NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 5/31/2015)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed 5-26-2015
NRIS No. 150002269
Oregon SHPO

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name U.S. Army Fort Umpqua

other names/site number 35-DO-990

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

2. Location

street & number Siuslaw National Forest, [redacted] [X] not for publication

city or town [X] vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C X D

Signature of certifying official/Title: PNW Regional Heritage Program Manager Date

U.S. Forest Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official 12-5-14 Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 Date of Action

U.S. Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [X] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE: Military Facility, Garrison Fort

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Outdoor Recreation Area - National
Recreation Area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A
walls: N/A
roof: N/A
other: N/A

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 archaeological remains of U. S. Army Fort Umpqua encompass a 37.56 acre (15.2 hectares) area [redacted] in Douglas County [redacted], Oregon. It is situated on [redacted] the Siuslaw National Forest (Figure 2). The land immediately adjacent [redacted] is wooded [redacted]. The site boundary (Figure 2) was delineated to include four documented archaeological features and the location of the historic fort buildings. The site boundary includes a 50 meter buffer around the site in order to accommodate any currently unidentified archaeological remains and to include the immediate historic setting.

The U. S. Army occupied the site from 1856-1862; although, earlier Euro-American settlement in the immediate vicinity began c. 1850 and continued sparsely through 1868. At its height, in 1859, the fort was comprised of 13 buildings including four officers' houses, a barracks, blockhouse, hospital, guard house, two laundress buildings, bakery, barn, and sutler store. The buildings were arranged around a rectangular parade ground which fronted the Umpqua River on its east and was bounded by open sand dunes on the north, west, and south sides of the fort (Figure 2). The archaeological remains of the post consist of three surface scatters (in the areas associated with the blockhouse, bakery, and firing range) as well as intact subsurface deposits associated with the southern-most officer's house and the post hospital. Cultural material recovered from these areas include mid-nineteenth century glass, ceramic, and metal objects including bottles, dinnerware ceramics, nails, brick, window glass, ammunition, buttons, tobacco pipes, and faunal material. The boundary of the proposed National Register site coincides with the original foot print of the post, and is largely defined by the presence of cultural material on the surface in the north, west, and south with the eastern boundary defined by the Umpqua River.

Narrative Description

Environment

The Fort Umpqua site is [redacted] the site of Fort Umpqua encompasses approximately 37.56 acres (15.2 hectares) of heavily forested [redacted] and sparsely vegetated [redacted] (Figures 1 and 2).

Fort Umpqua is [redacted] is heavily vegetated with both native and non-native plants. The [redacted] pine (*Pinus contora* subsp. *contorta*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), red alder (*Alnus rubra*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), bulrush (*Typha latifolia*), and sedge (*Carex sp.*). The surrounding [redacted] are vegetated [redacted] spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), [redacted] and scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparins*).

Historic Appearance

Several period Army maps and reports described the historic appearance of the post. In the 1856 "Sanitary Report" the post surgeon Dr. John Jefferson Milhau described the fort as:

> This post [redacted] covered with a sparse growth of scrub pines. The garrison fronts [redacted] and on the south it is sheltered from the winds by a growth of pines (Lawson 1860:258).

In the same report Dr. Milhau reported that "the principle frame buildings from Fort Orford [redacted] to this place, and are now in process of erection. The storehouse is completed, and before the end of this month [October] the barracks and hospital will be finished" (1860:258). An inspection by Lt. Thomas Saunders in February of 1857 described the post as being composed of the commanding officer's quarters, the surgeon's quarters, the barracks and the hospital building (Beckham 1990:20).

Based on a plat map prepared during the inspection of Lt. Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield in 1859, the fort layout was in the typical fashion of the U. S. Army (Figure 5). The post was laid out in a rectilinear quadrangle with the garrison buildings grouped by function and arranged around a rectangular parade ground. The southern side of the post composed of the bakery, two laundress quarters, and the post hospital running east to west from [redacted] to the southwestern corner of officer's row. The west side of the post contained the four officers houses of officer's row, including the quarters for the major, captain, post surgeon, and one house for the subaltern officers. The north side of the parade ground contained the soldier's barracks and blockhouse running west to east from the northeastern corner of officer's row [redacted]. The east side of the parade ground contained no structures [redacted]. The guardhouse, sutler store, magazine, and barn were located outside away from the parade ground north and behind the soldier's barracks and blockhouse (Beckham 1990:17).

Current Physical Appearance

The site, as nominated, is an elongated polygon measuring 576 meters (1889 feet) long by 384 meters (1259 feet) wide encompassing the original foot print of the post and its fourteen buildings, as well as the target range [redacted] (Figures 2 and 3). The site [redacted]. The site's long axis is oriented in a north-south direction with the site slightly broader in the south and tapering to a point toward the north-east. No extant structures of the fort exist at the site. Although several of the buildings were sold and moved off site after the post was abandoned their subsequent histories are unknown and none are known to currently exist. The archaeological site [redacted] associated with the military occupation of the post (Figures 2 and 3):

U.S. Army Target Range (Firing Range)

The feature is located [redacted] in a depression [redacted] Encompassing approximately 0.089 hectares (0.22 acres), the feature is oriented in a general southwest-to-northeast direction and is 50 meters (164 feet) long and 18 (59 feet) meters wide (Figure 5). The feature [redacted]. The boundaries of the feature were determined by the presence of [redacted] Over 280 historic fort-era artifacts were recovered from this area (Table 4). The artifacts recovered from this feature included .58 caliber elongated lead ball bullets (Photo 13), No. 12-sized lead shot, brass musket percussion caps, iron canisters, and lead-soldered iron box fragments. Located 100 meters (328 feet) from the fort proper and 40 meters (131 feet) from

the nearest building (the post barn), the target range would have been spaced a safe distance from the daily activities of the post. Munitions fired during target practice would have been in a northeastern direction away from the post and surrounding settlements based on the location of the percussion caps (in the southwest) in relation to the elongated lead ball bullets (in the northeast) (Figure 5).

Artifact Scatter 1 (AS 1)

Artifact scatter 1 is located [redacted] Encompassing approximately 0.15 hectares (0.36 acres), the scatter is oriented in a north-south direction and is 257 meters (843 feet) long and 19 meters (62 feet) wide. The scatter is bound by [redacted]. The northern and southern boundaries of the scatter were determined by the extent of the surface artifact scatter. Over 600 historic fort-era and post-fort-era artifacts were recovered from this area (Table 4). The artifacts recovered included clear, aqua, olive, and amber bottle glass; white earthenware, porcelain, ironstone, and stoneware vessel fragments; red brick and widow glass; square nails; various unidentified ferrous metal objects; and faunal material (Photos 7-12). This feature likely represents a refuse deposit and remnant structural materials from the use and abandonment of the post blockhouse and guardhouse [[redacted]]. The extent of this deposit, over 257 meters long, indicates that this was a primary disposal area for this area of the post. Most of the post-fort-era objects are bottles [redacted]

Artifact Scatter 2 (AS 2)

Artifact scatter 2 [redacted] Encompassing approximately 0.05 hectares (0.14 acres) the scatter is oriented north-south and is 40 meters (131 feet) long and 15 meters (49 feet) wide. [redacted]r. Over 200 historic fort-era and post-fort-era artifacts were recovered from this area (Table 4). The artifacts include clear, aqua, olive, and amber bottle glass and white earthenware and stoneware ceramic vessel fragments. [redacted] artifacts of this feature probably represent a refuse deposit from the use of these structures.

Artifact Scatter 3 (AS 3)

Artifact scatter 3 [redacted] Encompassing approximately 0.04 hectares (0.11 acres), the scatter is oriented north-south and is 38 meters (124 feet) long and 12 meters (39 feet) wide. The scatter boundaries were determined by [redacted] A total of 1,788 artifacts were recovered [redacted] and include fort-era glass and ceramics vessel fragments, architectural items such as nails, window glass, and a building sill fragment (Photo 6), as well as personal items related to clothing and recreation (Table 4). The building sill runs in a general east-west direction and possibly represents the southern wall of the fourth officer's house or the northern wall of the post hospital (Photo 6). [redacted], these objects probably represent a sheet scatter of material associated with the use of these structures. Most of these artifacts have yet to be analyzed, but preliminary results suggest that the deposits are intact and substantial.

Natural and Cultural Disturbance and Site Integrity

[redacted]. Excavations in the "hospital" area revealed that approximately 30-40 cm of sediment has been deposited on the site [redacted] Aeolian depositional processes have also been active in the past [redacted] particularly in the northwestern corner of the post, [redacted] Other portions of the site have been impacted by aeolian (wind) [redacted]. The target range in the northwest corner of the site has experienced wind erosion resulting in deflated areas and "blowouts". [redacted]. The fort is in a remote location that is closed [redacted]

Archaeological Investigations

Several archaeological investigations have been conducted at the site. The first archaeological work at the site was conducted in 1990 as a large scale survey project [redacted] Pedestrian survey of the site located several artifacts scatters on the surface including Artifact Scatter 2 referenced above. The first subsurface work at the site was conducted as part of a multi-year Passport In Time project with the Siuslaw National Forest between 1996-1999. Archaeological investigations focused on three areas; the target range, the hospital, and the south side of officers' row. Over 1,787 artifacts were recovered from 39 square meter excavation units. This material has yet to be analyzed, but an a possible building sill (Photo 6) from the post hospital or southern officers' house was uncovered during excavation confirming the presence of intact features as well as artifact deposits. Archaeologists from Oregon State University in partnership with the Siuslaw National Forest returned to the site in 2012 and 2013. During these investigations an additional 2,547 artifacts were collected from the surface of the target range and Artifact Scatters 1 and 2 (Field Notes 2013). The archaeological materials from both of these investigations are currently being processed at Oregon State University and a report is being prepared.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The site is composed of one contributing resource, the archaeological site of Fort Umpqua (35DO990). The site contains at least four contributing archaeological features including the fort target range (Target Range); the fort-era components of the two artifact scatters [redacted], one near the blockhouse and sutler store (Artifact Scatter 1) and the other near the post bakery (Artifact Scatter 2); and the artifact scatter and archaeological features identified in the southwestern corner of the post near the hospital and surgeon's quarters (Artifact Scatter 3). The site as nominated has no noncontributing resources.

U.S. Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

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.)

[X] 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.

[X] 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.)

Property is:

[ ] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic Non-Aboriginal
MILITARY
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance
1856 -1862

Significant Dates
1856, Fort establishment
1862, Fort closure

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)
Euro-American

Architect/Builder
U.S. Army

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction and occupation of the fort in 1856 and ends with the abandonment of the fort property by the U. S. Army in 1862.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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 U. S. Army Fort Umpqua site is significant at the local and statewide level under **Criterion A** for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local and statewide history. Fort Umpqua is significant for its association with:

1) The military history of Oregon [redacted]

2) Its association with the ethnographic and scientific exploration [redacted]**;**

3) Its role as one of the three U. S. Army posts charged with the protection of the [redacted] **Reservation system;**

4) Its role in the creation and improvement [redacted] **travel corridors and routes** [redacted] **of the state which fostered transcontinental transportation and communication.**

Fort Umpqua also served as a home and duty station for several U. S. Army officers that made significant contributions to the natural, cultural, and photographic histories of western Oregon. These individuals included Brigadier General John J. Milhau who made important scientific and ethnographic documentation of the local climate, flora, fauna, native languages, and cultures and early Euro-American settlement; Colonel Edward P. Vollum who made significant contributions to the field of ornithology as well as to early photography in the Western United States; and Major Lorenzo Lorain who has the distinction of being one of the earliest amateur photographers in the U. S. Army and who produced a series of rare prints of natural landscapes, early settlement and native peoples of the Pacific Northwest.

The site is also eligible under **Criterion D** as it has yielded and is likely to continue to yield information important to local and state history relating to the U. S. Army. Fort Umpqua is significant under Criterion D for its ability to yield important information about:

1) The material circumstances of the U. S. Army in Western Oregon, [redacted] **during the 1850s-1860s.** Established as a military post along the Oregon Coast, Fort Umpqua would have had unique environmental and social conditions from other military posts in the state. These conditions necessitated a different material existence in housing, clothing, as well as in subsistence. One example of this is the use of "prefabricated zinc houses" at the site, a type housing that is believed to be unique to Fort Umpqua.

2) The breadth and variation of material culture within the U. S. Army when compared with other sites from the period and region. The artifact assemblage from Fort Umpqua will contribute to understanding the material circumstances of the ninteenth-century U. S. Army in western Oregon. The site has already yielded material culture that is noticeably different from [redacted] (Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins). Specifically, collections from Fort Umpqua exhibit less variation in firearm projectiles and uniform parts, and considerably higher proportions of non-white ironstone ceramics like Chinese import porcelains/stonewares and English transfer-printed wares in comparison to the other two forts.

3) Variation in U. S. Army supply patterns because Fort Umpqua was supplied, commanded, and garrisoned by troops from a separate military department than the rest of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest (Fort Umpqua was commanded out of San Francisco, C.A. rather than Fort Vancouver, W. T.). This difference in command and supply would have created a source of variation in the material culture of the post that is likely to be observed in the archaeological record.

4) Variations in the material culture of the officers and men as Fort Umpqua was commanded by an officer with the rank of Major (most posts were commanded by officers with the rank of Captain or 1st Lieutenant) and was garrisoned by soldiers from U. S. Artillery regiments (most posts in the region were garrisoned by troops from U. S. Infantry or Dragoon regiments). Differences in military rank often coincide with differences in social and economic status and consequently material culture. The archaeological record at Fort Umpqua provides an opportunity to investigate the material circumstances of an officer with such rank, as well as the material culture associated with soldiers assigned to an U. S. Artillery regiment.

5) Fort Umpqua contains the only known intact mid-19th century U. S. Army target range in the Pacific Northwest. The date of this target range (1856-1862) marks a significant period in the development of military projectile technology when the U. S. Army shifted from round projectiles to the conical-type projectiles used today. A total of 274 projectiles of the elongated ball-type with little variation in projectile type or caliber have been recovered from the site. This contrasts sharply with the projectiles recovered from Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins which display significant variation in both projectile type and caliber patterns that might be attributable to the differences in the supply, command, and garrison of these posts.

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

Criterion A

Under Criterion A, the Fort Umpqua site is associated with several events that have made a significant contribution to the broader patterns of local and state history. During the "frontier period" (1848-1865) the United States Army was charged with several responsibilities concerning the newly acquired lands in the Western United States. These new responsibilities included (Utley 1967:5; Tate 2001; Hart 1967):

1) The protection of travelers and settlers from hostile Indians;
2) The protection of Indians from hostile whites;
3) The management of Indians, which included balancing national expansion with the treatment of the various Native American groups;
4) The exploration and mapping of the western territories;
5) The improvement of existing travel routes and the opening of new ones;
6) Aid in the emigration and American settlement of the region;
7) To foster transcontinental transportation and communication; and
8) To protect foreign and interior boarders.

Fort Umpqua played and significant role in the early establishment and fulfillment of these responsibilities. Established on July 10, 1856 the primary function of Fort Umpqua was its role as part of a three fort system designed to guard [redacted] western Oregon [redacted]). Within this role the fort was charged with the responsibility of protecting settlers from hostile Indians moved to the reservation; the protection of the peaceful Indians already inhabiting the Oregon Coast Range and those moved to the reservation from elsewhere; and the management of the Indians in terms of aiding the local the Indian Agent and the Office of Indian Affairs in the settlement of Indians within the reservation; the development the reservation infrastructure and the distribution of the annuities granted to the tribes by the ratified treaties; and the capture of still uncaptured coastal bands (Victor 1894:418; Clark 1935:33-34; Ledbetter 1935:80; Hart 1967:148; Frazer 1965:132-133; McArthur 1992:331; Roberts 1988:669; Nelson 2007:282; Beckham 1969:1, 1990:13).

Secondary to the protection of [redacted], Fort Umpqua also served as a local base of operations for the exploration and mapping of [redacted]. The post served as a regional collection site for local biological and meteorological data, which was then sent to the Smithsonian Institution. Two of the post's surgeons, Edward. P. Vollum and John J. Milhau, were avocational ethnographers and naturalists recording the first scientific data on the meteorology, flora, fauna, and peoples [redacted]

During his tenure at the post Dr. Milhau set up one of the earliest weather recording [redacted] For his ethnographic efforts Milhau is credited as being the first Euro-American to record the vocabulary of Coos and Lower Umpqua *Kalawetset* language (Sturtevant 1990:709). In 1859 Edward P. Vollum sent "a valuable collection" of wildlife specimens and meteorological data to the Smithsonian Institution while serving at the post (Anonymous 1859:51; Tate 2001:8). Lieutenant Lorenzo Lorain and Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, both early amateur photographers stationed at the post, are recognized for their contributions to the field of early landscape photography and the photographic documentation of the American west (Palmquist and Kailbourn 2000:375-376, 573).

The fort played a minor but significant role in the creation and improvement of [redacted] routes leading into the interior of the region which fostered transcontinental transportation and communication. Although survey and construction began before the establishment of the post, soldiers from the post were responsible for the monitoring travel along [redacted] road [redacted]. The military road starting [redacted] was surveyed in 1853 by Lieutenant Withers, 4th U.S. Infantry; the road was to facilitate the transportation of government supplies [redacted] to forts Lane in southern Oregon and Jones in northern California [redacted]. The road was also used to foster communication between the interior of southern Oregon/northern California and the Columbia River via the Umpqua River (Clark 1935:53; Jackson 1952; Ledbetter 1935:70).

Between 1856 and 1860 no serious Indian troubles had arisen in the region. But in June 1860 hostilities between the white population and the Paiute, Modoc and Shoshone Indians of the upper Klamath River required the post to send a detachment of 68 soldiers to establish a military presence in the region at would become Camp Day. The hostilities quickly subsided and the men returned to Fort Umpqua by October [redacted] With the outbreak of the Civil War in April of 1861 the federal government recalled most of its regular army troops back east and planned the closure of many western posts, including Fort Umpqua. Many citizens of the region feared that the Indians would realize the basic lack of the military presence and leave the reservation. Some politicians also feared an armed uprising would occur without some military presence in the area resulting in the succession of the young state to the Confederacy, due to the anti-Union sentiments of Oregon Governor John Whitaker and the large pro-southern population of southern Oregon (Beckham 1969:21). In order to keep a loyal Union presence in the region the federal government garrisoned Fort Umpqua with a detachment of the 2nd California Volunteer Infantry until late in 1862. The specific responsibilities mentioned above all contributed to the overall aim in aiding the emigration and American settlement of the region. The U. S. Army provided an overall sense of military security to the region which allowed for civilian settlement and economic and governmental development in the area.

In addition to the duties assigned to them by the United States Army several of the officers at Fort Umpqua made significant contributions to the scientific and ethnographic knowledge about the local area and the State of Oregon. Attached to Company H, 3rd U. S. Artillery, Brigadier General John J. Milhau served as the post surgeon while at Fort Umpqua from September through November 1856 (Henry 1869:98). During his tenure at the post Milhau set up one of the earliest weather recording stations on the Oregon coast, collected many scientific specimens of local flora and fauna that were sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and wrote several reports about the language, material culture, superstitions, and physical appearance of the Coos and Lower Umpqua Indians (Beckham 1969:15). For his ethnographic efforts Milhau is credited as being the first Euro-American to record the vocabulary of Coos and Lower Umpqua *Kalawetset* language (Sturtevant 1990:709).

Colonel Edward P. Vollum was assigned to Fort Umpqua in November of 1856 where he served as the post surgeon and treasurer until September 1859. As a naturalist Vollum collected and sent many boxes of local plant and wildlife specimens and meteorological data to the Smithsonian Institution (Tate 2001:8). Between 1856 and 1859 the Smithsonian received from Vollum a "valuable collection from the vicinity of Fort Umpqua, Oregon," [redacted] Vollum is considered significant to field of ornithology for his pioneering observation and collection of bird specimens from the Western United States (Hume 1942:453). In

addition to his naturalist endeavors, Vollum was one of the earliest amateur photographers on the West Coast. Partnering with Lieutenant Lorenzo Lorain the two produced a number early salted-paper prints while stationed at Fort Umpqua. Vollum and Lorain produced at least dozen photographs of Fort Umpqua and the surrounding areas including photographs of the officer's quarters, enlisted men's barracks, hospital, blockhouse, sutler store, and the nearby Indian village. During his tour of duty, Lorain also produced a series of rare photographs of Portland, Oregon City, Camp Day and of Native peoples living on the Siletz reservation and in the Klamath region in addition to those of Fort Umpqua. Many of these photographs survive today and are in various photographic collections at the Oregon Historical Society, the International Museum of Photography, and the National Portrait Gallery in the Smithsonian Institution (Palmquist and Kailbourn 2000:573). Lorain's surviving prints are especially significant given the nature of the photographic medium in the mid-nineteenth century. The wet-plate process used by Lorain required the transportation of cumbersome equipment, including glass plates, light-sensitive chemicals, and a portable darkroom tent.

Criterion D

Under Criterion D, the Fort Umpqua site has yielded and is likely to yield information important to local and regional history relating to the U. S. Army as a whole including construction styles and methods; material culture representations of rank and authority; and the daily lives of the U. S. Army officers, men, and their families. Much of the previous archaeological research on military sites was concerned with the documenting of military structures or actions and matching this data with contemporaneous maps and the historical record (Geier et al. 2011). This "corroborative" approach was (and in many instances remains) a common research strategy in dealing with historical archaeological resources. While it is necessary to establish the location and content of archaeological resources within military sites, previous efforts generally did not develop research questions that took advantage of the wide range of issues that could be addressed through the integration of the historic and archaeological records.

The contributing archaeological features within the Fort Umpqua site and integration with the associated historical record; however, provide an opportunity to develop and test research questions that could address a broad range of military, social, and economic issues of both local and regional importance. For example, a comparison of construction techniques among the structures identified to date may shed light on how closely formal military protocols concerning construction were being observed versus how often expedient or economic approaches were being employed based on local conditions (Hoagland 2004:5). This comparison can be made on an intra-regional level between U. S. Army posts in the Western and Eastern United States; on the inter-regional level between Fort Umpqua and her sister forts Fort Hoskins and Fort Yamhill; and on an inter-site level between buildings of different function and/or social-military rank. This potential is further supported with the presence of existing photographs of the fort and its structures, for which no comparable collection of resources (archaeological, documentary, or photographic) on Army fort construction exists in the Pacific Northwest from the 1850-1860s.

The site also has the potential to yield important information concerning the material culture manifestations of rank and authority at military posts. During this period, the U. S. Army was a highly ranked and stratified institution with the ranks being rigidly defined and clearly marked in the material culture record. Military ranks were almost always associated with social class and economic status within the nineteenth-century military being that the higher one's rank, the higher one's social position and economic wealth. Previous research at Fort Yamhill (Eichelberger 2011b) and Fort Hoskins (Bowyer 1992) demonstrated a relationship between social and military rank and the material culture recovered from these military sites. Although some information on this topic is known much remains to be learned regionally within the Pacific Northwest and locally at Fort Umpqua. Fort Umpqua is unique among these reservation forts as it was the only post commanded by an officer with the rank above captain. During most of its period of occupation Fort Umpqua was commanded by a Major and as such has the unique ability to provide valuable and unique information about the life and material culture associated with an officer of this rank in western Oregon during the 1850s.

Lastly, the site has the potential to yield important information on soldier life in Western Oregon during the 1850s and 1860s. Fort Umpqua's intact archaeological deposits and extensive artifact assemblage provides the opportunity to gain significant insights on the material culture of a mid-nineteenth century U. S. Army post in western Oregon as well as a chance for detailed examination of the technological, social, and ideological systems operating within the U. S. Army during this period. Fort Umpqua also contains the only known intact mid-nineteenth century U. S. Army target range in the Pacific Northwest. The date of this target range (1856-1862) marks a significant period in the development of military projectile technology. In 1855 the U. S. Army began to officially introduce the .58 caliber elongated ball (minie ball) projectile to replace the earlier .58 caliber round ball projectile then used in the Army's regulation long arms (Thomas 1997:135). This development was significant in the development of projectile technology as it represented a major shift from round projectiles to the conical projectiles used today. To date over 234 projectiles of the elongated ball-type introduced in 1857 have been collected with many more remaining at the site. The architecture of the target range itself and the presence of the projectiles used in practice can yield valuable information on the rate at which new projectile technologies were adopted in the west, as well as methods of firearms training.

Fort Umpqua is also unique in the region because it was commanded and supplied by a different military department. While Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins received their orders and supplies from the Department of Oregon headquarters at Fort Vancouver, W. T., Fort Umpqua received their orders and supplies from the Department of California headquarters at San Francisco (Clark 1935; Frazer 1965; Ledbetter 1935; Nelson 2007; Roberts 1988). This difference in command also had a significant impact on the type of units stationed at each post. Fort Umpqua was garrisoned primarily with companies from the 3rd U. S. Artillery, while Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins were garrisoned with dragoon and infantry troops. Being commanded and supplied from a separate military department headquarters and garrisoning a different type of army units makes Fort Umpqua unique and valuable for understanding the similarities and variations within and among U. S. Army posts in the region during this period. Preliminary analysis of artifacts from Fort Umpqua suggests that the material culture present at the fort is significantly different than the material culture recovered at the other reservation forts such as Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins (Bowyer 1992; Brauner and Eichelberger 2009; Brauner, Eichelberger and Boulware 2009; Eichelberger 2011b, 2014a, 2014b, Eichelberger and Brauner 2011; Trussel 1997).

Historical Setting

Native American Settlement

The immediate area surrounding the fort had been occupied by native peoples from at least the Archaic/Late Archaic Period (3,000 B. P.-present). Radiocarbon dates from the Umpqua/Eden archaeological site (35DO83), located [redacted], indicate settlement in the area as early as 2960+45 years B. P. and continuing until Euro-American settlement in 1850 A. D. (Lyman et al. 2009:31). [redacted] two prehistoric archaeological sites of unknown age were recorded as part of a pervious archaeological and historical survey [redacted] provide evidence for the occupation [redacted] in the prehistoric to pre-contact period. Several other prehistoric sites composed of fire cracked rock, [redacted] and lithic debitage are also located in the area, but their exact location is unknown, including 35DO2, 35DO4, 35DO5, and 35DO6 (Beckham 1990:49-51). A prehistoric/historic Indian village and historic cemetery is also located near the post and associated with Native American refugees (Lower Umpqua and Coos Indians) who were held there for three years (1856-1859), before they were relocated to the Yachats Prairie north of Cape Perpetua. Located approximately [redacted] meters [redacted] the village probably represents the earliest occupation of the site pre-dating historic contact. The earliest settlers in the area state that the site was occupied in 1850 and was continually occupied until 1859 (Beckham 1990:5).

Euro-American Settlement

The first permanent settlement in the area by Euro-American settlers was at Umpqua City in 1850. Umpqua City was established by the Winchester, Paine and Company's Winchester Exploring Expedition in August of 1850 as an economic hub for the development of Euro-American settlement in the area (Beckham 1990:7). Amos Emerson Rogers, a stock holder in the company, saw potential in the site as a doorway to the Oregon-California trail and the rich trade with miners and farmers in the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, and filed a Donation Land Claim in the fall of 1850. By January of 1851 Umpqua City was composed of eleven buildings including a hotel, post office, general store and several prefabricated zinc houses shipped from San Francisco (Beckham 1969:4). Umpqua City was not to become a commercial success. By 1854 the stock company disbanded and its partners looked to other places for their livelihood. Umpqua City was doomed, Scottsburg, [redacted] captured the trade and the customs house moved from Umpqua City seven miles upriver to Gardiner City (Beckham 1969:4). By January of 1855 the town site had been reduced to only two buildings the Umpqua City Hotel and a post office - both of which were owned by the then Indian Agent and resident at Umpqua City, Edwin P. Drew (Beckham 1990:13). The site experienced a brief resurgence with the construction and occupation of the fort (1856-1862), but was completely abandoned by 1868.

War and the Reservation

Large scale violent conflicts between Euro-Americans and Native American populations began in Oregon with the opening of the Oregon and California Trails in 1841 and the Applegate Trail in 1846 (Nelson 2007:49). As more and more settlers poured into the Oregon Territory Native American groups were increasingly forced into cross-cultural conflict. Cultural misunderstanding, hostility, violent atrocities, un-ratified treaties, and broken promises throughout the early 1850s culminated in the Great Outbreak of 1853. Comprised of individual conflicts between the military and the Rogue River, Yakama, Spokane, and Puget Sound tribes, the Great Outbreak engulfed nearly the entire Pacific Northwest in warfare (Nelson 2007:87). The scale of this warfare was unprecedented in Pacific Northwest history with the United States, Oregon Territorial, and Washington Territorial governments fielding over 5,100 troops, a number representing approximately 20 percent of the white population in the region (Nelson 2007:93). Part of this larger conflict, the Rogue River War (1855-1856), pitted the Rogue River Indians of southwestern Oregon against U.S. Army Regulars, Oregon militia, and volunteer troops. Casualties on both sides were high, often exceeding 20 percent killed and wounded, a number three to four times higher than what is considered grievous in modern combat (Nelson 2007:93). Between 1851 and 1855 the U. S. Army and Oregon militia groups established over a dozen military posts within the Rogue River valley and along the southern Oregon coast. One such fort, Fort Orford, was later dismantled after the war and its buildings and materials used to construct Fort Umpqua. After nearly two years of war the conflict ended with the signing of a treaty on November 8, 1855 (Douthit 2002, Nelson 2007, and Schwartz 1995). Superintendant of Indian Affairs Joel Palmer sympathized with the plight of the Native Americans and advocated for a resolution to the hostilities through a recommendation for isolating the Native populations from Euro-American settlers. Under this recommendation, conceived on June 23, 1853, large tracts of lands west of the Oregon Coast Range would be set aside as reservation lands for Native American habitation and use (Brauner and Stricker 2006:25). By executive order on November 8, 1855 over 1.1 million acres was set aside as the Coast Reservation which included lands west of the Oregon Coast Range from the Nestucca River in the north to the Siltcoos River in the south (Beckham 1998, Harger 1972 and Lewis and Kenta 2010) (Figure 5).

Superintendent Joel Palmer requested that a series of forts be established near each of the Indian Agencies to guard the newly established [redacted]. The primary purpose of these posts was to police the Native American population, provide military support for each of the Indian agencies, guard the reservation from Euro-American incursion and protect the Indians from white hostility, and to monitor and control all traffic in and out of the Reservation. Three forts (Fort Umpqua, Fort Hoskins, and Fort Yamhill) and one blockhouse (Yaquina Bay/Siletz) were constructed in the spring and summer of 1856. In the beginning of 1856 U.S. Army Regulars began escorting Native American bands to the Coast Reservation, and by late-July 1856 at least 2,455 Native Americans were on the Reservation (Adams 1991:11-12). In the spring of 1856 the Coos and Lower Umpqua Indians were removed under armed guard to a temporary encampment just south of Umpqua City, the site of Indian Agent Edwin P. Drew's office. Reports from 1857 and 1858 estimate 450 Coos and Lower Umpqua

Indians held at the temporary encampment. September, 3, 1859 marked the beginning of the removal of the Coos and Lower Umpqua Indians to Yachats Prairie to the north of Cape Perpetua Acting on orders from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Agent J.B.Sykes (Beckham 1983). During the military occupation of Fort Umpqua, Native American tribes were relocated to the Grand Ronde Reservation (Rogue River, Umpqua, Kalapuya, Tillamook, Klamath, Molalla and Tualatin), Siletz Agency of the Coast Reservation (Coquille, Chetco, Nestucca, Rogue River, Port Orford, Shasta, Tillamook, and Tututni), and Alsea Agency of the Coast Reservation (Alsea, Coos, Lower Umpqua, Siuslaw, and Yaquina) (Adams 1991:11, Brauner and Stricker 2006:31, Lewis and Kenta 2010).

The federal troops garrisoned at Fort Umpqua, Fort Hoskins, and Fort Yamhill were recalled for service in the American Civil War, so after 1861 all three forts were initially scheduled for closure. Local citizens, however, petitioned the local and federal government to keep the posts garrisoned because of concerns of an Indian uprising and the potential rebellion of southern sympathizers in the region (McArthur 2012:31). Acknowledging the civilian's concerns, the federal government conceded by garrisoning the posts with state raised troops from California, Washington, and Oregon volunteer regiments until the closure of the war at Fort Hoskins and Yamhill, and until 1862 at Fort Umpqua.

History of Fort Umpqua

On July 10, 1856 the U.S. Army ordered 2nd Lt. John Drysdale and a detachment of 84 men and officers from the 4th U. S. Infantry and 3rd U. S. Artillery regiments to the southern boundary of the [redacted] for the purposes of establishing a military post there. Orders received on August 17, 1856 specified that the new post was to be established at the mouth of the Umpqua River at the abandoned site of Umpqua City (Beckham 1990:15). Lt. Drysdale chose to locate the post adjacent to the abandoned settlement of Umpqua City on the easternmost [redacted] (Figure 2).

When the Army had arrived at the site in the summer of 1856 many of the original buildings of Umpqua City were already gone and the site was essential abandoned with the exception of the Umpqua Indian Sub-Agency located in the Umpqua City Hotel and the post office.

The location for the new post was selected for the following reasons:

1) The post was located in a strategic position to monitor and control [redacted] traffic along the southern boundary [redacted].

[redacted] The location provided an established infrastructure [redacted] Fort Umpqua [redacted]

3) The post's location [redacted].

4) The post also acted as a point of departure for Army detachments sent south to apprehend Indians who left the Reservation to return to their traditional lands.

During its occupation, 1856-1862, the fort was the southern-most [redacted]. Fort Umpqua was supplied and commanded from the Presidio in San Francisco, California rather that from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory as the other more northern posts in the Pacific Northwest like Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins. Garrisoned in July of 1856 by federal troops, including elements of Companies B, E, F, H, L of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, the post served these purposes for the next six years until its abandonment in July of 1862. With the

need for troops in the eastern states as a result of the outbreak of the Civil War, a significant decimation of the Indian population on the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations as a result of disease and starvation, and the persistence of peace between the Indians and settlers in western Oregon the need to garrison the post was greatly diminished. Originally slated for abandonment in 1861, the Army began withdrawing its federal troops from these post but encountered strong protest from the Indian Agent and local settlers. As a result, instead of abandoning the post, the federal government garrisoned the post with members of the 2nd California Volunteer Infantry Regiment. With the new troops arriving at the post in October 1861, the last of the federal troops left the fort in November. The post was garrisoned by the volunteer regiments for eight months until its abandonment was ordered on June 27, 1862. The remaining nineteen officers and men of Co. B, 2nd California Volunteer Infantry left the post on July 16, 1862 (Beckham 1969:23).

With the advent of the American Civil War and removal of U. S. Army regular troops to the battlefields in the East, Fort Umpqua was abandoned. In 1862 the Quartermaster-General engaged F. M. Johnson to hold a public sale to dispose of the public property at the fort. Mr. Johnson drafted a map of the fort noting the disposition of each of the fort's thirteen buildings (Figure 7). The "Fort" (blockhouse) [No. 1], "Garrison" (barracks) [No. 2], and "Officers Quarters" (1st and/or 2nd Lieutenants') [No. 3] were sold and removed. The "Maj's Quarters" [No. 4], "Doctors Quarters" (Surgeons') [No. 5], and "Capt.'s Quarters [No. 6] were purchased by Dr. Edwin P. Drew. The "Hospital" [No. 7] was sold and removed. The "Small Blockhouses" (two laundresses) [Nos. 8 and 9], another "Small Blockhouse" (the bakery) [No. 10] were also purchased by Drew. The "Fort Magazine" [No. 11] was sold and removed. The "Guard House" remained on site and was described as of "no value". The "Sutler's Store" was sold and removed. On the map F. M. Johnson wrote "All the property belonging to the Government was sold at Public sale in 1862 and all property remaining, at the Post (and not carried away) was sold to E. P. Drew." The sale brought in $200 on a capital outlay of $2,036 to build the post (Beckham 1969).

Visiting the site in April of 1864, Corporal Royal A. Bensell of the 4th California Volunteer Infantry described the site as consisting of little more than a small grocery and large untenanted hotel with the remains of the "garrison" ready for shipment to Scottsburg (Barth 1959:143). By 1866 Fort Umpqua and Umpqua City were described as generally deserted with squatters periodically inhabiting the site. On August 25, 1868 the *Oregonian* reported that Umpqua City was "entirely deserted" and that "several buildings still grace[d] the site of the town, but no human being is there to occupy them" (Barth 1959:215). Under federal management Fort Umpqua was largely forgotten and neglected until the property was transferred to the Siuslaw National Forest in 1931. The site remains under the management of the Siuslaw National Forest today and was incorporated into the [redacted]

Construction History

With the help of five hired civilian carpenters, construction of the post began in September 1856 and would continue for the next five months with the bulk of the construction at the post completed by January 1857 (Beckham 1990:19). The availability of needed building materials was minimal because there was no saw mill in the area. Consequently, the Army disassembled and transported several of the principle buildings from Fort Orford, Oregon (1853-1856), including the blockhouse, hospital, barracks, and two officer's houses [redacted] An inspection on February 13, 1857 documents the presence of four of these buildings including the Commanding Officer's House, Assistant Surgeon's House, Barracks, and Hospital. By May 16, 1859 the inspection reports of Col. J. K. Mansfield describes the post at its largest extent, which consisted of four officer's houses, barracks, blockhouse, guardhouse, magazine, barn, sutler store, hospital, two laundresses, and a bakery (Beckham 1990:17) (Figures 3, 6-12).

The layout of the fort was similar to other mid-ninteenth century posts in the region with the buildings grouped by function and arranged around a rectangular parade ground. The southern side of the post included the bakery, two laundress quarters, and the post hospital, while the north side contained the soldier's barracks and blockhouse. The west side of the post contained the four officers houses of officer's row including the quarters for the major, captain, post surgeon, and one house for the subaltern officers. The east side of the parade

ground contained no structures and was open to the Umpqua River. The guardhouse, sutler store, magazine, and barn were located to the north of the soldier's barracks and blockhouse away from the parade ground. The size, location, and orientation of these structures can be seen on the plat map of the post drawn during the inspection (Figure 3).

Fort Hospital

The hospital consisted of three rooms: one ward room, a mess room, and a kitchen. The hospital was described as measuring 40'x28' and containing a dispensary and two ward rooms with a kitchen connected by an enclosed and floored passage way which could function as an additional ward room (Beckham 1990:56-57). The hospital was a single-story wood-frame rectangular vernacular building with a side-gabled roof. clad in vertical wood board-and-batten siding and wood-shingle roofing with a central brick chimney, regularly-placed nine-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, centered entry, and full-width front porch supported by wood posts (Figures 8 and 9). The hospital also had a rambling two-part ell attached on the south (rear) elevation. The ell was also was a single-story wood-frame rectangular vernacular building with a side-gabled roof, clad in vertical board-and-batten siding and wood-shingle roofing with a brick chimney in the corner next to the south (rear) wall of the ell and regularly-placed nine-over-six wood double-hung sash windows with a single entry on the north side of the building near the north (front) wall of the ell.

Laundress Quarters and Bakery

The laundress quarters measured 40'x20' divided into two rooms (Beckham 1990:57). The laundress quarters were two single-story hewn-timbered buildings with side-gabled roofs, wood-shingle roofing, centered entries and two regularly-placed windows on the front elevations (Figures 8 and 9). The western laundress quarters had a single brick chimney on the east wall and the eastern laundress quarters had two brick chimneys one on the east wall and one on the west wall. Neither the laundress' quarters nor the bakery had a front porch.

Officer's Houses

All of the officers' houses were single-story wood-frame rectangular vernacular buildings with a side-gabled roofs set on stone foundations and clad in horizontal wood-board siding and wood-shingle roofing with a central brick chimney with a metal guard, regularly-placed nine-over-six wood double-hung windows, centered entry, and full-width front and back porches supported by wood posts. Each house had an kitchen attached to the rear and connected to the main building by enclosed passage (Beckham 1990:55-56) (Figures 8, 10 and 13). The Major's quarters was described as a "fine dwelling" with two rooms, one as quarters and one as an office with each divided into two by partitions. The front porch (veranda) was enclosed with a diagonal wood lattice with an attached ell on the west (rear) elevation (Figures 8 and 10) (Beckham 1990:55). The surgeon's quarters was described as a "fine dwelling" with two rooms and a kitchen (Figure 8 and 10) (Beckham 1990:56). The exact size of the officer's houses is unknown.

Enlisted Barracks

The enlisted barracks (garrison) measured 160'x25' and was divided into four rooms 40'x25' with two orderly rooms, each 10'x15' , and a temporary shed room used as a kitchen (Beckham 1990:55). The barracks was a single-story wood-frame rectangular vernacular building with a side-gabled roof set on stone foundations and clad in vertical wood board and batten siding with a wood-shingle roofing and at least one brick chimney on the west wall, and full-width porch (veranda) on the south (front) elevation facing the parade ground (Figures 8 and 11).

Blockhouse

The blockhouse (fort) measured 40'x40' and was built in the American-style. The building was a two-story hewn-timber structure with a 45° off-set upper story with a hipped roof and wood shingles. The upper story had

one small four-pane window centered on each wall and the first story had five small gun ports on each wall (Figures 8 and 12) (Beckham 1990:54-55).

Sutler's Store

The sutler's store was a single-story wood-frame rectangular vernacular building with a side-gabled roof clad in vertical wood board-and-batten siding and wood-shingle roofing with a central brick chimney, regularly-placed nine-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, centered entry, and full-width front porch supported by wood posts (Figure 14).

Magazine, Guard House, Blacksmith Shop and Barn

Few details about the materials, construction and styles of the fort magazine, guard house, blacksmith shop, and barn are known. What is known is that the fort magazine measured 15'x15', the guard house measured 30'x20', the blacksmith shop measured 15'x15' feet and the post barn was located at the base of the encroaching sand dune to the north, but no dimensions were given (Figures 5 and 7) (Beckham 1990:57-58).

Garrison History

When Fort Umpqua was established in July 1856, eighty-four men of Co. H, 3rd United States Artillery were stationed at the post under the command of 2nd Lieutenant John Drysdale. When the post closed in July 1862 only eighteen soldiers and one officer of the 2nd California Volunteer Infantry were stationed there (Table 1). Over the interim the garrison at the post fluctuated to as high as 144 men of Cos. H and L of the 3rd U. S. Artillery regiment in September 1857 and to as low as the 14 men of Co. L of the 3rd U. S. Artillery between May 1861 and September 1861. Between July 1856 and July 1862 the average size of the garrison was 65 officers and men.

During the occupation of the fort, the post was commanded by ten commissioned officers ranging in rank from 2nd Lieutenant to Major (Table 2). Several of the officers had distinguished military careers and would later go on to earn high ranking positions within the U. S. Army during and after the Civil War, including 2nd Lieutenant Martin D. Hardin and Assistant Surgeon John J. Milhau. Several of the commanding officers and post surgeons would also be recognized for their contributions to the scientific exploration and documentation of the natural and ethnographic landscape of the southern Oregon coast including surgeons John J. Milhau and Edward P. Vollum and 1st Lieutenant Lorenzo Lorain.

The post was manned by seven different companies from three regiments including Co. E of the 4th U. S. Infantry, Cos. B, E, F, H, K and L of the 3rd U. S. Artillery and Co. B of the 2nd California Volunteer Infantry. Companies H and L of the 3rd U. S. Artillery served the longest, and often congruently, at the post between July 1856 and January 1862 (Table 3).

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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
_X_Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37.56
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	[redacted] Latitude	[redacted] Longitude	[redacted] Latitude	[redacted] Longitude
2	[redacted] Latitude	[redacted] Longitude	[redacted] Latitude	[redacted] Longitude

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

Starting where the Umpqua River makes a slight bend to the west at the south-eastern corner of the fort at Point 3 ([redacted]) the boundary of the site extends approximately 534 meters due north along the shoreline of the Umpqua River to the northern extent of artifact scatter 1 (Point 2; Lat/Long [redacted]) where it then turns back to the southwest traveling approximately 386 meters to the target range (Point 1 [redacted]); it then turns south-east for approximately 358 meters to artifact scatter 3 (Point 4; Lat/ [redacted]) then turns due east for approximately 208 meters where it closes the site boundary at the southern end of artifact scatter 2 again at Point 3.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Fort Umpqua site was determined by both cultural and natural features. The northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern boundaries of the site were determined by the presence and extent of archaeological deposits in those areas (artifact scatter 1, target range, and artifact scatter 3, respectively). The eastern boundary of the site was determined by the current shoreline of the Umpqua River. Although the exact location of each building within the Fort Umpqua site is unknown; the site boundaries described here most certainly contain those features represented in the historic maps. The site boundary includes a 50 meter buffer around the entire site in order to accommodate any currently unidentified archaeological remains and to add a barrier of protection for the known archaeological remains.

U.S. Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)
Name of Property

Douglas Co., OR
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Justin E. Eichelberger date September 19, 2014
organization Siuslaw National Forest telephone
street & number 3200 SW Jefferson Way email eichelbj@onid.orst.edu
city or town Corvallis state OR zip code 97331

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **General Location Map**
- **Specific Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: U. S. Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)

City or Vicinity: Reedsport

County: Douglas **State:** Oregon

Photographer: Kevin Bruce, Justin Eichelberger, or Phyllis Steves

Date Photographed: 1999, 2000, June 25, 2013 and September 13, 2014

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

Photo 1 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0001)
Site Overview, looking southwest from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center-right of photograph. Photo taken by Kevin Bruce in 2013.

Photo 2 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0002)
Site Overview, looking west from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center of photograph. Photo taken by Kevin Bruce in 2013.

Photo 3 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0003)
Site Overview, looking northwest from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center-left of photograph. Photo taken by Kevin Bruce in 2013.

Photo 4 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0004)
Artifact Scatter #1, looking north along north bank of Umpqua River. Historic blockhouse location in left of photograph. Photo taken by Kevin Bruce in 2013.

Photo 5 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0005)
Target Range Overview, looking west. Photograph taken from target range datum by Phyllis Steeves in 1999.

Photo 6 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0006)
Possible Building Sill from Post Hospital or Officer's House. Photograph taken by Phyllis Steeves in 2000.

Photo 7 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0007)
Ironstone Ceramics Recovered From Artifact Scatter 1. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photo 8 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0008)
Earthenware Ceramics Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photo 9 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_0009)
Redware and Stoneware Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photos Continued

Photo 10 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_00010)
Olive Bottle Glass Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample. Photo t taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photo 11 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_00011)
Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photo 12 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_00012)
Bottle Glass Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

Photo 13 of 13: (OR_DouglasCounty_FtUmpqua_00013)
.58 Cal 3-Ring Elongated (Minie) Balls Recovered from Target Range, Representative Sample. Photo taken by Justin Eichelberger in 2014.

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.

List of Figures
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: Fort Umpqua Site, Umpqua City, Indian Village, North Spit of Umpqua River. **REDACTED**

Figure 2: Topographic Map: Fort Umpqua Site, Historic Fort Building Locations, Artifact Scatters. **REDACTED**

Figure 3: Aerial Photograph: Fort Umpqua Site Boundary, Historic Fort Building Locations, Artifact. **REDACTED**

Figure 4: Target Range (Firing Range) Surface Survey Map.

Figure 5: Plan Map of Fort Umpqua, c. 1859 (Beckham 1969:14). **REDACTED**

Figure 6: U. S. Army Posts, Oregon Coast Reservation, Western Oregon, c. 1856.

Figure 7: Plat of Fort Umpqua and Umpqua City by F. M. Johnson, March 29, 1866 (Beckham 1969:22)

Figure 8: Sketch of Fort Umpqua, c. 1857, looking west from Umpqua River (Oregon Historical Society)

Figure 9: Hospital Row, c. 1859, view from southwest corner of post looking east; hospital in foreground, laundress quarters and bakery in background (Beckham 1969:6).

Figure 10: Officers' Row, c. 1859, view from southwest corner of post looking north; Surgeon E. P. Vollum's house at left, commander's house at center, and enlisted men's barracks in background behind trees (Beckham 1969:8)

Figure 11: Enlisted Men's Barracks, c. 1859, view from northwest corner of post looking east; barracks at left, Umpqua River in background (Beckham 1969:13)

Figure 12: Blockhouse, c. 1859, view from in front of barracks looking east; trees in background are across the Umpqua River (Beckham 1969:19)

Figure 13: Officer's House, n.d., view from parade ground looking northwest (Oregon Historical Society)

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List of Tables

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Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Fort Umpqua, 1996-2013

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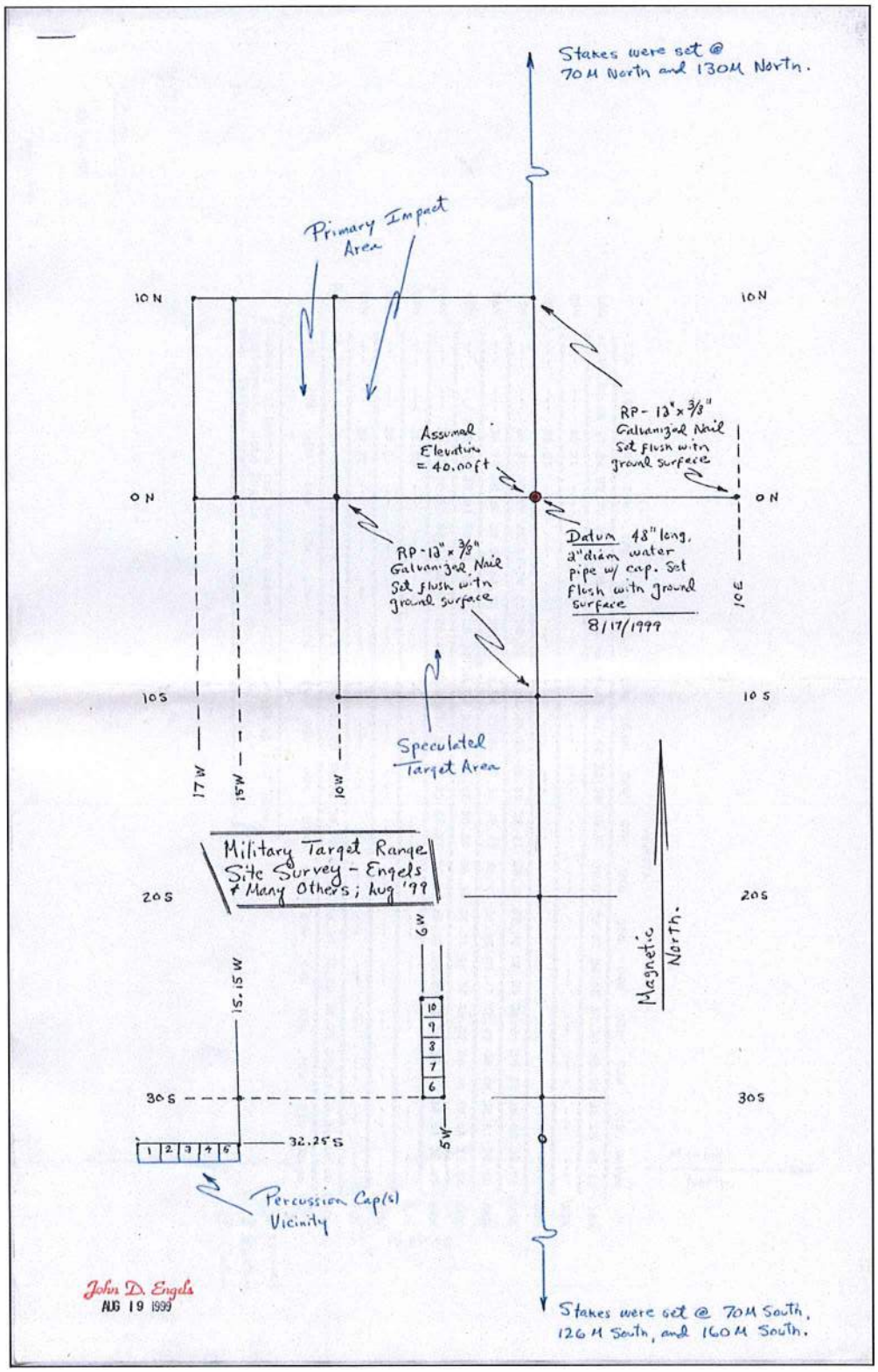
REDACTED

Figure 4: Target Range (Firing Range) Surface Survey Map. Map drawn in 1999.



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REDACTED

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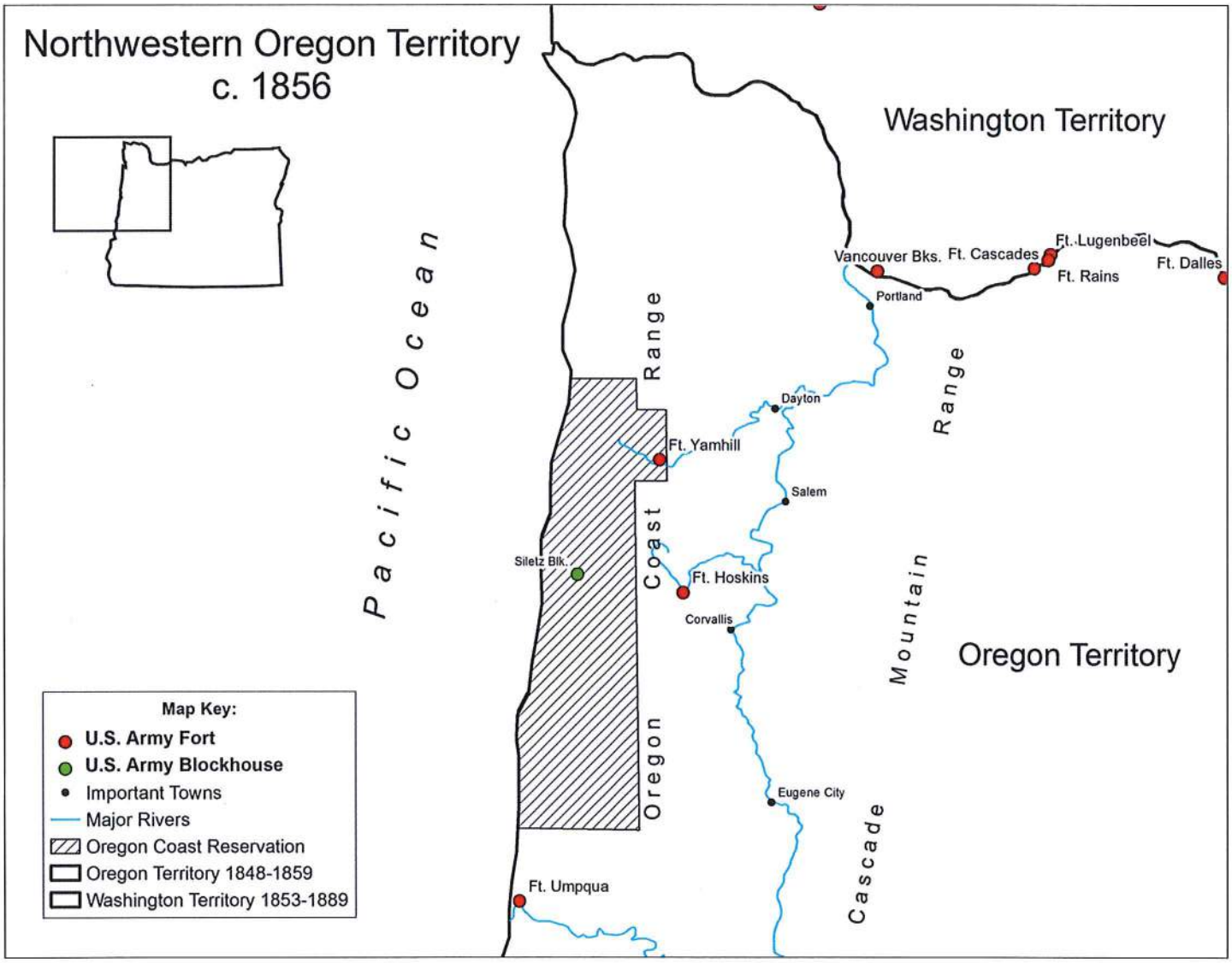

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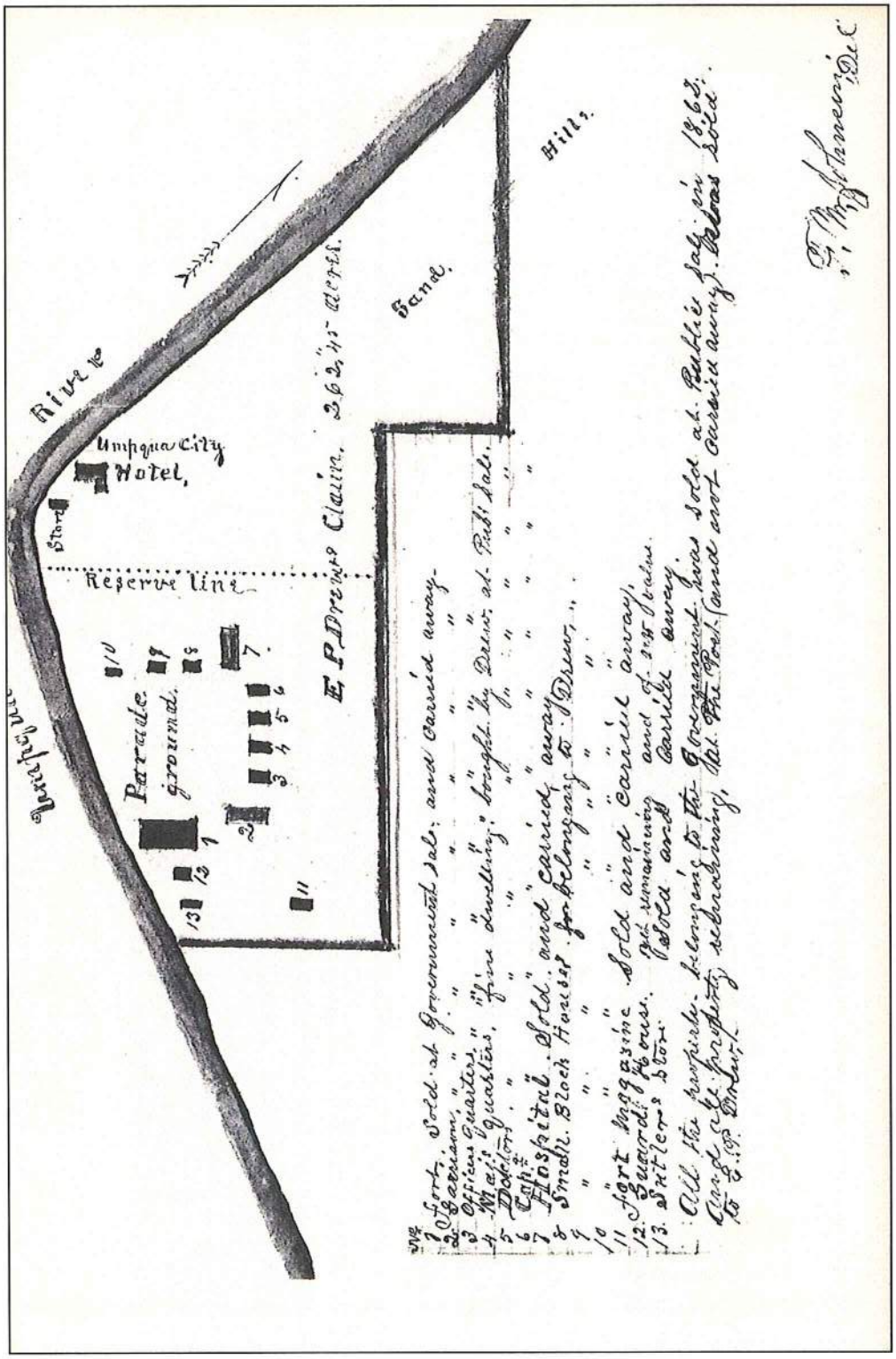

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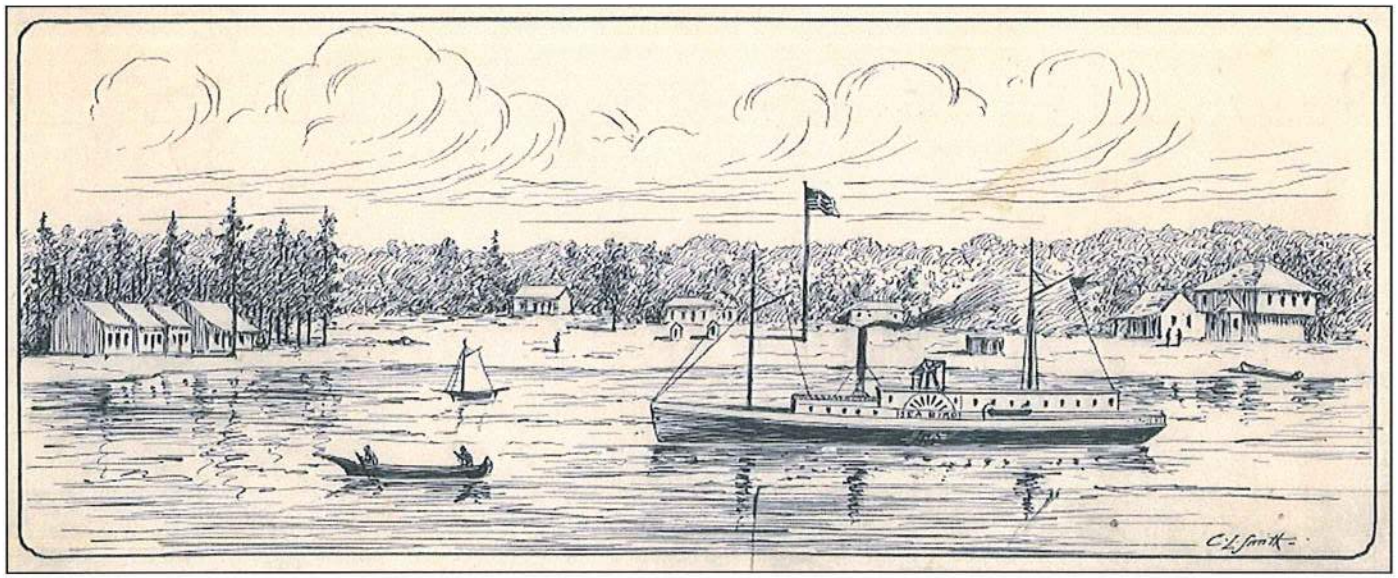

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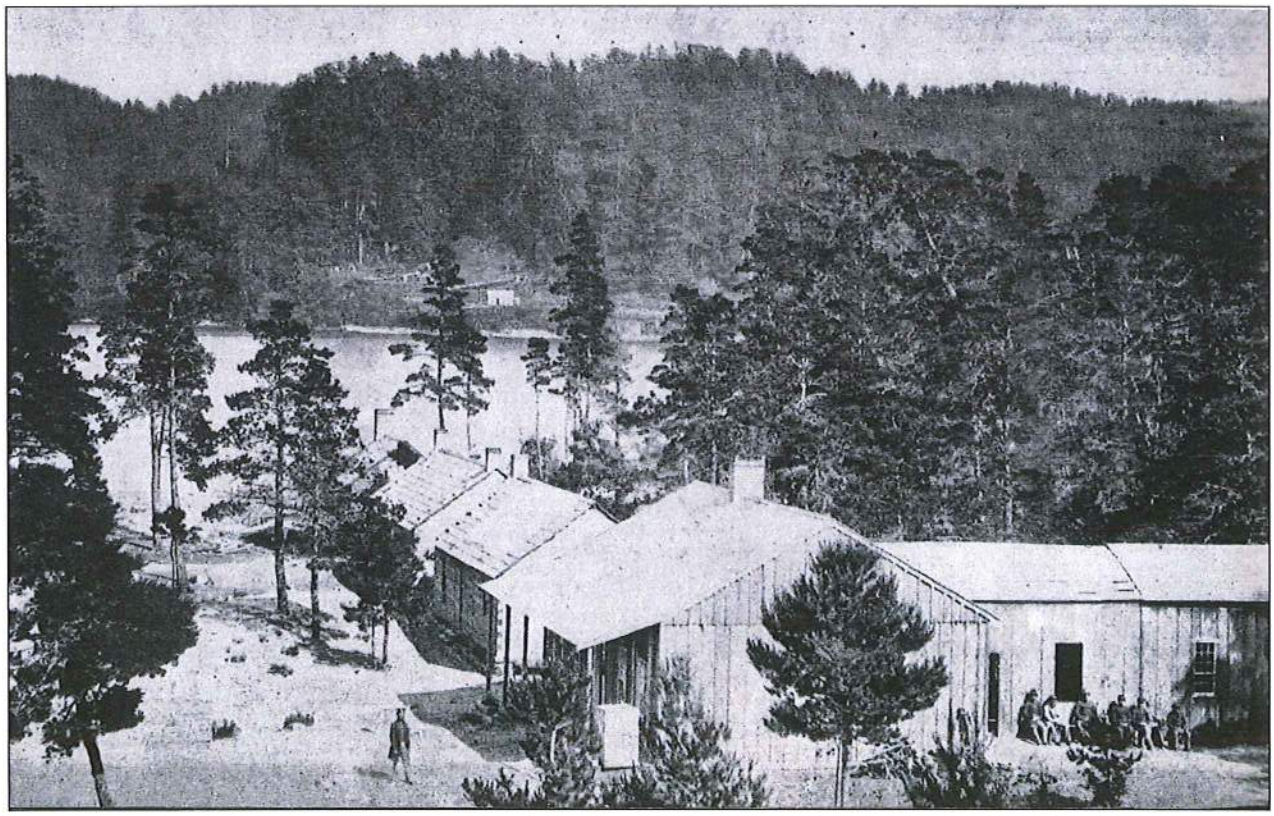


Figure 10: Officers' Row, c. 1859, view from southwest corner of post looking north; Surgeon E. P. Vollum's house at left, commander's house at center, and enlisted men's barracks in background behind trees (Beckham 1969:8).

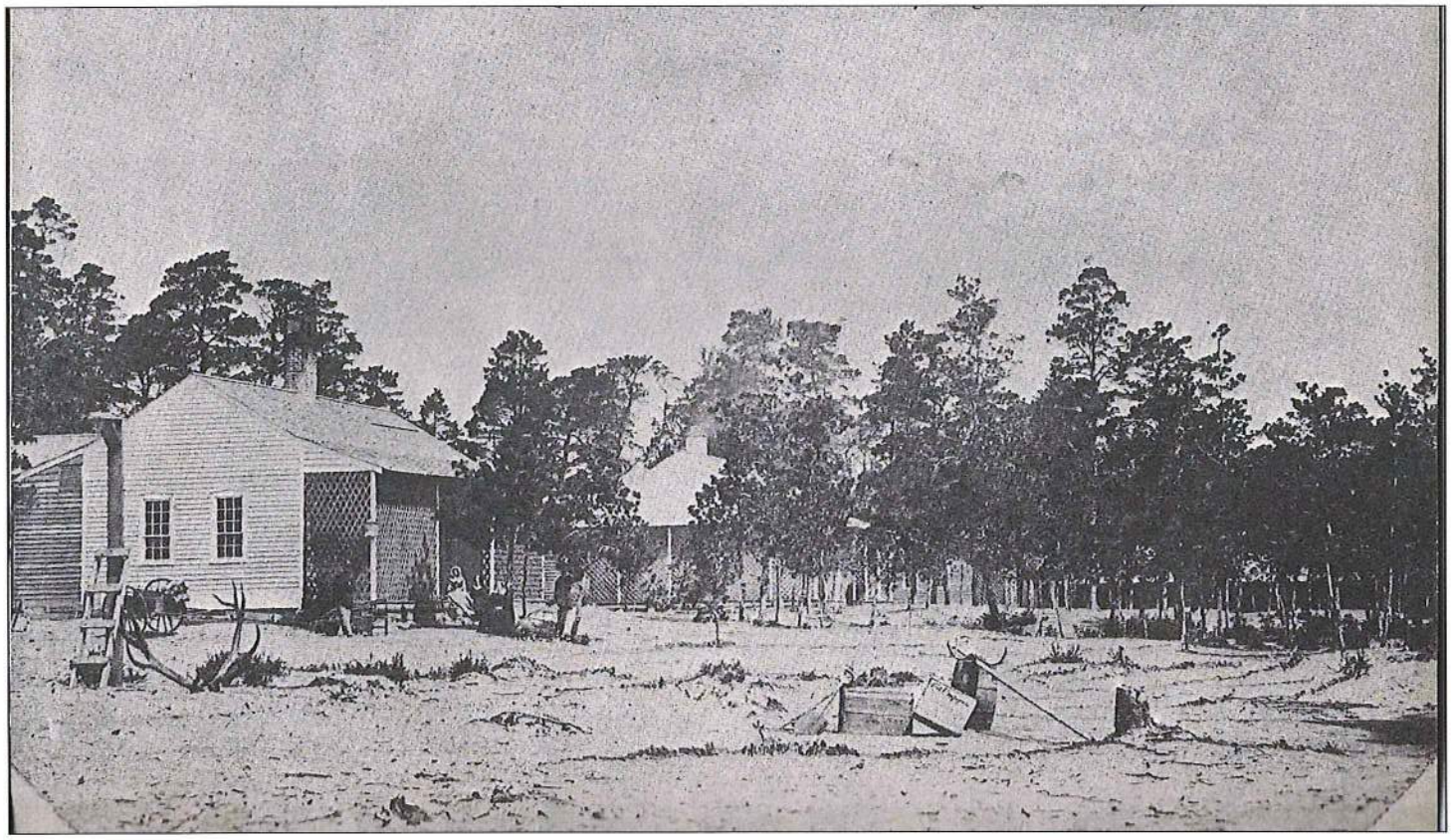
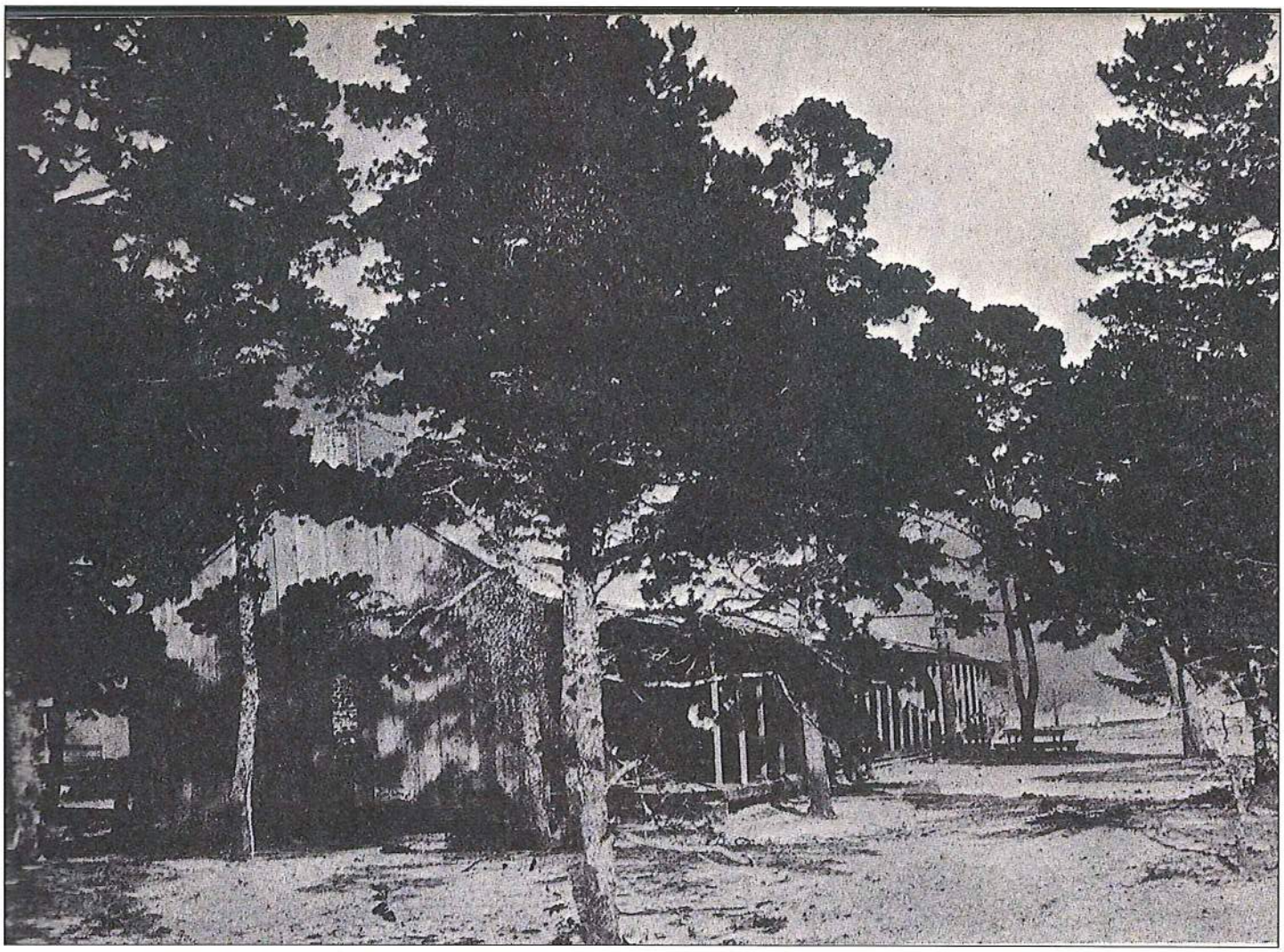


Figure 11: Enlisted Men's Barracks, c. 1858-1859, view from northwest corner of post looking east; barracks at left, Umpqua River in background (Beckham 1969:13).



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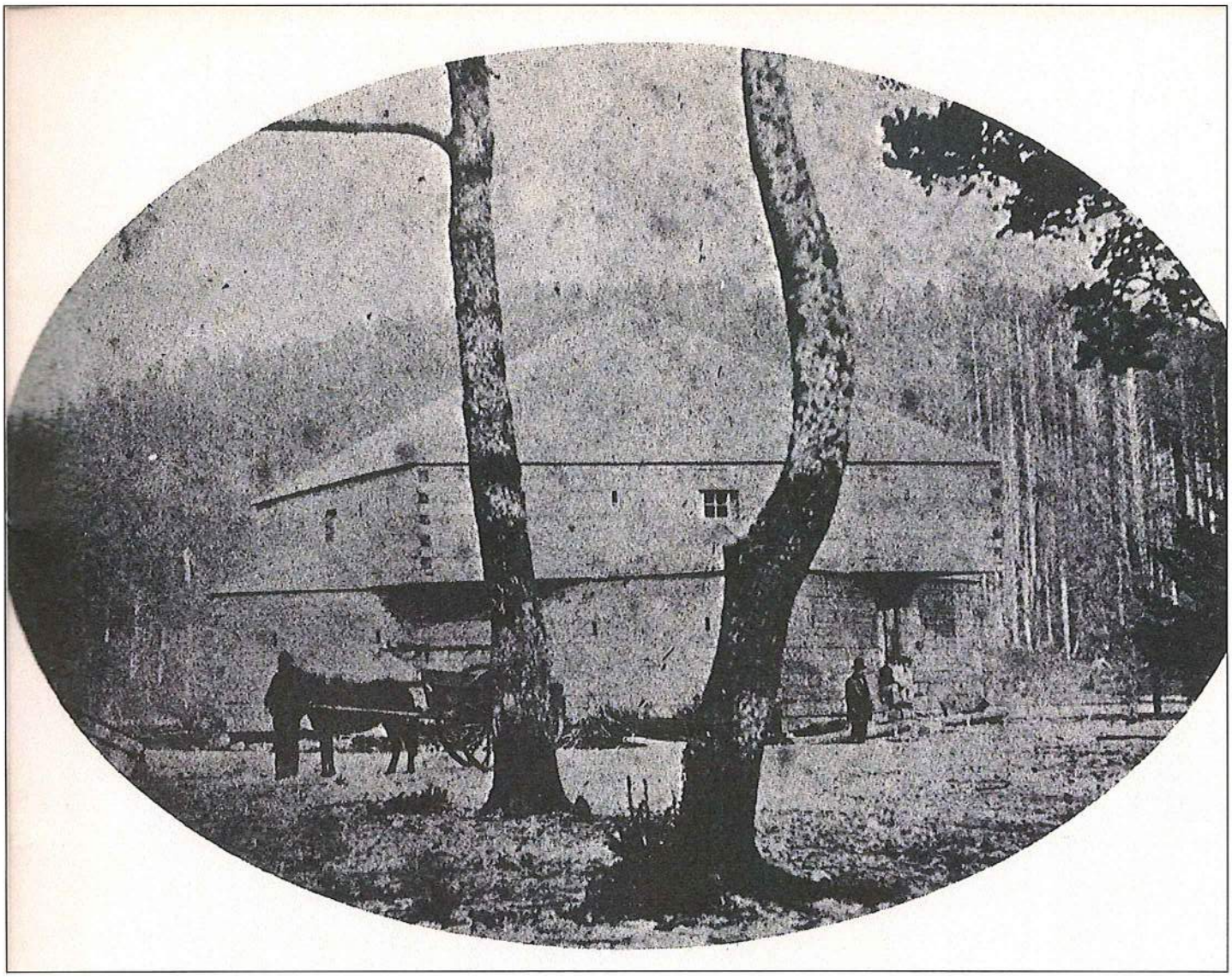

Figure 13: Officer's House, n. d., view from parade ground looking northwest (Oregon Historical Society)

Figure 14: Sutler's Store, c. 1859, view from parade ground looking south (Oregon Historical Society).

Table 1: Aggregate Garrison Strength at Fort Umpqua from July 1856 to July 1862

Month	*1856*	*1857*	*1858*	*1859*	*1860*	*1861*	*1862*
January	-	72	89	72	71	63	36
February	-	69	77	64	71	64	23
March	-	68	76	57	70	62	23
April	-	66	76	56	91	61	20
May	-	61	97	90	89	14	19
June	-	57	78	91	88	14	19
July	84	55	76	90	86	14	19
August	84	54	75	86	86	14	-
September	84	144	75	70	73	14	-
October	76	142	69	75	73	20	-
November	75	138	68	76	72	16	-

Table 2: Commanding Officers and Post Surgeons at Fort Umpqua 1856-1862

Commanding Officer	Assigned Attachment	Took Command	Relinquished Command
2nd Lt. John Drysdale	Co. H, 3rd U. S. Art.	July 1856	July 1856
2nd Lt. J. G. Chandler	Co. F, 3rd U. S. Art.	July 1856	July 1856
1st Lt./Capt. Joseph Stewart	Co. H, 3rd U. S. Art.	August 1856	November 1857
Maj. John B. Scott	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	December 1857	March 1859
-	-	Nov 1859	August 1860
1st Lt. Alexander Piper	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	April 1859	October 1859
Unknown	Unknown	September 1860	September 1860
1st Lt. Lorenzo Lorain	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	October 1860	February 1861
2nd Lt. M. D. Hardin	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	March 1861	September 1861
2nd Lt. Wright Rives	Co. ?, 6th U. S. Inf.	October 1861	October 1861
2nd Lt. Grove Watson	Co. B, 2nd Cal. Vol. Inf.	November 1861	July 1862
Post Surgeons			
Asst. Surg. E. P. Vollum	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	July 1856	September 1859
Asst. Surg. John J. Milhau	Co. H, 3rd U. S. Art.	September 1856	November 1856
Asst. Surg. J. C. Shorb	Co. L, 3rd U. S. Art.	December 1860	May 1861

Table 3: U.S. Army and Volunteer Units Assigned to Fort Umpqua, 1856-1862

Regiment	Company	Arrived	Departed
4th U. S. Infantry	E	July 1856	July 1856
3rd U. S. Artillery	F	July 1856	July 1856
3rd U. S. Artillery	H	July 1856	February 1858
3rd U. S. Artillery	L	September 1857	January 1862
3rd U. S. Artillery	B	May 1858	November 1860
3rd U. S. Artillery	E	July 1858	March 1861
2nd Cal. Vol. Inf.	B	November 1861	July 1862

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Fort Umpqua, 1996-2013

Group	Class	Type	Description	Count
A. ARCHITECTURE	A.1. Materials	Brick		**315**
		Window Glass		**93**
		Zinc Sheeting		**51**
	A.2. Hardware	Nail	Machine-cut	**235**
		Door	Knob	**2**
			Latch Plate	**1**
	A.3. Tools	Hand Saw	Blade	**2**
B. DOMESTIC	B.1. Housewares	Heating Stove	Cast Iron	**11**
		Oil Lamp	Glass Chimney	**11**
		Light Bulb	Glass Envelope	**2**
		Flower Pot	Redware	**1**
	B.2. Gustatory	Glassware	Bar Tumbler	**12**
			Bottle Stopper	**4**
		Ceramic	Ironstone, Plain	**180**
			Ironstone, Molded	**15**
			Earthenware, Plain	**14**
			Earthenware, Transfer-print	**30**
			Earthenware, Handpainted	**14**
			Earthenware, Sponge	**1**
			Porcelain	**6**
			Porcelain, Chinese	**5**
		Utensil	Unknown, Handle	**3**
			Spoon	**1**
	B.3. Culinary	Vessel	Chinese Brown Stoneware	**1**
			American Stoneware	**14**
			Yellowware	**1**
	B.4. Foodstuffs	Faunal	Mammal Bone	**63**
			Avian Bone	**1**
		Food Canister	Iron	**7**
		Food Bottle	Spice/Flavoring/Extract	**1**
		Beverage Bottle	Pepsi Bottle	**1**
			Stoneware Beverage Bottle	**2**
	B.5. Maintenance	Cleaning	Chevron Spot Remover Bottle	**1**
			Clorox Bleach Bottle	**3**
			Purex Bleach Bottle	**2**
		Pest Control	Poison Bottle	**1**

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Fort Umpqua, 1996-2013 (continued)

Group	Class	Type	Description	Count
C. MILITARY	C.1. Uniform	Button	General Service	3
			Pewter	2
		Epaulette	Shoulder Scales	1
	C.2. Arms	Projectile	.58 cal Elongated (Minie) Ball	274
			.54 cal Bullet	1
			Unidentified Caliber	5
		Ignition System	Friction Primer	1
			Powder Flask	1
D. PERSONAL	D.1. Indulgences	Tobacco Pipe	Argillite	1
			Clay	56
		Alcohol	Stoneware Ale Bottle	6
			Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps	2
			Drake's Plantation Bitters	1
			Non-descript Amber Beer	1
			Dr. J Hostetter's Bitters	1
			J.T. Daly Clubhouse Gin	1
			Unidentified Gin	1
			Pumpkin Seed Flask	1
	D.2. Health	Hygiene	Perfume/Cologne Bottle	4
			Listerine Mouth Wash	1
			Mirror	1
		Medicine	Children's Panacea Bottle	1
			Non-descript Medicine Bottle	1
			Syringe	1
	D.3. Clothing	Button	Prosser (White), Sew-through	7
			Unknown	5
	D.4. Personal Tools	Office Supplies	Photographic Solution	1
			Umbrella Ink Bottle	2
			Slate Writing Tablet	13
		Watch	Crystal	1
			Back	1
		Coinage	Half Dollar, 1903	1
			Quarter Dollar, 1907	1
	D.5. Recreation	Hunting	Bird Shot	4
			Brass Cartridge	2
		Fishing	Lead Sinker	1
		Boating	Boat Plug	1
		Music	Harmonica Reed Plate	1
			Organ Stop	1
		Games	Marble	1

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Fort Umpqua, 1996-2013 (continued)

Group	Class	Type	Description	Count
D. PERSONAL	D.5. Recreation	Toys	Truck	**2**
	D.6. Adornment	Jewelry	Locket	**1**
			Necklace	**1**
		Bead	Seed, Blue	**6**
E. UNKNOWN	F.1. Mineral		Agate	**2**
			Fire Cracked Rock	**2**
			Soil Sample	**10**
			Utilized Flake	**2**
			Unidentified	**38**
	F.2. Metal	Ferrous	Barrel Strap	**26**
			Canister	**1**
			Lock Plate	**1**
			Unidentified	**95**
		Brass	Escutcheon	**1**
			Rivet/Tack	**4**
			Unidentified	**4**
		Lead	Waste	**15**
	F.3. Glass	Olive	Bottle	**1,252**
		Colorless	Bottle	**398**
			Jar	**16**
		Amethyst	Bottle	**35**
		Yellow	Bottle	**10**
		Cobalt Blue	Bottle	**12**
		Aqua	Bottle	**369**
		Amber	Bottle	**257**
			Jar	**1**
		Green	Bottle	**127**
			Jar	**2**
		Milk	Vessel	**10**
		Purple	Object	**1**
	F.4. Organic	Leather	Fragment	**2**
		Wood	Fragment	**11**
Total Artifacts Recovered				**4,232**

Photo 1 of 13: Site Overview, looking southwest from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center-right of photograph

Photo 2 of 13: Site Overview, looking west from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center of photograph.

Photo 3 of 13: Site Overview, looking northwest from shoreline of Umpqua River. Parade ground in center-left of photograph.

Photo 4 of 13: Artifact Scatter #1, looking north along north bank of Umpqua River. Historic blockhouse location in left of photograp

Photo 5 of 13: Target Range Overview, looking west.
Photograph taken from target range datum by Phyllis Steeves in 1999.

Photo 6 of 13: Possible Building Sill from Post Hospital or Officer's House.
Photograph taken by Phyllis Steeves in 2000.

Photo 7 of 13: Ironstone Ceramics Recovered From Artifact Scatter 1.
Top Row, Left to Right: *Shaw's Chinese* Ironstone Bowl, c. 1850s-1860s; *Plain* Handleless Ironstone Cup.
Bottom Row, Left to Right: W. S. George *Radisson* Saucer, c. 1904-1960; *Plain* Ironstone Oval Platter.

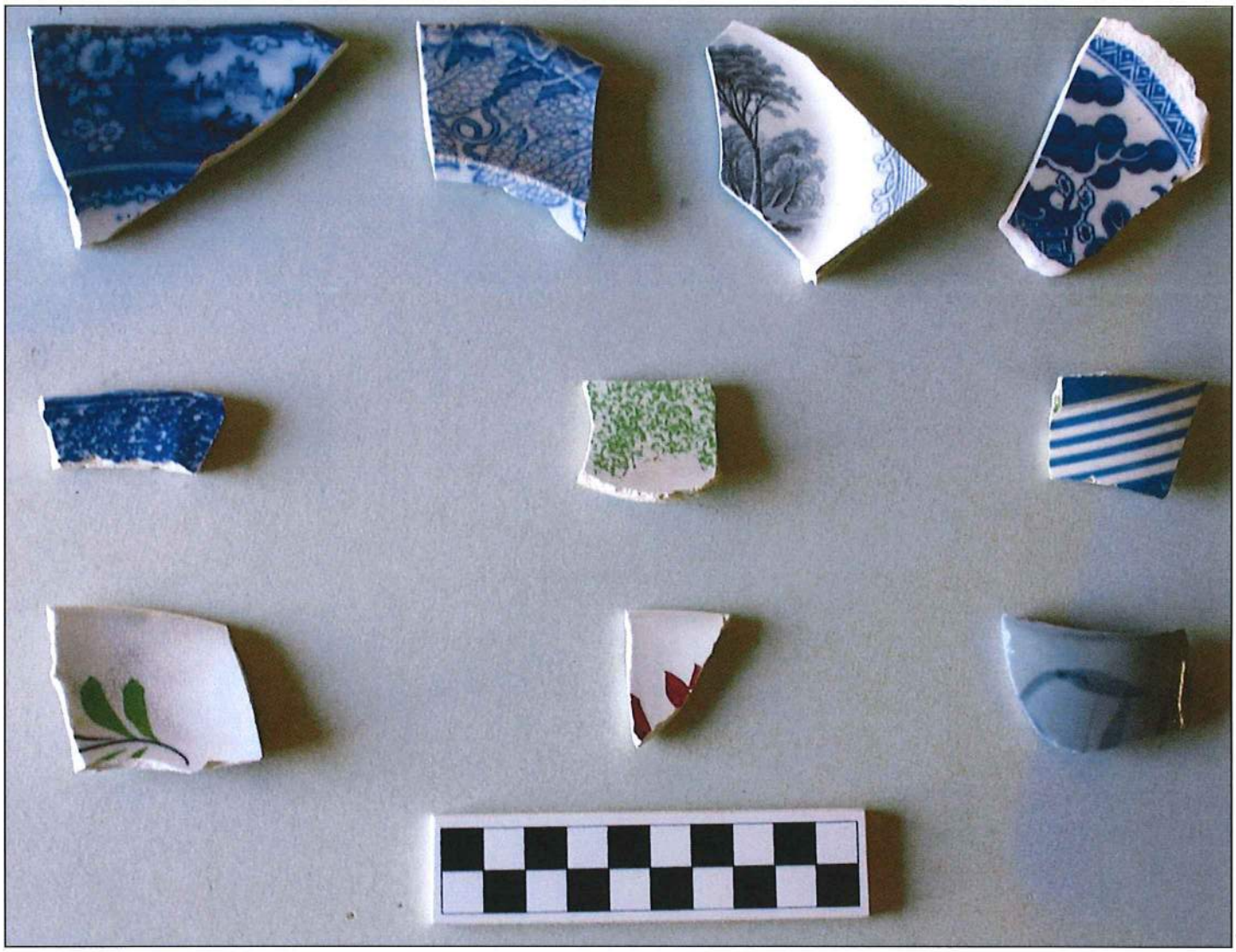

Photo 8 of 13: Earthenware Ceramics Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1.
Top Row, Left to Right: *Medina* Blue Transfer-printed Plate; *Vista* Transfer-printed Plate; *Rhine* Transfer-printed Plate; *Traditional Blue Willow* Transfer-printed Plate. Middle Row, Left to Right: Blue Sponge Decorated Ware, c. 1830-1860; Green Sponge Decorated Ware, c. 1830-1860; Blue Banded (Annular) Ware, c. 1770s-1900s. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Hand-painted Polychrome Saucer, c. 1830-1860; Hand-painted Polychrome Saucer, c. 1830-1860; *Bamboo* Chinese Rice Bowl.

Photo 9 of 13: Redware and Stoneware Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1.
Top Row, Left to Right: Redware Flower Pot; Chinese Canton Ginger Jar, c. 1840-60; American Yellowware Bowl; Stoneware Beverage Bottle. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Stoneware Bulk Ink Bottle; American Stoneware Vessel; Chinese Brown-glazed Stoneware Vessel.

Photo 10 of 13: Olive Bottle Glass Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample.
Top Row, Left to Right: Olive *Champagne*-type Bottle Finish; Olive *Grooved Ring*-type Bottle Finish; Olive *Mineral/Double Oil*-type Bottle Finish. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Olive *Champagne/Wine* Bottle Base; Olive "UDOLPHO WOLFE'S // AROMATIC / SCHNAPPS / SCHIEDAM" Bottle; Olive *Wine/Ale* Bottle Base.

Photo 11 of 13: Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample. Top Row, Left to Right: *Plain* White Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl; White "Mc DOUGALL" Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem. Middle Row, Left to Right: Sand-encrusted Wood Utensil Handle; *Victoria* Effigy Tobacco Pipe Bowl. Bottom Row, Left to Right: White Porcelain Door Knob; Federal Army *General Service* "Eagle and Shield" Button; White Prosser 4-Hole Undergarment Button.

Photo 12 of 13: Bottle Glass Recovered from Artifact Scatter 1, Representative Sample.
Top Row, Left to Right: Colorless Glass Bottle Finish (Tooled); Aqua Glass Wide-mouth Bottle Finish (Applied); Blue Glass Poison "X" Bottle; Citron Green Glass "GALLON" Bottle. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Amethyst Glass Flask Bottle; Aqua Glass Blowpipe (Open) Pontil Bottle; Green Glass Bottle Shard.

Photo 13 of 13: Fired .58 Cal 3-Ring Elongated (Minie) Balls Recovered from Target Range, Representative Sample.
Top Row, Left to Right: Side Impact; Frontal Impact (Front View); Frontal Impact (Mushroomed, Front View).
Bottom Row, Left to Right: Side Impact; Frontal Impact (Side View); Frontal Impact (Mushroomed, Rear View).