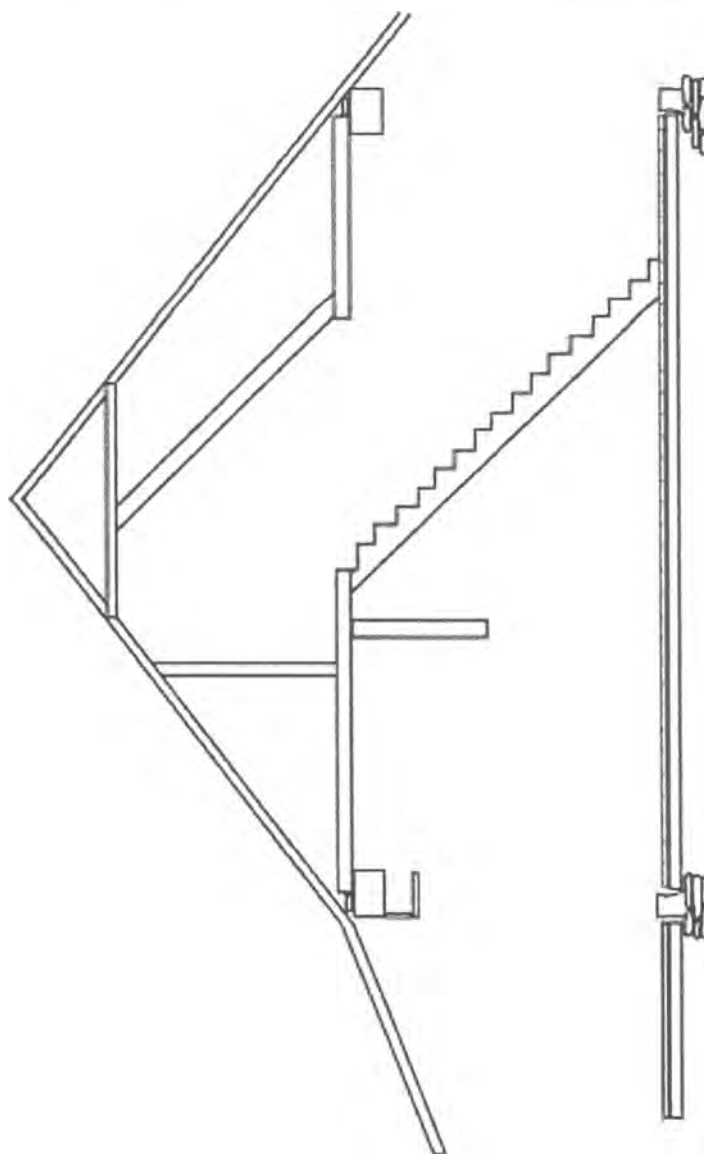
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Cross Section A - A

Figure 8. Cross Section A - A

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Page 10

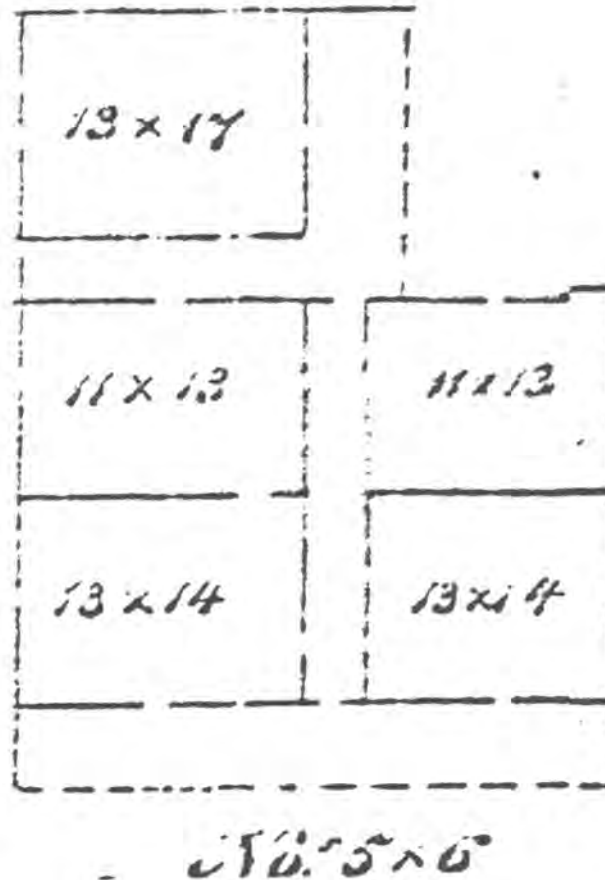


Figure 9. An 1877 Groundplan of Adobe Officers' Quarters (Smith 1877).

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Page 11

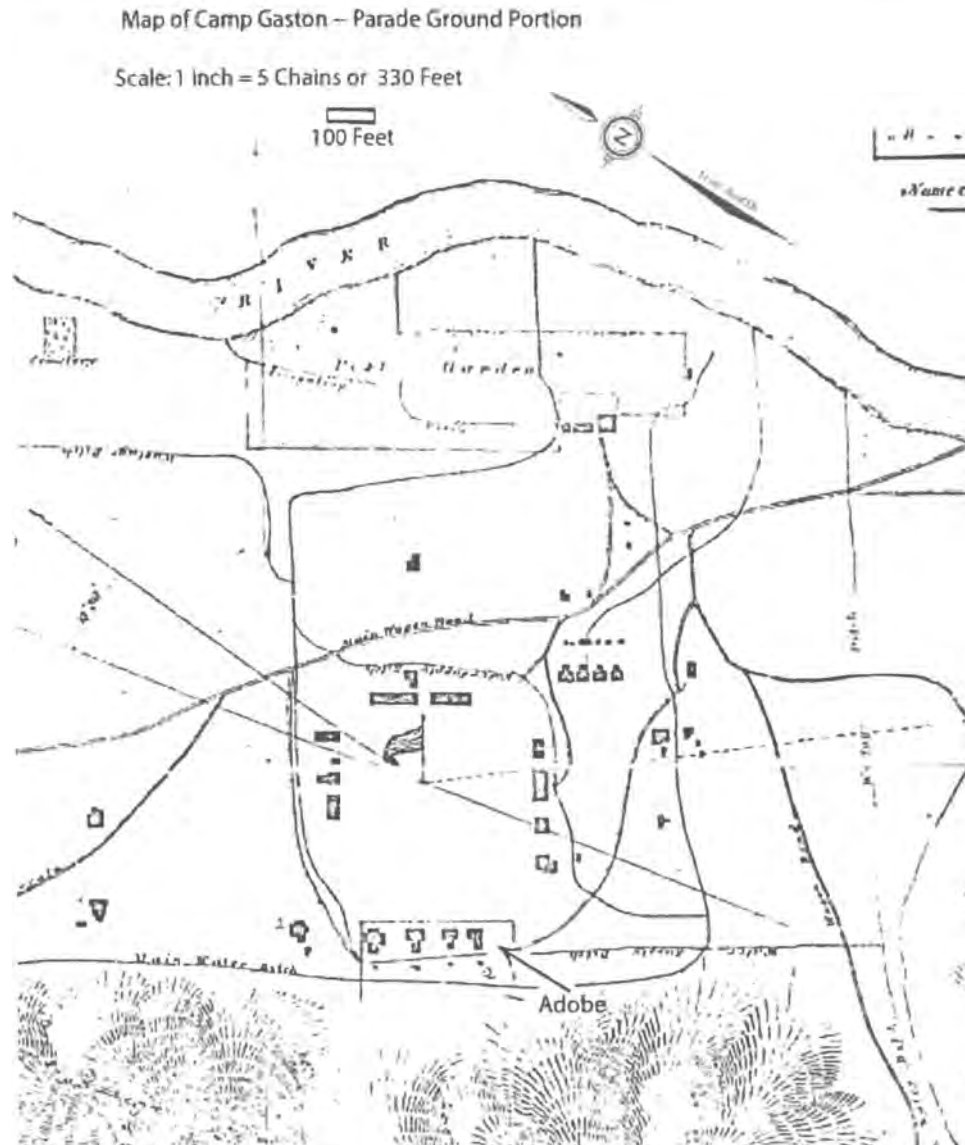


Figure 10. Map of Fort Gaston, dated 1879, showing the Hoopa Valley Adobe with a back wing (Jones 1879). Arrow and annotation were added for this report.

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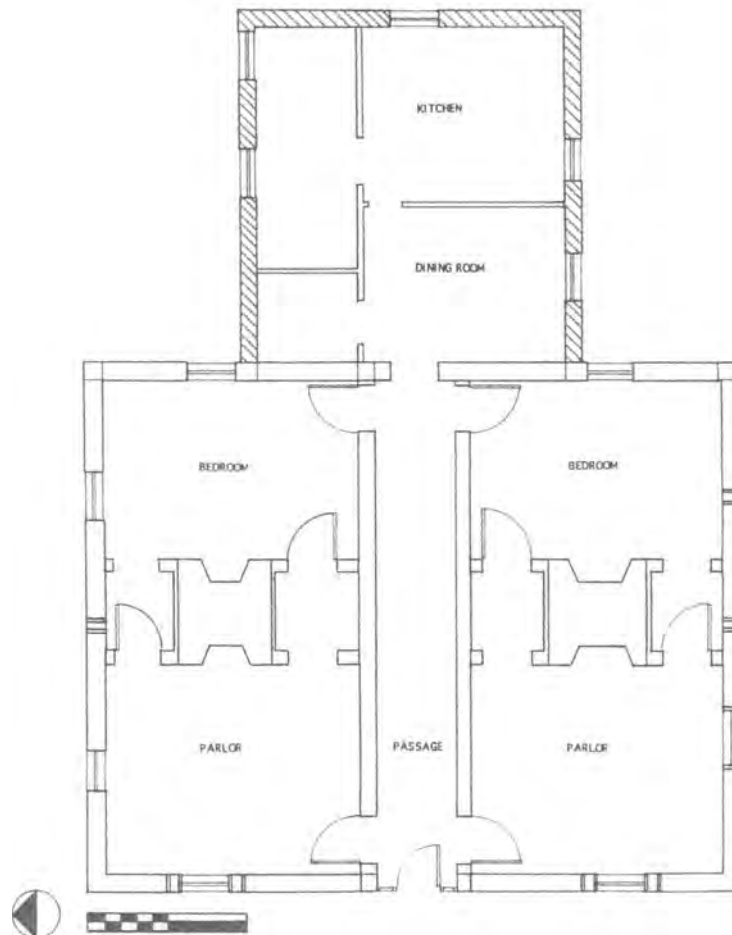
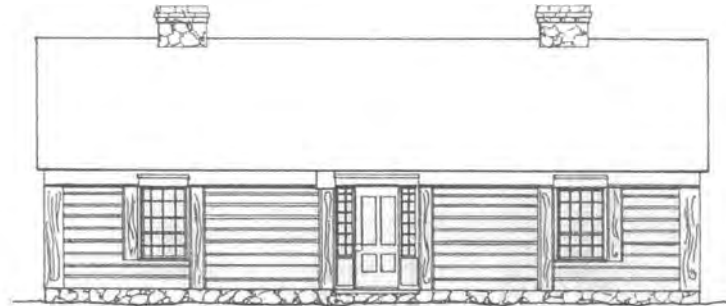


Figure 11. Fort Bridger, Wyoming, log officers' quarters built 1858 with a similar layout to the Hoopa Valley Adobe. The back kitchen wing was added to the Fort Bridger quarters in 1874. Drawing: Heather Randall, 1996.

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Page 13

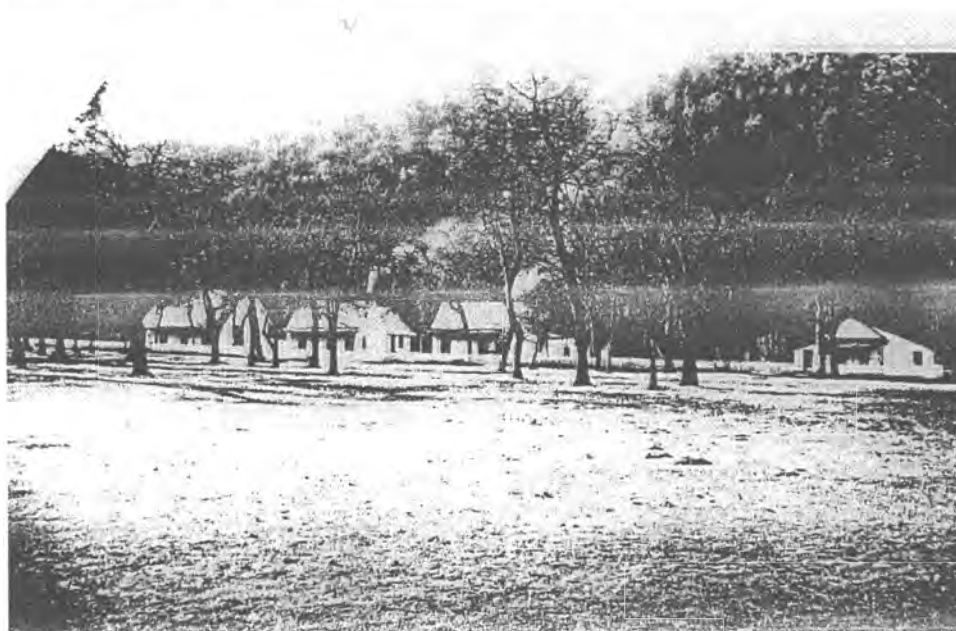


Figure 12. An early photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe attributed to Edgar Cherry and Nathan Bixby Strong with a date of 1882. The Adobe is the first building on the left. The photograph is labeled "West side parade ground. Left to right: 1st Lieutenant Quarters, Office of Agency Clerk, 2nd Lieutenant Quarters and Store House." (Courtesy California State Library)

Photographer: Cherry/Strong

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Figure 13. Photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe circa 1890.
Humboldt Room Photograph Collection, Humboldt State University, Photograph ID 1999-02-0116.

Photographer: A. W. Ericson

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Figure 14. A 1907 photograph of the Adobe being used as a shoemaker training classroom. Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U.C. Berkeley, Photograph ID 15-3660.

Photographer: Alfred Kroeber

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National Park Service

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Figure 15. View of the Hoopa Valley Adobe from the north in 1945.
(Ronald Powell Collection, Hoopa California)

Photographer: Unknown

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Hoopa Valley Adobe

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Figure 16. View from the south of the Hoopa Valley Adobe in 1945.
(Ronald Powell Collection, Hoopa California)

Photographer: Unknown

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Hoopa Valley Adobe

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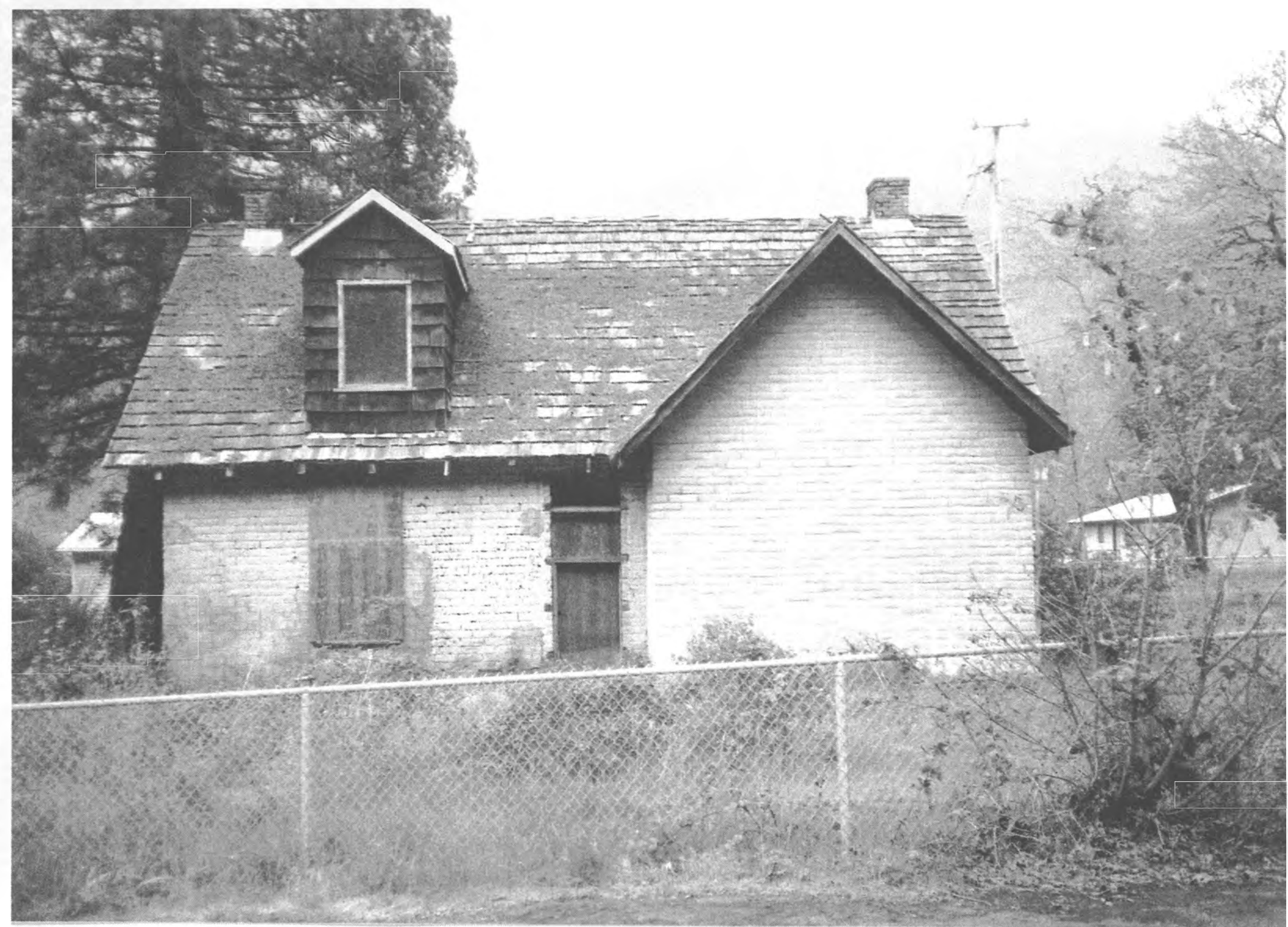
Figure 17. An early undated photograph of the Hoopa Valley Adobe in winter.
Note "General Grant's Quarters" written at top. (Byron Nelson Collection, Hoopa, California)

Photographer: Unknown

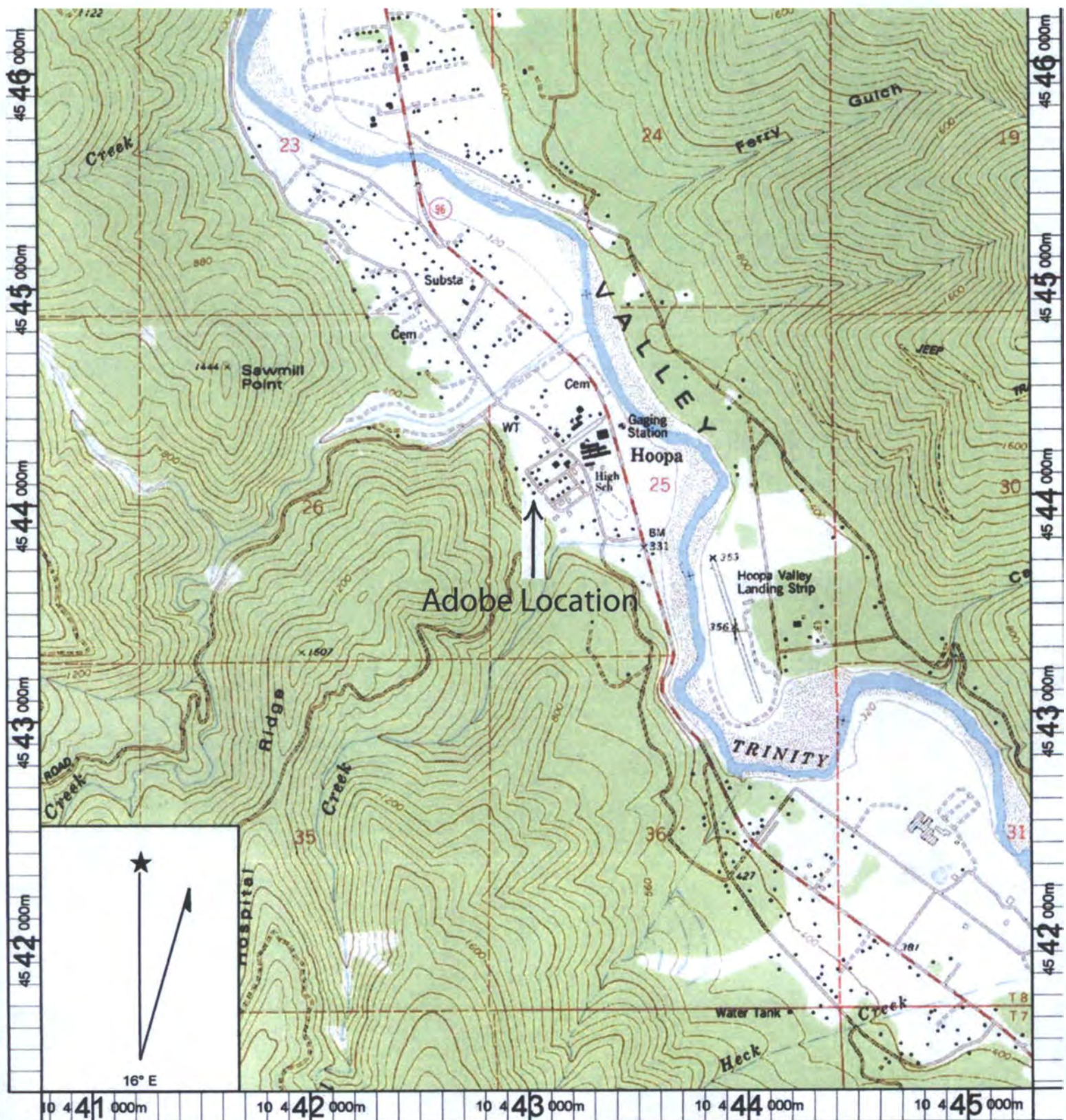








Location Map -- Hoopa Valley Adobe



Name: HOOPA
Date: 4/8/2004
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 443049 E 4544030 N

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hoopa Valley Adobe
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Humboldt

DATE RECEIVED: 9/29/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/26/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/10/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/13/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000893

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN

SEE ATTACHED COMMENTS

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea

DISCIPLINE HISTORICAL

TELEPHONE 202 354 2229

DATE 11/12/2010

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y/N) see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

HOOPA VALLEY ADOBE

Humboldt County, CA

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revisions. The basic documentation reflects a considerable amount of research and appears to outline a property worthy of listing in the National Register. Approval may be completed upon correction of the items noted below and resubmission of the required materials to the National Park Service.

Certification

The nomination was forwarded without the signature of the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as commenting authority. As a federal submission, the nomination must still be provided to the SHPO for comment. Should the State decide not to provide comments, any correspondence between the parties should be provided to the Keeper (e.g. notice letter to State, State response, etc.) [36 CFR 60.9]

The following items may be revised by the preparer and/or the Federal Preservation Officer. If no major revisions are anticipated prior to resubmission, the Keeper's office may issue a Supplementary Listing Record (SLR) to correct some of these items:

Classification

If the Bureau of Indian Affairs holds title to the property the ownership category should reflect: *Public-Federal*. A statement in the narrative clarifying federal/tribal ownership of the building and land should be provided.

Historic Function

The Historic Function category should be amended to add: *Domestic-Institutional Housing (military quarters)*.

Description

If revised, the narrative should move the *Date of Construction* discussion on page 7.3 to Section 8--Statement of Significance. Background history such as this is better placed in the statement of significance, leaving the description section to outline just the current physical condition of the property. As the date of construction discussion generally assists in justifying the period of significance, this again is rationale for placement of the discussion in the significance section.

Significance

Significant Dates. 1858 should be deleted as a significant date since it predates the period of significance and the existence of the nominated property as identified in the current narrative.

The introductory paragraph could be better aligned to directly address the specific National Register Criteria, areas of significance, and period of significance under which the property is nominated. Subsequent paragraphs can then develop each of these themes in greater detail. The third paragraph of the current narrative presents unsupported suppositions regarding how Native Hupa *may* have historically viewed the buildings. Unless there is direct evidence of these perspectives it may be better to move these statements to later in the body of the narrative rather than up front where they might be incorrectly seen as the basis for National Register eligibility. [There is no disagreement that the history of the Fort Gaston should be seen from two perspectives--Government/Military and Native American--but the introductory

statements are best kept simple, recognizing the diversity of perspectives with suppositions and conjectural theories presented in the body of the context narrative. In particular, there may or may not be direct evidence for the role of this particular property in those activities, as opposed to other historic features once located on the post.] The reason for the inclusion of the statements at the end of the introduction regarding the regional trails is unclear as they pertain to the eligibility of this property.

Architectural Significance. The architectural statement could perhaps use a stronger discussion of the “regionalism” seen in standard military design of the period. While the plan and scale of these frontier posts may have been dictated by certain standardized military directives, construction at the local level still reflected local building traditions, available materials, and the vernacular construction skills of the builders. The unique architectural significance of this building is how it conveys these disparate threads while serving the ultimate goals of the military establishment.

Page 14. The integrity of setting, while sufficient for listing, should not be overstated. While the larger setting of the Hoopa Valley may remain comparable to the historic period, the fact remains that the building is no longer a component of a military post, with all its attendant buildings, offices, and parade grounds. While the adobe was once one small part of a larger complex, it is now an isolated resource surrounded by non-historic (though compatible) resources.

[See Description discussion above, regarding placement of the *Date of Construction* narrative into the Architectural Significance statement.]

Historical Context.

Is there solid information regarding the other forts and posts that operated at the same time as Fort Gaston in the region? Were the forts laid out in a system within a known distance from one another? How did the hierarchy of posts work? Was there a main fort and smaller outposts established to meet local demand? Was Fort Gaston placed here because of the known village nearby, or did the village develop around the post? The specific actions of the staff at Fort Gaston could also be highlighted (negotiation, supervision, engagements). Such information would perhaps assist in placing Fort Gaston within the larger context of regional military development during the historic period.

While the statement of significance begins by highlighting the issue of how the post was perceived historically and currently by the Native American population, the narrative provides very little additional follow-up on this topic. Such a discussion, while not necessary for listing, could strengthen the nomination.

Likewise the narrative speaks very little about the post-military history of the site. We know from the photographs and enclosed figures that there were subsequent uses for the building, but little information is provided on the post-1893 period. At a minimum, a sentence to two regarding the later uses should be provided, including, if available, any information regarding why this building was retained while the rest of the post was lost or demolished. [If the later uses of the building might have historical significance in their own context, that can be outlined in the narrative; even if it is not considered as the basis for the current designation.]

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number or e-mail listed below.

Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 354-2229
Paul_lusignan@nps.gov

S:\nr\lusi\slrtemp\hoopa.rtn

Font Gaston

1) NAME: — Preferral? Ft GASTON Quarten Hol

local level

(RTN) 3) Need SHPO certification —

? 5) if ownership is private why FPO

1 c bil

(SLR) 6) Function: ADD Domestic: institutional housing

- 1858 -

Description

DATE of CONSTRUCTION — move to Significance
(7.3)

Significance

CRIT

A

C

Military

ARLUIT

? Ethnic WDR? ?

1860-1892

1858

1861

1861-65

1866

1892

Intro PARA could be better aligned to detailed specific

CRITERION, Areas of signif + POTS under which priority is

being nominated. 3rd PARA Posits # of Suppositions.

REGARD NATURAL AND PERCEPTIVE

unsubstantiated

unless doc movement to study rather

than up front where. Assumption is that this is a
basis for significance, sly

Could use final ^{proofreading} editing

I think ANCIENT STATEMENT could use a stronger
Discussion of Regionalism in standard
plan design emphasize that whole
plan & scale dictated by consensus
or consensus to construction at local
level still reflected local by tradition,
avail materials, & ^{various} skill/technique of
builder

Setting

p 14

Don't think you can really state
setting is intact ^{Don't} ~~By~~ No long
a military installation w/
ordered layout (how now, Parson's ground)
- since part of now now individual
not lives part of sign is rarity
but should not be overplayed.

p 16-18 what were Ft Gaston's contemporaries in terms
of local forts. Was there a system
of forts w/in known distance of one another?
How did system work? Main fort & outposts
to meet local demand? Was Gaston placed
because known village nearby or did village develop because

to fort? What exactly did Ft Garton staff do
- negotiate, watch, fight.

Why was it built in this location + what where were
previous bases located.

p22

Part military history

Did the bly have a role in it at site
after bly tunnel over to Indian agency
how was bly used?

Seems need conclusion/resolution
at how bly came to be
in current condition.

Clarify ownership / That land
+ BIA involvement

— other bly on campus log —

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Hoopa Valley Adobe

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Humboldt

DATE RECEIVED: 12/07/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000893

DETAILED EVALUATION:

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Military History. The 1860 adobe officers' quarters built at Fort Gaston (1858-1892) is a rare extant illustration of the U.S. government's military presence in northwestern California during the late nineteenth century. The building, although deteriorated, is an excellent local example of the regional adaptation of standardized, mid-19th-century military design. Ostensibly, the U. S. military mission in the region during the second half of the nineteenth century was to keep open the trail system serving regional mining, commerce, and settlement activities through the contested landscape of Indian Territory in northern California. Fort Gaston at various times played important roles in the protection and/or control of both settlers and the local Native American population in the extended Hoopa Valley region, reflecting the evolving nature of government policy during the historic period.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A & C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 1/7/2013

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y (N)























United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

FEB 6 4 2010

Honorable Leonard Masten
Chairman, Hoopa Valley Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1348
Hoopa, CA 95546

Dear Chairman Masten:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is in receipt of a National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Registration Form prepared by Don Verwayen, RPA on behalf of the Hoopa Valley Heritage Committee for the nomination of a 19th century adobe structure located on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. As you know, the "Hoopa Valley Adobe" (preferred name) was constructed to serve as quarters for military officers stationed at Fort Gaston.

The BIA supports the nomination of the Hoopa Valley Adobe, deserved for its importance in local history as well as in recognition of its architectural significance. If you require further evidence or clarification of BIA support in this matter, please contact Dan Hall, Regional Archeologist, at (916) 978-6041, or John Rydzik, Chief, Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management, and Safety, at (916) 978-6051.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director

cc: Don Verwayen, RPA

Hoopa Valley Tribal Council

Hoopa Valley Tribe

P.O. Box 1348 ~ Hoopa, California 95546 ~ Phone (530) 625-4211 ~ Fax (530) 625-4594



Leonard E. Masten Jr.
Chairman

March 29, 2010

Paul Loether, Program Manager
National Park Services
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Council is in favor and supports the Hoopa Valley Adobe House being listed on the National Registry of Historical Places, in the classification of architecture and military significance. The Hoopa Valley Adobe House is associated with Fort Gaston, one of over 300 Forts referenced in the US Army's history.

The Hoopa Valley has had many historical events involving prominent and not so prominent people in the history of our country and community. We are taking steps to begin documenting our historical events and places so that our children will learn more about events and places involving our Hupa Tribal Leaders. Our Tribe's contact with explorers, gold miners, soldiers, and early settlers left a bitter sweet legacy for our people extending over the past 150 years.

We are appreciative of the efforts of Don Verwayen, Archeologist and colleagues for the work in assisting us with the historical research in this application. We are determined to do what it takes to diversify our local economic development strategies by continuing to explore local, regional and national tourism along with historical educational opportunities for our tribal community. Should you require additional information or have questions please contact, Billy Colegrove, Administrative Assistant to the Chairman at 530 625-4211 x 161 or Norma McAdams, Grant Writer at 530 625-4211 x137.

Respectfully,

Leonard Masten, Chairman
Hoopa Valley Tribe

**ACTION SHEET
HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
TRIBAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
DECEMBER 3, 2009**

NORTON/HUTT/JACKSON/DICKSON. NOES: LE
MIEUX/NELSON/BILLINGS. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION #8 TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE THE FORMER SUGAR
PINE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT SITE AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A TRIBAL
COMMUNICATION SITE. THE SITE IS TO BE CALLED "SUGAR
PINE MOUNTAIN COMMUNICATION SITE." MSC:
NORTON/DICKSON. ROLL CALL VOTE: AYES:
NORTON/NELSON/HUTT/BILLING/DICKSON. NOES: LE
MIEUX/JACKSON. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION #9 TO PURCHASE RADIO EQUIPMENT FROM SIX RIVERS
COMMUNICATION FOR THE NOAA/NWS INTEROPERABILITY
COMMUNICATION GRANT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$136,156.94
FROM ACCT.#680822000570. MSC: NORTON/DICKSON. MOTION
CARRIED.

MOTION #10 TO ALLOW OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES TO BE THE
SOURCE SIX RIVERS COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
PURCHASING RADIO EQUIPMENT AND RELATED
COMMUNICATION SITE WORK FOR THE NOAA/NWS GRANT.
MSC: DICKSON/HUTT. MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION #11 TO PURCHASE A RADIO VAULT AND EQUIPMENT FROM SIX
RIVERS COMMUNICATION FOR THE NOAA/NWS
INTEROPERABILITY COMMUNICATIONS GRANT IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$39,555.74 FROM ACCT.#680822000570. MSC:
NORTON/DICKSON. MOTION CARRIED.



MOTION #13 TO APPROVE THE SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR
NOMINATION OF ADOBE BUILDING TO THE NATIONAL
REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. MSC: NELSON/DICKSON.
MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION #14 TO APPROVE THE PURCHASE OF 3 DELL COMPUTERS FROM
ACCOUNT #109963000404 FOR A TOTAL UP TO \$7,000.00 FOR
FORESTRY DEPARTMENT. MSC: DICKSON/BILLINGS. MOTION
CARRIED.

MOTION #15 TO ACCEPT THE FY 2010 CPB COMMUNITY SERVICES GRANT IN
THE AMOUNT OF \$101,954.00 FOR KIDE. MSC:
DICKSON/BILLINGS. MOTION CARRIED.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Pacific Regional Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

FEB 04 2010

Honorable Leonard Masten
Chairman, Hoopa Valley Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1348
Hoopa, CA 95546

Dear Chairman Masten:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is in receipt of a National Register of Historic Places (National Register) Registration Form prepared by Don Verwayen, RPA on behalf of the Hoopa Valley Heritage Committee for the nomination of a 19th century adobe structure located on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. As you know, the "Hoopa Valley Adobe" (preferred name) was constructed to serve as quarters for military officers stationed at Fort Gaston.

The BIA supports the nomination of the Hoopa Valley Adobe, deserved for its importance in local history as well as in recognition of its architectural significance. If you require further evidence or clarification of BIA support in this matter, please contact Dan Hall, Regional Archeologist, at (916) 978-6041, or John Rydzik, Chief, Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management, and Safety, at (916) 978-6051.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director

cc: Don Verwayen, RPA

Hoop Valley Tribal Council

Hoop Valley Tribe

P.O. Box 1348 ~ Hoopa, California 95546 ~ Phone (530) 625-4211 ~ Fax (530) 625-4594



Leonard E. Masten Jr.
Chairman

March 29, 2010

Paul Loether, Program Manager
National Park Services
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Mr. Loether;

The Hoopa Valley Tribal Council is in favor and supports the Hoopa Valley Adobe House being listed on the National Registry of Historical Places, in the classification of architecture and military significance. The Hoopa Valley Adobe House is associated with Fort Gaston, one of over 300 Forts referenced in the US Army's history.

The Hoopa Valley has had many historical events involving prominent and not so prominent people in the history of our country and community. We are taking steps to begin documenting our historical events and places so that our children will learn more about events and places involving our Hoopa Tribal Leaders. Our Tribe's contact with explorers, gold miners, soldiers, and early settlers left a bitter sweet legacy for our people extending over the past 150 years.

We are appreciative of the efforts of Don Verwayen, Archeologist and colleagues for the work in assisting us with the historical research in this application. We are determined to do what it takes to diversify our local economic development strategies by continuing to explore local, regional and national tourism along with historical educational opportunities for our tribal community. Should you require additional information or have questions please contact, Billy Colegrove, Administrative Assistant to the Chairman at 530 625-4211 x 161 or Norma McAdams, Grant Writer at 530 625-4211 x137.

Respectfully,

Leonard Masten, Chairman
Hoopa Valley Tribe



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

JUN 08 2010



MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Lusignan, Historian, National Park Service

From: John Rever, P.E.
Director, Office of Facilities, Environmental
and Cultural Resources

Subject: Hoopa Valley Adobe House

Indian Affairs (IA) is pleased to nominate the "Hoopa Valley Adobe" to the National Register of Historic Places. The research and enclosed National Register nomination form were completed by Mr. Donald Verwayen, who completed the work on behalf of the Hoopa Valley Heritage Commission.

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is located in Humboldt County, California on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The building is owned by the Hoopa Tribe and it is located on land held in trust by the United States government for the Tribe. The Hoopa Valley Tribe and IA support this nomination and we are both appreciative of the work conducted by Mr. Verwayen.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Marvin Keller at (703)390-6470 or at marv.keller@bia.gov.

Enclosures

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



November 19, 2012

Mr. Marvin Keller, Federal Preservation Officer
Bureau of Indian Affairs
2051 Mercator Drive
Reston, VA 20191

Subject: **Hoopla Valley Adobe (preferred), Humboldt County, California
National Register of Historic Places Nomination**

Dear Mr. Keller:

Enclosed please find the **Hoopla Valley Adobe** nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

I concur that the Hoopla Valley Adobe, formerly quarters for Fort Gaston officers, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the local level of significance, for its association with northern California Indian Wars, U.S. Army, California Militia, and Hupa Indian nineteenth century military history.

The Hoopla Valley Adobe is further eligible for the National Register under Criterion C at the local level of significance, because it is a rare example of the "territorial style," of the American West in California and it represents the mid-nineteenth century regional military style, as well as the beginnings of standardized military housing.

The period of significance spans the construction date of circa 1860 to 1892 when Fort Gaston was decommissioned.

I have signed the signature page as commenting official and retained a copy of the nomination and photographs for our records.

Preparer Donald Verwayen indicated you are holding the USGS map to forward with the nomination to the Keeper.

If you have any questions regarding the nomination, please contact Amy Crain of my staff at (916) 445-7009.

Sincerely,

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240



MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Lusignan, Historian National Park Service

From: *Marvin Keller*
Judy Wilson
for Chief, Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management.

Subject: Hoopa Valley Adobe House

Indian Affairs is pleased to nominate the "Hoopa Valley Adobe" to the National Register of Historic Places. This submittal addresses the comments you provided on the original nomination form that was submitted in September 2010.

The Hoopa Valley Adobe is located in Humboldt County, California on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The building is owned by the Hoopa Tribe and is located on land held in trust by the United States government for the Tribe. The Hoopa Valley Tribe and the California Office of Historic Preservation support this nomination. The research and nomination form were completed by Mr. Donald Verwayen on behalf of the Hoopa Valley Heritage Commission, and we are all appreciative of his work.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Marvin Keller at (703) 390-6470 or at marv.keller@bia.gov.

Attachment

cc. w/o Attachment Donald Verwayen
Dan Hall, Regional Archaeologist, Pacific Regional Office
Leonard Masten, Chairman, Hoopa Valley Tribal Council

the late 1820s and established Forts Clark, Union, McKenzie, and others for the purposes of trading with the Indian tribes of the Great Plains. The physical appearance of the traders' forts typically mirrored their military counterparts of the era with stout log or stone palisades and bastions for defense and an array of interior quarters, warehouses, and other utilitarian structures. These posts were small—Fort Union at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers measured merely 220 by 240 feet—but each was fully adequate for its complement of traders or troops.

With the dramatic tide of Western migration after the United States–Mexican War, the army established garrisons to protect settlers in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon. New forts spanned the OREGON TRAIL, for instance, from Phil Kearny and Laramie east of the Rocky Mountains to Cantonment Loring and Vancouver Barracks in the Far West.

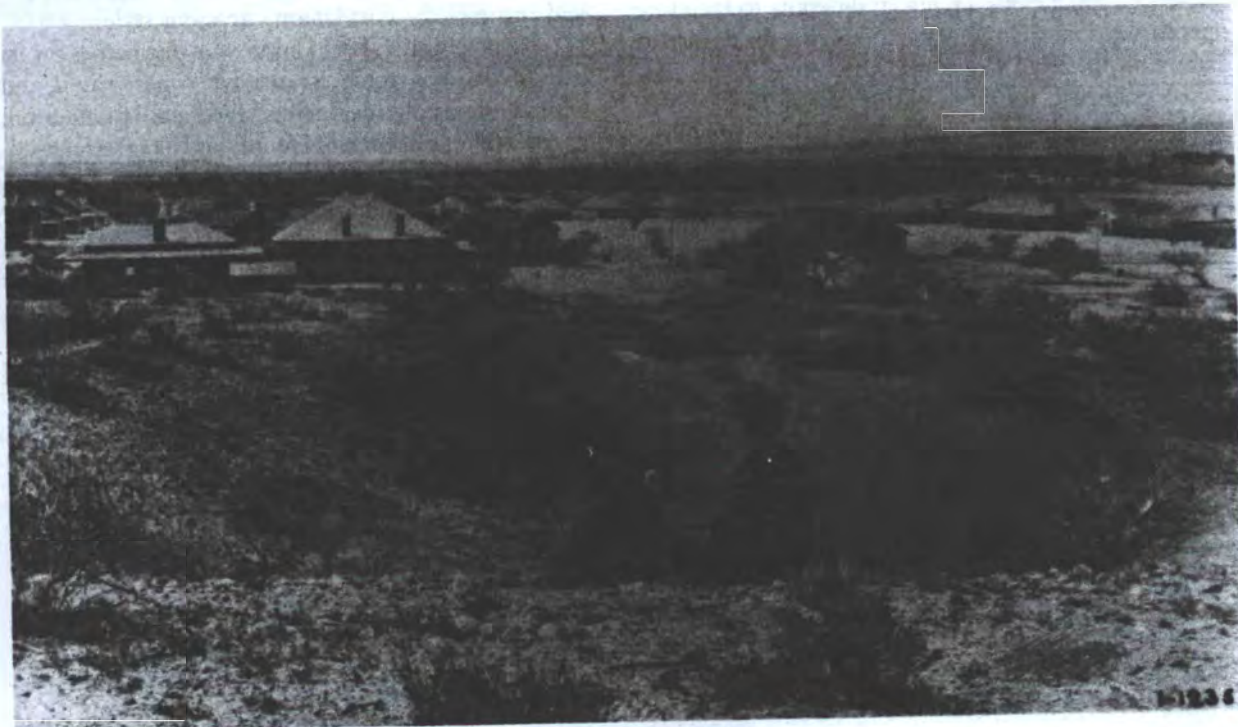
Invariably, the army located its Western forts where water, construction material, fuel, and forage were available. Inevitably, too, the posts reflected their local environments. If stone was plentiful, the post's structures were built of that material. In the Southwest, adobe buildings predominated, and where timber was abundant, fort structures featured logs or planks.

From the mid-nineteenth century onward, most Western forts reflected an architectural sameness. All buildings faced a central, rectangular parade ground surmounted by an immense flagstaff and an American



Top: Troops of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, training horses in about 1885. *Courtesy National Archives.*

Bottom: In 1890, the crude accommodations of Fort Keogh in Montana were still under construction. *Courtesy National Archives.*



Fort Thomas of the Arizona Territory. *Courtesy Arizona Historical Society.*

flag. Officers' quarters faced the parade ground along one long side, while barracks for enlisted men faced the officers' row from the other side. Other structures included hospitals, guardhouses, stables, and warehouses. Noticeably lacking at most of the West's military posts in the mid- and late-nineteenth century was a palisade. Construction material was typically costly, and the army fully appreciated that disciplined troops under arms made a wall unnecessary.

Daily bugle calls regulated the ebb and flow of movement within military forts, from "first call for reveille" at dawn to "tattoo" and "taps" after sunset. During the day, military life included well-regulated periods for drill, fatigues, guard mounting, inspections, and meals. The soldiers built and maintained their posts, and their lives were unusually dreary; one army wife labeled her life in a military fort "glittering misery."

During the peak of the Indian Wars from the 1860s through the 1880s, military posts were established and then abandoned as the army responded to the unending displacement of Indian tribes. Across the Northern Plains in the years preceding the Great Sioux War of 1876 to 1877, for instance, a loose network of small forts protected transportation routes and scattered settlements. The rush to the Black Hills gold fields in 1875 and 1876, however, triggered the final removal of the Sioux and their Indian allies from the Black Hills and adjacent buffalo country.

During the Great Sioux War, the army established numerous small cantonments and depots to facilitate operations. Some temporary stations, like the palisaded camps on the Sage Creek and Cheyenne River, protected gold-rush traffic to and from the Black Hills, while outposts, like the Powder River Depot and Glendive Cantonment, served as points of supply for the field troops. As the Sioux were finally subjugated, the army positioned new or enlarged forts like Robinson, Yates, Niobrara, and Meade around the Sioux reservation. Other forts, like Assiniboine, Custer, and McKinney, dotted the Sioux's former hunting range to ensure the Indians' complete compliance and domination.

During the mid-1890s, the army rapidly abandoned the innumerable small Western posts and consolidated their garrisons into large central bases on well-established rail lines. A few interior posts—Snelling, Leavenworth, D. A. Russell, and Bliss—became major installations serving training and garrisoning purposes. But for most of the forts, the frontier and its challenges had ended.

—Paul L. Hedren

SEE ALSO: Bent's Fort; Black Hills Gold Rush; Fort Benton; Fort Bridger; Fort Hall; Fort Laramie; Fort

Manuel; Fort Ross; Fort Union; Fort Vancouver; National Expansion; Sioux Wars; Spanish-Mexican Towns; Spanish Settlement; United States Army: Military Life on the Frontier; Sioux Wars

SUGGESTED READING:

Frazer, Robert W. *Forts of the West: Military Forts and Presidios and Posts Commonly Called Forts West of the Mississippi River to 1898*. Norman, Okla., 1965.

Prucha, Francis P. *A Guide to the Military Posts of the United States, 1789–1895*. Madison, Wis., 1964.

FORT UNION

Established in 1828 by JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, Fort Union prospered as a fur-trading bastion at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers for nearly four decades. Assiniboin, Blackfoot, Crow, Cree, and Sioux Indians delivered bison robes and other furs to trade for an enticing array of weaponry, dry goods, tinware, and baubles procured from throughout the industrialized world.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr., of St. Louis succeeded Astor in 1834 and redoubled the traditions of hospitality for which the American Fur Company was renowned. GEORGE CATLIN, Prince Maximilian of Wied Neuwied, KARL (OR CARL) BODMER, JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, PIERRE-JEAN DE SMET, John Paliser, and WILLIAM DE LA MONTAGNE CARY were among many who experienced—and chronicled—Fort Union's gracious style.

Architecturally, Fort Union was distinctive for its extensive use of stone; its massive, square-sawn, and whitewashed palisade timbers set on a full foundation; its ostentatious Bourgeois House; and its colorful decorative trimmings. The coming of soldiers and settlers in the 1860s doomed the traders, however, and the U.S. Army bought and dismantled the fort in 1867. In the mid-1980s, the National Park Service preserved and reconstructed much of Fort Union as a national historic site.

—Paul L. Hedren

SEE ALSO: Chouteau Family; Fur Trade

SUGGESTED READING:

Thompson, Erwin N. *Fort Union Trading Post: Fur Trade Empire on the Upper Missouri*. Williston, N. Dak., 1994.

FORT VANCOUVER

In 1824 and 1825, the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY established FORT VANCOUVER on the north bank of the Co-