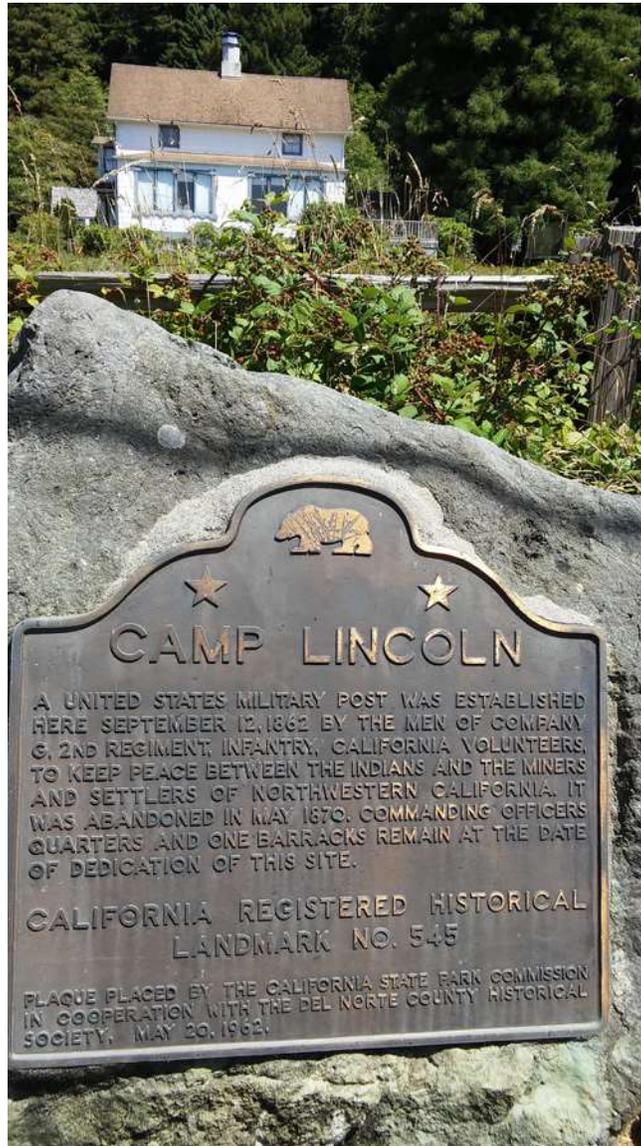


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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2017



Camp Lincoln  
Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park  
Redwood National and State Parks

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

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

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March 14, 2018

In reply to: NPS\_2018\_0205\_002

Kevin McCardle  
Historic Landscape Architect  
Redwood National Park  
121200 Highway 101  
PO Box 7  
Orick, CA 95555

**RE: Section 110 NHPA Compliance, Determination of Eligibility—Camp Lincoln**

Dear Mr. McCardle:

The Office of Historic Preservation has been asked to review a determination of eligibility of the above identified property, prepared as a Cultural Landscape Inventory, per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This office concurs with the NPS review of Camp Lincoln. The property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The sole remaining building from the period of significance no longer retains sufficient historic integrity for eligibility for its association with Camp Lincoln, due to multiple subsequent alterations. Camp Lincoln is Historical Landmark No. 545, the former site a United States Army camp from 1862 to 1870. The Cultural Landscape Inventory documents the significance of the site and assesses the historic integrity of extant resources on the site. The documents submitted do not evaluate the eligibility of the resource under California Historical Landmark criteria, or assess the eligibility of the extant building other than for its association with Camp Lincoln.

If you have any questions about our assessment of this document, please contact William Burg of my staff at (916) 445-7004 or [william.burg@parks.ca.gov](mailto:william.burg@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julianne Polanco".

Julianne Polanco  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
California Office of Historic Preservation



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## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview**

##### **CLI General Information**

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation; concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments, including bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition, and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information.

##### **Scope of the CLI**

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

**Inventory Unit Description:**

The site is located at 4251 Kings Valley Road in Del Norte County, six miles north of Crescent City. A portion of the former US Army Camp Lincoln, active during and shortly after the Civil War, sat on lands now inside Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park east of Kings Valley Road, and also on privately held lands to the west. The current Kings Valley Road is likely located where the parade grounds once were. The house currently in the park was, according to local lore and as listed in California Historical Landmarks, the former commanding officer's quarters. Although the current house is located in the same location as the camp commander's quarters, current and past examinations find little connection between the present house and quarters used by the army.

Camp Lincoln was located within a 120 acre parcel leased by the US Army from 1862-1870. This property was first settled in 1855, and a cottage, orchard and gardens were established. The property was leased for a military outpost in 1862, and 14 buildings were then added. The temporary nature of the camp, inexperience of the soldiers as builders, and the fiscally conservative military budget for the site all contributed to its simple and basic design. The camp officially closed in 1870, and the property reverted to private hands and operated as a ranch, farm or home by a succession of five families. The first three families after the army lived in the farm house. The first after army occupation may have leased it, and later owners may have lived elsewhere during part or all of their ownership. The house underwent a series of significant renovations in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1976, the 16.88 acre parcel the house is on was purchased by the Save the Redwoods League and donated to the State of California Department of Beaches and Parks (now the California Department of Parks and Recreation), who has maintained it since that time, and have not substantially modified the buildings or added new ones. With that addition, there are approximately 40 acres of the original 120 acre parcel within Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park. The house is currently the residence of California Park and Recreation staff.

### Site Plan



Overall site plan indicating current buildings and structures with the parcel boundary, park boundary and the approximate size and location of the original land grant (NPS-REDW 2017).

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Camp Lincoln (State Park)
<b>Property Level:</b>	Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	725488
<b>Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:</b>	Redwood National Park
<b>Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:</b>	725488

### Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	REDW
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	8480

### CLI Hierarchy Description

There are no component landscapes.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Incomplete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The cultural landscape inventory will be complete when it receives park and SHPO concurrence with the findings.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>National Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>National Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	1/29/2018
<b>State Park Region Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>State Park Region Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	1/29/2018
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	TBD
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	TBD

## Geographic Information & Location Map

### Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

No district is recommended, therefore no boundary has been assigned.

### Justification

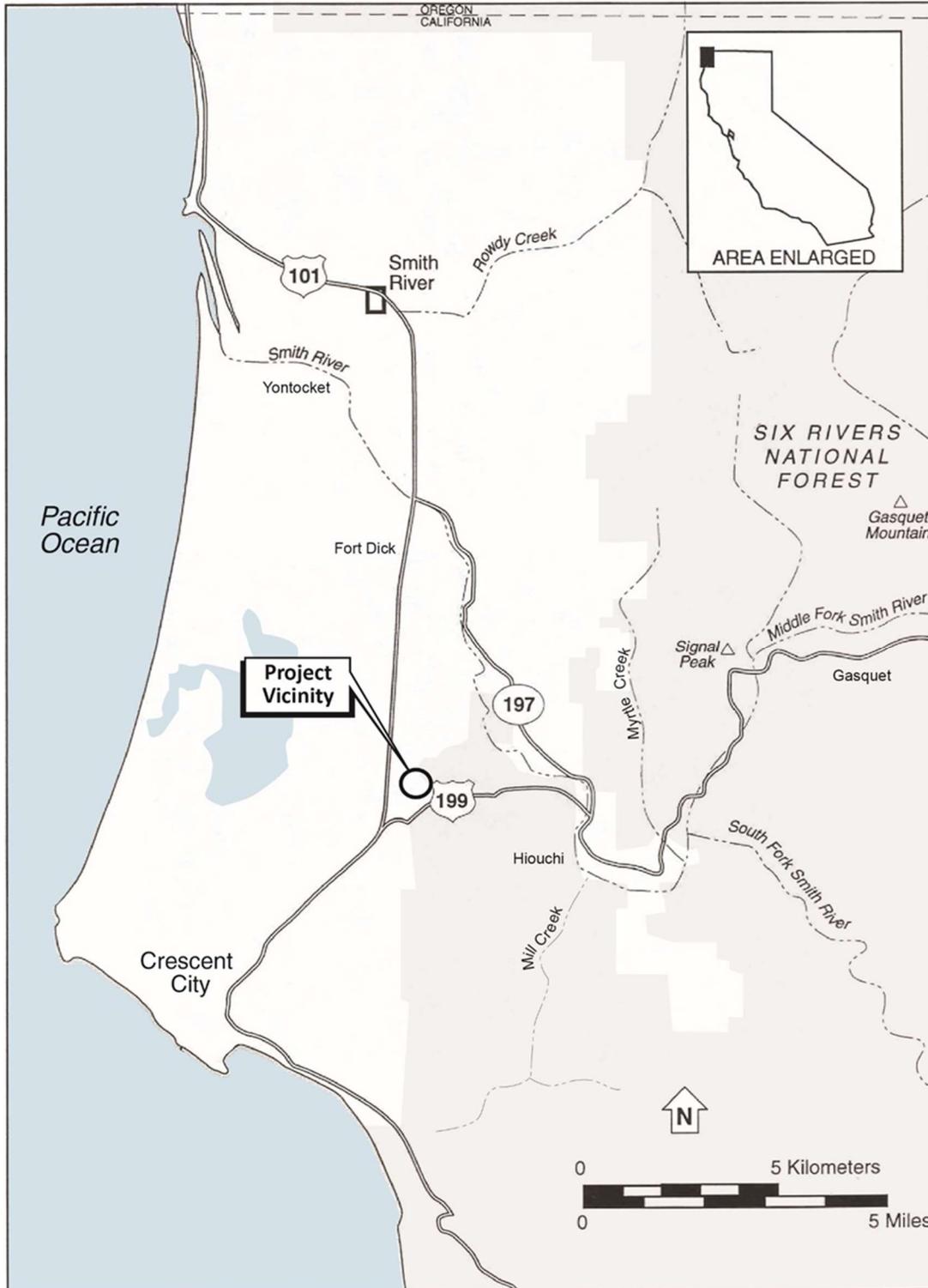
There is little evidence or historic integrity of the landscape related to the time of US Army occupation. The home site's later periods included a mix of ranching and residential use, but are not associated with any significant historic person, event, or movement of history.

### State and County:

<b>State:</b>	California
<b>County:</b>	Del Norte

<b>Size (Acres):</b>	Approximately 40. This is the portion of land within the park of the original 1855 grant.
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**Location Map**



Location Map. Site is within Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park, which is within the boundary of Redwood National Park. (PAR Environmental 2017).

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** D: Lost its historic integrity

**Management Category Date:** 1/29/2018

#### Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The site within Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park was the location of part of a US Army camp active during and shortly after the Civil War. The site, however, does not convey an association to the time of a US Army camp during the Civil War. The house was thought to have some association to the Commanding Officers Quarters, but that is not likely and it bears little resemblance in scale or style to the building seen on the quartermaster drawings from that time. Beyond the house, there is little evidence or historic integrity of the landscape related to the time of US Army occupation. The home site's later periods included a mix of ranching and suburban residence, but are not associated with any significant historic person, event, or movement of history. Most of the US Army camp structures were likely located on property now outside the park, west of Kings Valley Road.

#### Management Agreement

**Type of Agreement:** Cooperative Agreement (NPS Agreement No. P12AC30861)

**Expiration of Agreement:** 4/30/2019

#### Management Explanatory Narrative:

A cooperative management agreement between the National Park Service and the California Department of Parks and Recreation was entered into on 8/31/2012 for a term of five years. The agreement was renewed on 2/14/2017 until 4/30/2019. The cooperative agreement allows Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwood State Park, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and Redwood National Park to be cooperatively managed by both agencies.

#### NPS Legal Interest

**Type of Interest:** None – State government owned

#### Public Access

**Type of Access:** With permission

#### Public Access Explanatory Narrative

The house is currently used as housing for California State Parks and Recreation staff. The cottage was an information center for the park at one time, but is no longer used. Public access to the house grounds is not encouraged. There are public trails in the nearby surrounding woods, but there is no public trailhead along Kings Valley Road.

### **Adjacent Lands**

The property is on the edge of Kings Valley. The forested hills rise to the east and behind the property, and the broad the floor of Kings Valley is to the west. The forested hills around and encroaching on the site are state park lands. To the west is a flat, open valley floor with small, privately owned farmsteads and fields.

### **National Register Information**

#### **Existing National Register Status**

**National Register Landscape Documentation:** None

**National Register Explanatory Narrative:**

The property is not likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a cultural landscape. There is still some potential for archeological information from earlier times.

#### **National Register Eligibility**

**National Register Concurrence:** TBD

**Contributing/Individual:**

**National Register Classification:**

**Significance Level:**

**Significance Criteria:**

**Criteria Considerations:** NA

**Period of Significance:** 1862-1870

**Historic Context Theme:** Shaping the Political Landscape  
**Subtheme:** Other Military Affairs  
**Facet:**

#### **Area of Significance:**

#### **State Register Documentation:**

California Historic Landmark No. 545. Plaque installed on site in 1962 reads: "NO. 545 CAMP LINCOLN - A United States military post was established here September 12, 1862 by the men of Company G, 2nd Regiment, Infantry, California Volunteers, to keep peace between the Indians and the miners and settlers of northwestern California. It was abandoned in May 1870. Commanding officer's quarters and one barracks remain at the date of dedication of this site (1962)."

### **Statement of Significance**

The site within Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park was the location of a portion of a US Army camp active during and shortly after the Civil War. The site retains little connection to the period as a US Army camp. The barracks referred to in the state plaque was likely not on the park's property, but across the street, and demolished by 1976. The house on the park's property is in the same location as the Commanding Officer's Quarters referred to, but may retain only fragments of material from the US Army period. The road bisects the length of the former parade grounds and the encroaching forests make it difficult to understand the feeling or association this location had as point to observe the entire valley. The home site's later periods included a mix of ranching and suburban residence, but are not associated with any significant historic person, event, or movement of history. The development of the road also makes the association to the agricultural fields beyond difficult as well.

### **National Historic Landmark Information**

**National Historic Landmark Status:** No

### **World Heritage Site Information**

**World Heritage Site Status:** Yes

**World Heritage Site Date:** 9/5/1980

**World Heritage Category:** Natural

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** NA

### Current and Historic Use/Function

**Primary Historic Function-Major Category:** Defense

**Primary Historic Function-Category:** Military Facility (Post)

**Primary Current Function-Major Category:** Government

**Primary Current Function-Category:** Government Housing

**Primary Current Function:** Government Staff Housing

### Current and Historic Names

<b>Current and Historic Name</b>	<b>Type of Name</b>
Camp Lincoln	Historic and Current

### Ethnographic Information

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:** No

### Chronology

Start Year of Major Event	Start Era CE/BCE of Major Event	End Year of Major Event	End Era CE/BCE of Major Event	Major Event	Major Event Description
1855	CE	1855	CE	Homesteaded	John Y. Valentine acquires property and constructs cottage.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Purchased/Sold	Valentine sells to George Herrall.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Inhabited	September – Major James Curtis leases property including cottage from Herrall.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Inhabited	September 12 – California Volunteers detachment starts preparing farm for occupancy Captain Stuart, his wife, and the Camp Doctor and his wife move into cottage.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Built	October 2 – Guardhouse complete, Commissary and Officers’ Quarters underway.
1862	CE	1862	CE	Built	October 30 – Two barracks, Company Mess, Hospital Kitchen, Commanding Officers’ Mess and Kitchen, Laundresses Quarters, Carpentry Shop, Quartermaster’s Stable, and Store completed. Spring is improved and gardens in place.
1863	CE	1863	CE	Built	January 1 - Kitchens with two ovens completed.
1864	CE	1864	CE	Purchased/Sold	Herrall sells property to Marcellus Lucas.
1864	CE	1864	CE	Maintained	October – New Commanding Officer, Robert Baird, finds buildings dilapidated, makes repairs.
1865	CE	1865	CE	Maintained	January – New Commanding Officer Thomas Buckley finds buildings almost inhabitable, makes repairs. Troops make repairs to Commanding Officer’s Quarters as well, adding carved redwood door.

Camp Lincoln, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park  
Redwood National and State Parks

1870	CE	1870	CE	Abandoned	May – Military abandons Camp Lincoln, property reverts to private owner.
1870	CE	1870	CE	Inhabited	Hight family moves into cottage (former Commanding Officer's Quarters), possibly as tenants of Lucas.
1875	CE	1875	CE	Memorialized	October – Hight twin girls are born in cottage, succumb to illness and are buried on hill behind house.
1880	CE	1880	CE	Purchased/Sold	Marcellus Lucas sells to George and Ellen Jones.
1887	CE	1887	CE	Built	George and Ellen Jones greatly modify the modest cottage, practically rebuilding it into a new house. They enlarged it by adding new cross-gable section, the new octagonal chimney and the second floor. In the process, they line some walls with newspapers and cheesecloth, including upstairs. They may have also added the storeroom on the north side of the house. They add brick walkway around from and south side of house. The Jones have six children and two boarders (a farmer and a dairy hand). They likely built farmhouse/shed on east side of house for farm hands.
1898	CE	1898	CE	Purchased/Sold	Jones sells to Martin Van Buren Jones (not a relative).
1927	CE	1927	CE	Altered	M. V. B. Jones cuts away old store room on north side of house and moves it away from building. Repaints house. Old windows and trim remain. Barracks across the way sagging. All other buildings removed. Chimneys/fireplaces and Officers' Quarters are reportedly all that remain of camp layout.
1944	CE	1944	CE	Altered	Samuel Finley has purchased property from Jones. Finley greatly modernizes the house, rebuilds sagging foundation

Camp Lincoln, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park  
 Redwood National and State Parks

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					using concrete block, encloses front porch, makes additions to rear and north sides expanding building footprint and changing roof structure and updating kitchen. Possibly builds additional farmhouse behind main house. Ranch family lives in former Officers' Quarters to the west.
1954	CE	1954	CE	Memorialized	Camp Lincoln site becomes California Historic Landmark.
1962	CE	1962	CE	Purchased/Sold	Finley sells to Dr. and Mrs. George Kasper. Kaspers likely build garage. Landmark monument erected on property between house and Officers' Quarters.
1976	CE	1976	CE	Land Transfer	Kaspers sell to Save the Redwoods League, which donates land to State of California. House unoccupied at the time.

## Physical History

### Overview

The project area is a 16.88-acre parcel located at 4251 Kings Valley Road in Del Norte County, six miles north of Crescent City (see location map) which is the area within Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park where a portion of the camp stood. The site originally consisted of 120 acres, 40 acres are within the current park, settled in 1855, by which time a cottage, orchard and gardens had been established. The property was leased for a military outpost in 1862, with at least 14 additional buildings added. The temporary nature of the camp, inexperience of the soldiers as builders, and the fiscally conservative military budget for the site all contributed to its simple and basic design. The camp officially closed in 1870. During that seven and one-half-year period, the camp was typically occupied by approximately 40 to 70 individuals, including troops and their families. In 1870, the property reverted to private hands and was operated as a ranch or farm by a succession of five families. The first three families lived in the farm house. Later owners may have purchased the property as an investment, but lived elsewhere during part or all of their ownership. In 1976, the property was purchased by the Save the Redwoods League and donated to the State of California Department of Beaches and Parks (now the California Department of Parks and Recreation), who has maintained it since that time, but have not substantially modified the buildings or added new ones.

Today there are four structures on the property. Two of these buildings, the house (commanding officer's quarters) and shed (barracks), are listed as California Historic Landmark for reportedly being occupied by a series of the commanding officers of Camp Lincoln between 1862 and 1870. The house has been greatly altered from this time and it is possible that only portions of the fireplace foundation and some framing are original (Hood 1983:59). It was originally a farm house built during the 1850s, utilized during the military period as the commanding officer's quarters and then occupied and modified by a series of farm families until title was transferred to the State of California. An outbuilding shed behind the house matches the design of structures built by the military; however, its location and construction details indicate it was likely built in the late nineteenth century as a farmhouse and storage area by George and Ellen Jones, who were living on the ranch. Another building was added likely during the 1940s by Samuel Finley as a small farm house and used into the 1980s after the acquisition by the State of California as a park ranger's quarters and later an office for personnel. The fourth building on the site is a garage, which apparently was added by the Kasper family in the 1960s.

### Early Settlement

The project area was settled by Euro-Americans by the mid-1850s, most establishing farms and orchards along early wagon roads in the region. The tremendous influx of non-native peoples following the discovery of gold in California had severe impacts on local Native Americans and exacerbated tensions already existing between Native Americans and overland settlers in northern California and southern Oregon. Tensions continued to mount throughout the 1850s, leading to increasing pressure for government intervention (Hood 1983:26).

Settlement did continue unabated, including the project area. The General Land Office map surveyed in 1855 showed a house and orchards owned by an individual named John Y. Valentine at the future site of Camp Lincoln (Figure 3). This parcel consisted of 120 acres of land granted originally to Valentine in 1855 by Franklin Johnson through a Military Bounty Land Warrant. Johnson was eligible for a land grant of up to 160 acres for his service with the Louisiana Militia during the War of 1812. It is not known how

Johnson and Valentine were connected, but there were provisions in the law for warrants to be transferred and the veteran compensated for the land (McCardle 2016). Valentine's fields stretched west and south of his cottage, with another farm listed on the map as the property of Alex Caits adjoining to the west and south (GLO 1855; Hood 1983:26; McBeth 1960:3).

Valentine also had a house in Crescent City by 1855. This attractive two-story house on one corner of D Street stood well into the late 1800s. Its exterior was finished with attractive surfaced and painted wood. The interior floors were tongue and groove both upstairs and down. It is likely their cottage in Elk Valley would have also been nicely constructed (Smith Tomini 1989:5)

In March 1856, some settlers arriving in Elk Valley described Valentine's farm as a stopping place. Traveling with four teams of oxen hauling their wagons filled with families and a few household articles, they crossed Smith's River and continued four or five miles through a dense redwood forest. The forest "made the dark night darker still and made it necessary to pilot each team by a lantern. The road was new and rough . . . The party reached the opening [of the forest] at the head of Elk Valley and there halted at the place of J. Y. Valentine" (Bledsoe 1881:147).

The Caits property is located in the general area that became the home of the Nickel family and a popular stopping place on west side of road, adjacent to the Camp Lincoln site. The Caits name drops out of local history and its uncertain if they actually owned the land. Historic records indicate Edith Nickel and her brother, Gabriel Smith, homesteaded the property in 1854. They also pre-empted land in Elk Valley for her son, John, who was 18 years old at the time. Gabriel was a doctor and a carpenter and he and John built a house, barns and other improvements needed for their ranch. John married Ellen Record in 1864 and brought her back to the property in Elk Valley. They continued operating the way stop, providing meals at their table and a bunk house for travelers (McBeth 1960:6-8).

### **Growing Unrest**

By 1861, conflicts between settlers and Native Americans were continuing to grow. In September of that year, Governor Downey wrote to Brigadier General J. T. Ryan of the California Volunteers ordering him to increase the volunteer force in Humboldt County to 60 men and to use them in all counties in northern California that felt they needed protection (Downey 1861a). The following month, the governor was informed that the tribes had acquired firearms, leading settlers to pressure for their confinement on reservations. In response, the governor wrote to General Wright, Company Commander, Department of the Pacific, and specifically asked for regular troops, not California volunteers, to be moved to Mendocino and Humboldt counties. State volunteers were considered too expensive and more prone to commit "excesses" (Downey 1861b). General Wright, as a result, began making plans to send two or three companies to create the Humboldt District and to give the company commander there power over all garrisons in the area (Wright 1861).

A resurgence of gold mining in the region continued to create issues for both settlers and Native Americans. By the spring of 1862, the majority of the male population of Humboldt and Del Norte counties had left their farms to mine in the hills. In some cases, ranches and farms were abandoned and stood neglected (Curtis n.d. [1879]:78; Soulliere 1983). As a result, ranches and farms were unoccupied and the remaining population felt vulnerable to possible raids. Petitions were circulated in Arcata asking for protection and for the removal of Native Americans to a "distant reservation" (Wright 1862).

The new governor, Leland Stanford, wrote to General Wright who, in response, posted 10 companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and three companies of the 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers to Humboldt to handle “Indian problems” (Wright 1862).

While a fort was established at Humboldt, other camps spread through the region where needed. Two companies of California Volunteers, Company C under Major Curtis and Company G under Lieut. Col. J. N. Olney, were charged with keeping the peace. Company G was assigned to protect north and east of Redwood Creek, while Company C was to protect south of Redwood Creek and north and east of Van Dusen Fork (Department of the Army 1897:57-58). Captain James Stuart, in charge of Company G, 2nd California Volunteers, was ordered by General R. C. Drum of the Department of the Pacific in San Francisco, to take all moveable property from a recently flooded camp at Ter-waw to a new location near Crescent City to be called Camp Lincoln. The war department sent Major James F. Curtis to oversee these operations. Curtis himself witnessed the aftermath of flooding at Ter-waw and the damage to buildings and equipment there. Before his arrival, the camp had been relocated from Ter-waw. The location for the new site was a small farm with a cottage, barn, outhouses, orchard and gardens leased from a private individual. When Curtis arrived there with his new bride, he immediately determined it was too close to the reservation recently established for the resettlement of local Native Americans and needed the camp to be in the community, where settlers and roads were more easily protected. He set off looking for a new camp site (Department of the Army 1897).

### **Camp Lincoln**

Curtis was likely hoping to follow the practice of finding an existing farm to lease. Doing this would have provided not only immediately shelter, but greater potential for an improved water supply and workable land. He rode along the main road from the first Camp Lincoln site, looking for a better location for the camp. No doubt he inquired as he traveled and would have stopped at the Nickel house, a popular waystop. It is quite likely that Nickel suggested the Valentine property, his nearby neighbor. Valentine and his wife, Lizzie, had recently sold their farm to George Herrall, although Valentine’s name still appears on the county map for that year (McBeth 1960:3). The farm, including an existing farm house, gardens and good spring, sat at a crossroads, of sorts, six miles north of Crescent City. Curtis, it appears, leased the property from Herrall and returned to his men to inform them of the move (Curtis n.d. [1879]).

One soldier in Company C, Greenleaf Curtis, kept a diary of the company’s activities. On September 8, 1862, he wrote, “Major J. F. Curtis and Adjutant Hanna came here today. Major intending to stay and take Command and another Company is coming up and we are going to move camp” (Smith Tomini 1989:60).

The next day, a party of between five to 12 men were sent ahead to prepare the new site at the Herrall property for the company’s arrival. Major Curtis recorded that there was, “Good water, wood and grazing in abundance” (Department of the Army 1897).

On September 11, 1862, Greenleaf Curtis noted in his diary, “Shot 3 pelicans on our way back from a hunting trip. Found that 12 men had left for the new camp at Valentines on the Jacksonville road six miles from Crescent City” (Smith Tomini 1989:60). It appears that while Valentine has sold the property, his property was still commonly known as Valentine’s.

On September 12, California Volunteers, Second Infantry Regiment, Company G arrived with three women and six children in tow. The men set to work immediately building a guard house. Private George E. Young also kept a diary during this period and wrote that the new guardhouse had, “a commanding

view of the Commanding Officer's Residence, a tastefully built cottage" (McBeth 1960:13). This is the first reference to the house present today at Camp Lincoln and indicates that the house or cottage was already standing when it was leased by the military. Young went on to state that, "together with the Officers' Quarters, all betoken the establishment of a permanent post." As for Company C, the rest of the volunteers "except the married and sick left at 11 am for the new camp and got there at 4 pm" (Smith Tomini 1989:60).

On September 15, Major Curtis reported to Lt. Col. Drum in San Francisco that "The camp [site for Camp Lincoln] is upon dry, sloping ground, an opening in the redwood forest, and upon the main road between Crescent City and the Indian reservation and where it is intersected by the Yreka and Jacksonville turnpike" (Department of the Army 1897).

That day they were reinforced by more men from Company C under Capt. M. O'Brien's company who "came by sea from Fort Humboldt, having escorted 820 Indians from that place to the Smith's River Valley Reservation" (Department of the Army 1897 :124).

In addition to the two companies of the California Volunteers, women and children also took up residence at the new Camp Lincoln. On September 24, Captain O'Brien's daughter, Mary, arrived from school at Oakland. Major Curtis himself was married, as were others in the company. It would have been unsuitable for women to live among the men. Building habitable structures was their chief concern. On October 1, Greenleaf Curtis noted in his diary that "All of the men of both Companies that were not on or off guard on the sick list were hard at work fitting up camp. The officers live in tents excepting Captain Stuart and the Doctor. They occupy the house" (Smith Tomini 1989:60). This last line indicates that the house, the "tastefully built cottage" noted by Private Young, was present on the ranch when it leased and not built by the military.

By October 2, construction was complete on the guard house, kitchen and commissary and work was underway building the officers' quarters, which Greenleaf Curtis noted were 15 feet wide and 60 feet long (Smith Tomini 1989:60). Work continued during the rest of the month, despite the desertion of some of the troops. Troops at Camp Lincoln were often called to round up these recalcitrant enlistees, who tried to escape whenever possible. On October 20, Greenleaf Curtis noted, "at midnight Lt. Wetmore came into the tent and waked me, telling me to detail 25 men and give them 40 rounds of cartridges and to start as soon as breakfast was over. The news was that Corporal Heitman coming back took the deserters. Then on turning in with them, they got away" (Smith Tomini 1989:61).

Despite the distraction from deserters, work on the camp did progress. By the end of October, the camp had taken shape. The flagstaff had been erected and the "commodious" guard house completed. In addition, Private Young's diary noted the new buildings, including, "two company quarters, company messroom, a hospital kitchen, a master and commissary storeroom, an officers' messroom and kitchen, several laundresses' quarters, a carpenter shop and Quartermaster stable." A sutler's store (or commissary) was several hundred yards to the south and there were several kitchen gardens elsewhere on the Camp Lincoln site. A good spring in the hill above the camp had also been improved. The general volunteers of Company C were finally able to move into their barracks by November 15, the officers' barracks having been completed first. Greenleaf Curtis noted, "The men moved into their new quarters today. They look first rate; roomy and nice." (Smith Tomini 1989:62). These barracks had two rows of bunkbeds, one along each wall the length of the building, with a large fireplace in the middle of the back wall.

In the course of two months, the men of the company had been able to construct two barracks, a company messhall, hospital kitchen, officers' quarters and the officers mess and kitchen, laundresses' quarters, carpentry shop, Quartermaster's stable, and a commissary. In addition, the spring had been improved, kitchen gardens were planted and, no doubt, accommodations for latrines were in place. This suggests that approximately 12 buildings were completed in eight weeks, a quick construction period even for the rough standards of the 1860s in rural Del Norte County. Later records indicate their redwood foundations sat directly on the ground. They included, however, windows and doors that required framing and window sash. There are no records of contractors aiding in this work, but one military report would state that they were built, "at small expense to the government" (Department of the Army 1897:445). Therefore, it is likely the structures were intended not for permanence, but to meet the needs of what was hoped to be a temporary occupation.

On November 21, 1862, a small episode of drama at the camp provides clues to both the occupants of the camp and the actual construction of buildings themselves. On that day, a Sgt. Wren, who worked at the commissary under the Quartermaster, deserted the post. Within a few days, his wife, a laundress at the post, was also asked to vacate. Mrs. Wren was told to leave her house and the post, along with her three children. She had worked as the Company C laundress for the previous nine months and been with them for a year. She built her house using money earned from doing the soldiers' laundry. Unfortunately, none of those soldiers had been paid and were unable to pay Mrs. Wren, leaving her indebted to the men who built her little house for her (Curtis n.d. [1879]:107, 111). Seeking shelter at another waystop, Greenleaf Curtis noted that "She goes to Myer's" (Smith Tomini 1989:62).

Within weeks of occupying the camp, curious visitors from Crescent City began stopping by. Some came to attend church occasionally and others came to watch the men drill. Important visitors to the post were entertained at the "Quarters of the Officers" (Curtis n.d. [1879]).

Still, there was work to be done. Major Curtis reported on October 9th, that, "the large number of Humboldt Indians had escaped from the reservation and that Captain O'Brien had gone after them without success (Department of the Army 1897:162). That same day, a visiting officer noted, "The discipline and drill I found at Camp Lincoln (Major Curtis' post) I found to be admirable. The command there consists of companies C and G. Capt. O'Brien's Company is one of them" (Department of the Army 1897:168-169).

Supplies were shipped to Crescent City and then by wagon to the camp to provide for both Company C and G during the winter months. In addition, the men hunted and the Quartermaster also purchased supplies from local farmers. Greenleaf Curtis noted, "Westbrook came over yesterday with 60 dozen of eggs. They went like hot cakes" (Smith Tomini 1989:65).

One local rancher named Jones frequently delivered meat to the camp, becoming familiar with the buildings. In later years, his son would buy the old camp for his own farm (Del Norte County Historical Society n.d.). The camp included a kitchen with two ovens, one for baking and one for cooking. These hearths took longer than the simple wood-framed buildings to erect. Greenleaf Curtis noted on New Year's Day, January 1, 1863, "Charley Grave went into the cook house yesterday and we began to have better living" (Smith Tomini 1989:63).

By January, there were a total of 62 enlisted men at Camp Lincoln, in addition to the women and children. The majority of the buildings had been erected, with some tents still in use. Private Young made a drawing of the camp (Figure 4), which provides one of the very few images of its appearance. An

important visit from the 3rd Artillery Inspector General occurred mid-January 1863. Greenleaf Curtis wrote, "Parade and Inspection at 10 o'clock. [The troops] were inspected very minutely and trotted around the parade for an hour or so and then the kitchens and quarters were inspected. After that the hospital. In the evening the Company papers were inspected at the Captain's Quarters. By stowing away the invoice and receipts excepting one copy of each (the vouchers not having been preserved with the quarterly returns as they should have been!). By the help of Captain's young wife and a bottle of good whiskey, they were got through without much fault being found with them" (Smith Tomini 1989:63).

On March 8, 1863, a second delivery occurred at Camp Lincoln when a woman named Mrs. Collier gave birth to a girl. No doubt this would not have happened in any of the barracks or the officer's house, and probably occurred in one of the small cottages owned or occupied by the laundresses. The camp was excited at the news, with Greenleaf Curtis noting, "Mrs. Collier actually gave birth to a daughter yesterday! After all blow and talk the thing has actually happened. Numerous small sums changed hands" (Smith Tomini 1989:64).

Further information on the size and interior design of the commanding officer's quarters was provided in a camp diary entry that spring. In April, 1863, Major Curtis started cooking his own food, including biscuits and meals, "by his parlor fire" after a "blow up" in officers' mess. This would indicate the original cottage had either very little in the way of a kitchen and cooking had to be managed over the fireplace hearth. He procured his own provisions of potatoes, hard bread, salt and flour from the warehouse or commissary, no doubt supplemented with other supplies (Curtis n.d. [1879]:152).

That spring, President Lincoln pardoned all military deserters, including the California Volunteers and the deserter Sgt. Wren, who was reduced in rank to Private Wren (Curtis n.d. [1879]: 185). He returned from a short imprisonment at Alcatraz to join the camp in May 1863, which was still comprised of both Company C and Company G. Camp personnel from Company G include a cook, hostler, teamster, laborers, cooks, clerk, company tailor, laborers, gardener, wood chopper, post baker, the cook in the hospital and the laundresses (State of California n.d.). Among them was the wife of now Private Wren. Wren, who had been transferred to the guard house at Camp Lincoln, soon deserted once again. His unfortunate wife, then eight months pregnant, had built another laundresses house where she was living with her children and a man named Joe Bell (Curtis n.d. [1879]:207).

The commanding officer of the Humboldt Military District, Francis J. Lippitt, described the camp as fairly basic in nature. He wrote, "the buildings at Camp Lincoln were erected by the troops at small expense by the Government." This reiterates that the troops themselves built the structures, not trained craftsmen, and did so with limited means (Department of the Army 1897:445).

A Quartermaster made drawings of the primary buildings (see insets in Figure 4) at the camp around this time. These included the company quarters or barracks, a long rectangular building with a large central fireplace and four large bunkbeds (one against each wall). Fenestration included two doors and four windows on its façade, which was protected by a shed awning and set on a wood walkway. Two small windows were also present against the back wall and larger windows centrally placed on each gable end. The officers' quarters were nearly identical in length, around 60 feet long and 15 feet wide. It had four doors and four windows along its east facing façade, also with an awning covered porch. One fireplace heated this building, so its interior was likely open in plan.

The officers' mess with its attached kitchen was located right next to their quarters. This building was a single room with two central posts and a fireplace. The kitchen was attached on the northern end and had

a lower roof and ceiling than the mess. It also had an awning along its front façade. The company mess for the regular troops was similar in size, with one central door flanked by windows. This building had been added after early complaints of the long distance between the officers' mess and the barracks. Regular troops had to walk to the officers' mess to get their food, then take it back to their barracks to eat. As a result, food was eaten cold, rained on and often wasted when men took more than they wanted to eat so they wouldn't have to repeat the walk back up to the mess hall. There were also two doors in the rear of the building. A separate kitchen and bakery building, both gabled, but small in size, included an open hearth and a wood-fired bread oven (United States Department of the Army 1870).

The commanding officer's quarters was among the smaller of the buildings. This cottage, built in 1855 by John Valentine, was reportedly four rooms total. The drawing made in the 1860s indicated it was a one story likely L-shaped gabled building set on a wood framed foundation on a slope, as the present house is situated today. The main elevation faced north and included three doors. A covered porch was present on the north and west elevations, protected by a shed roof. The south side of the house included a cross-gable section, but lacked a porch or awning. While all other buildings had fireplaces with chimneys visible inside the buildings, the fireplace in the cottage did not. Instead, it was a single fireplace (not double as it is today) and the flue and chimney were behind a wall. Also noteworthy is that the chimney did not extend above the roof ridge. The house, little more than a cottage, looked completely different than the building on the site today.

On June 10, 1863, Company G was ordered to a new post and began to leave immediately. That very morning, the hapless Mrs. Wren gave birth to a son, the third birth among the laundresses of Company G (Young n.d.). The woman with her four children and a once-again deserter of a husband, finally departed Camp Lincoln for the last time.

Hostilities seemed to be subsiding between settlers and Native Americans. By that time, Colonel Lippitt noted that, "Camp Lincoln is useless. The few Indians left at Smith's River are mostly old men, women and children, against whom whites need no protection, and if the object be to prevent their escape this cannot be effected by a camp eight miles off." He suggested that the only post to be kept in the district should be Fort Humboldt (which, he felt, was in no danger of attack) and Fort Gaston (which had a bullet-proof block house). He stated, "The whole of the second infantry California volunteers may be withdrawn from this district without detriment to the service" (Department of the Army 1897:445).

The camp's mission, despite the reassurances of Colonel Lippitt, remained active. On July 22, 1863, Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, Commander of the First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, wrote from Fort Humboldt that "The Indians are continuing their warlike demonstrations. There has never been a time since this portion of California was first settled by white men that the savages have been so bold and defiant." He reported to his commander in San Francisco that the Native Americans were better armed and supplied with ammunition, as well as more experienced and successful in battle. He reported that, "Camps Lincoln, Bragg and Wright are garrisoned by companies of the 2nd Infantry California Volunteers. The presence of at least one company is required at Camp Lincoln and cannot be safely dispensed with at present" (Department of the Army 1897: 563).

As for the men at the camp, their work was often brutal. On September 3, 1863, Captain O'Brien at Camp Lincoln reported to his commanding officer at Fort Humboldt that, "Our job is to look for escaped reservation Indians, prevent escape, and act against aggressive Indians. We can only do so much because of the nature of the redwood forest and the topography" (Department of the Army 1897:603). Numerous

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diary entries mentioned the dense forest surrounding the camp and the inability to see much farther than the tree line.

By the beginning of 1864, changes were coming to the camp. Control of the Humboldt District was about to be changed from Colonel Whipple to Colonel Green, 6th Infantry. Colonel Wright in San Francisco sent Green with 250 men north to the district (Wright 1864). With this change, the California Volunteers would eventually be moved out of the camp.

On September 22, 1864, the district command issued Special Order No. 204 for the abandonment of Camp Lincoln. All moveable government property was to be taken to Fort Humboldt and the acting Quartermasters at both Fort Bragg and Camp Lincoln were instructed to dispense of public property at those posts if they decide to abandon them (Department of the Army 1897: 984).

This special order raised real fear in the community. State Senator S. P. Wright wrote to then Governor F. Low asking him to use his influence with the U S. Army to allow troops to remain in the area to keep the peace with local Native Americans (Wright 1864). Senator Wright also wrote to Lieut. Col. Whipple, who was now commanding the First Battalion Mountaineers. He reported to the commanding officers in San Francisco that, “the 2nd infantry [Company C] leaving Camp Lincoln for Presidio, SF via steamer Panama. Camp Lincoln under command of Captain O’Brien. There were several hundred Indians on Smith’s River Indian reservation, 7 miles north of Camp Lincoln, and as many more not on the reservation living nearby. Many more to the south who all appear friendly but couldn’t be depended on to stay friendly. Citizens afraid of abandoning Camp Lincoln . . . I deemed it necessary to the preservation of the peace that Camp Lincoln be garrisoned by one company and shall take measures appropriately.” He suggested that one company of the 6th Infantry Regiment be assigned to relieve Capt. O’Brien (Whipple Sept. 1864).

On October 11, 1864, under Special Order 53, Captain M. O’Brien of Company C, took his troops to San Francisco. With their departure, only the acting assistant Quartermaster and four re-enlisted men remained at the camp in charge of the Government property (Department of the Army 1897: 1009-1010). A week later, these five men were joined by Robert Baird, the commanding officer of Company F, 1st Battalion Mountaineers.

The 1st Battalion California Volunteer Mountaineers was an infantry battalion primarily organized from men from Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Siskiyou, and Del Norte counties between May 1863 and March 1864. They spent their entire term of service in the western United States, attached to the Department of the Pacific. Much of that time was in special service in the Bald Hills War in Humboldt County within the Humboldt Military District (National Park Service 2016).

A few days after arriving, Baird took command of Camp Lincoln, relieving Second Lieut. Louis Lohse, 2nd infantry, California Volunteers (Department of the Army 1897:1017). His instructions were clear and stated, “The first and foremost duty devolving upon you as commanding officer at Camp Lincoln is to preserve the peace between the white inhabitants of that settlement and the Indians.” The district commander suggests you consult freely with the officer at the reservation to keep peace there. It is believed that the Indians in the vicinity of Camp Lincoln, as well as those on the coast below and the Klamath, are disposed to be peaceable and friendly” (Department of the Army 1897:1035).

At some point during 1864, George Herrall reportedly sold the Camp Lincoln property to Marcellus Lucas, who would have received any rents after that title transfer. No mention of either the lease or the sale appears in any of the military records on file at the National Archives or the California State

Archives. It is likely that the lease agreements were secured by the commanders, with rents paid to the owners by the Quartermaster. In the 1960s, historians attempted to locate any possible lease documents in the records of the National Archives in Washington, D. C. and were informed that none could be located. Additionally, during research conducted in the 1970s and at present, none of the Quartermaster records for Camp Lincoln could be located and may no longer exist.

By the mid-1860s, the camp was well established as a notable spot along the road. A correspondent for Ballou's Monthly Magazine, Joseph Snowden Bacon, traveled to the region. He romantically described the camp (Figure 5) writing, "a cluster of buildings comprising the cottages of the officers and the barracks for the troops painted the yellowish hue always seen in Uncle Sam's particular domain, formed the hollow square of the parade ground, in the center of which was erected the Flag Staff from which floated the National Flag, its bright colors more brilliant in the beams of the morning sun. A solitary sentinel paced his lonely round, his well-polished musket flashing in the sunlight at every turn."

By January, 1865, Baird's command at the camp included 10 officers and 32 privates, a total of 42 men, all recruits from Scotts Bar, Yreka, Fort Jones and Trinity Center. In May, 1865, Capt. Thomas Buckley arrived at the camp with Company C, 6th California Infantry, relieving Baird. Buckley reported to his commanding officer at Fort Humboldt that he, "found the buildings and in fact government property in the most dilapidated condition, a statement of which [Baird] wrote to you in full upon assuming command of the post last fall, what few repairs he made were actually necessary to prevent the buildings from going to ruin, and without expense to the government. I find upon examination that the buildings, and more especially the men's quarters, require immediate repairs to make them tenantable and are necessary to the health and comfort of the men" (Department of the Army 1897:1230). It appears that the camp, barely two years old, was already showing signs of wear. This indicates the nearly temporary standards employed in building most of the structures, most notably the barracks.

In December 1865, Company C was transferred from the camp, leaving only Company G, 9th U.S. Infantry to man the post. These troops were the only regular military troops to serve at Camp Lincoln (Soulliere 1983:9). They remained for the next three and a half years, evacuating camp on July 7th, 1869. The military officially abandoned the camp in May 1870, returning the site to its owners, Marcellus and Ellen Lucas (McBeth 1960:12).

### **Post-Camp Lincoln Era (1870 to 1880)**

There is conflicting information about the next occupants of the property after the abandonment by the military. One historian in 1960 suggested it was occupied by the owners, the Lucas family. However, a descendant of another pioneering family, James and Barbara Hight, reports that the Hights lived there by 1871, and perhaps a little earlier. The Hights were married in 1869 in Josephine County, Oregon, then moved to Camp Lincoln soon after (Smith Tomini 1989:156).

James was 23 years old and worked as a teamster while living at the old camp with his young family before going to Smith River to establish their store (Smith Tomini 1989:156). The Hights and their newborn child, Jesse, moved into the house in late 1870 and a second son, Johnnie, was born there in 1871. Twin baby girls were delivered on October 30, 1875, although both died within weeks and were buried on the hillside behind the house (Tedsen 2016).

The Nickel family had remained on their ranch adjacent to the camp throughout all the years the camp was active. John Nickel had gradually acquired 1,000 acres in Elk Valley adjoining the camp. In fact, when he and his bride returned from being married in Oregon in 1864, the camp's army band had

serenaded the newlyweds. Nickel served as County Superintendent of Schools from 1869 to 1873 (Smith Tomini 1989:189). It is probably not a coincidence that the former barracks at Camp Lincoln became the local school, first called Camp Lincoln School in 1871 (Figure 6), and then simply Lincoln School during the 1870s (McBeth 1960:3).

### **George and Ellen Jones Period (1880 to 1898)**

In 1880, George and Ellen Jones bought the former camp property. They owned and lived in the property for eighteen years. It appears that the Jones made significant changes (Figures 7 and 8) to the building, for instance, adding a second floor, the cross-gabled section and very likely the distinctive chimney. Unlike the Hights, who did not own the property and were probably tenants, the Jones were owners and more likely to make permanent improvements (McBeth 1960:12). Additionally, they were a large family with six children and two boarders, a farm hand and a dairy hand (U.S. Federal Census 1880). The one floor cottage would not have provided suitable accommodations for 10 people. It is highly probable they improved on the foundations and framing of the building, adding a second floor with new gabled sections. If so, they are responsible for the construction of the double-faced fireplace and octagonal chimney. Evidence of the Jones' upstairs alterations were uncovered in later years when newspapers from 1887 were found insulating walls (McClendon 1998).

The Jones also appear to have built the older of the two rectangular buildings (Figure 9) behind the house. This building originally had a chimney on the north elevation, indicating it was intended for habitation, as well as open bays in the central portion, which may have provided storage or a livery. It is possible this structure was intended to provide housing for the farm hands, as well as space for a wagon, farm equipment and perhaps a stable.

### **Martin Van Buren Jones Family Era (1898 to circa 1947)**

In 1898, George and Ellen Jones sold to Martin Jones (son of Martin Van Buren Jones, Sr. and not related to George Jones). Martin "Pat" Van Buren Jones Jr.'s family lived there for many years, well into the twentieth century (McBeth 1960:12).

By the early twentieth century, Camp Lincoln had become a locally noted historical site. In 1920, the barracks was still habitable. John Valen lived for a short period in the north end of the barracks while he blasted rock for road base in a quarry on a small hill below the main Jones' house. The quarry was owned by a man named Harry Webber, who apparently had an agreement with Pat Jones to let Valen stay there while he worked for Webber (Valen 1963).

The local newspaper noted in 1927 that the structure that once housed the California Volunteers in 1862 was badly dilapidated. The article's headline read, "Historic Old Building is Tumbling Down." The article went on to describe the ranch of Mr. and Mrs. Martin "Pat" Jones as follows:

A long building that was at one time the barracks for the enlisted men, still stands there as does the house that is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their pretty daughter. The house that is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones was the officers' quarters in the days of long ago. The house has been repainted and kept in repair, but is still the original structure, with all its fancy trimmings. The windows and sills of the house are precision made and the house is probably the strongest built of any in the county. A fireplace in the building runs up with a chimney that is more than three feet square. It is made of brick and when it reaches the roof it is made in an octagon shape, giving it an artistic appearance. The house is a two-story structure and at one time there was an

adjoining storeroom (Figure 10) which has recently been cut away by Mr. Jones and moved out some distance from the main building [California American 1927].

In later years, copies of the Del Norte Record bearing the date of January 8, 1887 were found pasted on interior walls. This would indicate that the major improvements (including construction of the second floor) were made during the tenancy of George and Ellen Jones and not by Martin V. B. Jones. The article also noted, “on the door of one of the rooms is a picture of a soldier carved in the wood with the long billed cap and a pack on his back, with a musket suspended over the shoulder” (California American 1927). Later informants indicate that this door was located in a store room attached to the rear north elevation of the building, alongside the kitchen added by the Jones. The origin of the door is uncertain, but most likely can be attributed to one of the regular enlisted soldiers (as opposed to California Volunteers) living there between 1865 and 1870.

The article described the general barracks, writing, “the old barracks that housed the enlisted men has never been kept up, but allowed to weather the seasons for all these 65 years. The roof is sagged, the sides are bowed in and the roof is moss-covered and worn. The bottom sills are made of redwood and are as solid today as the day they were put in though the earth has settled under them and left the building out of plumb. Though the structure is a sorry looking object as seen today, it will probably, if left to stand, remain in an upright position and see the century mark for its existence” (California American 1927).

The ranch during this time was a modern dairy farm, the article continued, stating,

There still remains old fire-places (Figure 11) that were built in the open so that soldiers, while on picket duty, and at work around the camp, could warm and dry themselves during the rainy season....an old spring on the hillside was the place the water for the camp was taken and today the old spring runs as fresh and cool as any to be found. In those days a great hole had been dug to hold the water, but time has gradually filled it in so that today the depression is slight. A pipe now leads out from the spring and empties the water into a trough that supplies the dairy cattle their drinking water” [California American 1927].

It is unlikely that the soldiers built fireplaces in the open and more likely that these brick structures were all that remained once the buildings had been dismantled or burned.

Martin Van Buren’s daughter, Carol McClendon (nee Jones), wrote a short article in 1998 recalling her youth living in the house. Entitled “The Picture Postcard Room,” the article described her family home, where her parents lived for 50 years. “In the upstairs of that stately home was a spare bedroom that always had a great appeal to me. This room had been prepared for the application of wallpaper by having cheesecloth tightly stretched and tacked over the boards, but for some reason the wallpaper never got done. In those days, greeting cards were generally postcards, having a plentiful supply of cards on hand, and not wishing to destroy them, my mother began posting them on the cheesecloth covered walls and continued to do this as new cards were received. This made for an unusual, interesting room and was a solution to the ‘what to do’ with the cards” (McClendon 1998).

### **Samuel Finley Era (circa 1944 to 1961)**

Around 1944, the Jones family sold the property to Samuel Finley, a Superior Court Judge. His son, Edward Finley, lived there for six months in 1945. In later years, he recalled the property including the house, a barn, a milking barn and a bathhouse occupied by hired men. The ranch extended from the back

of the house to the west side of Highway 101. The house lacked indoor plumbing when the Finley family purchased it (Del Norte County Historical Society 1999).

Interest in the camp had spread beyond the county. An article in the California Historical Society Quarterly in 1947 reported, “But one building of the camp, the company officers’ quarters [see Figure 6], stands today (Rogers 1947). This is a long frame building of four rooms and two fire places. The building is much in need of repair and restoration. A chimney and a partition are demolished, the ceiling sags, and the roof needs replacement” (Hood 1983:72-75).

Another article five years later appeared in the Oakland Tribune. This 1952 report stated that the officers’ quarters was the only remaining building from the military outpost. It was being used as a farmhouse, with a vegetable garden surrounding it, along with orchards and field crops. The article, which included a photograph, said the building, “stands on the ranch of Samuel F. Finley and cosily [sic] houses one of the ranching families (Oakland Tribune 1952).

Perhaps inspired by the article, Ivy Miller, a bay area historian, visited the old camp site and wrote to Judge Finley (who apparently didn’t live on the property) and says she had visited the old fort site and “begged a piece of wood from one of the men. They said it was going to be burned.” She indicated the piece of wood was about four inches square. She also wrote to Finley that, “I saw a fireplace out against the wall, if it is from the barracks do save it. Our historical spots are vanishing so quickly” (Miller 1952).

The Finleys built the second cottage behind the main house, for Mrs. Finley’s parents when the entire property was remodeled in the late 1940s to early 1950s. When they acquired the main house, it was largely as Samuel Jones had left it, with no electricity or indoor plumbing. There was a bath tub in the kitchen and an outhouse over the creek behind the house (Del Norte County Historical Society 1999).

In 1954, interest in the site’s history continued, this time in recognition of the centennial of the Del Norte Triplicate. The Finleys made extensive modifications to the house during this period. Judge Finley let the reporter in for an inspection. The article stated that,

The commanding officer’s residence has been remodeled into a spacious, modern home. The original fireplace and massive chimney and some of the building’s fancy trimmings have been allowed to remain intact. The officers’ quarters, with a double fireplace, stands in repair . . . Another of the old historic landmarks of Del Norte was allowed to crumble away, a part of old Camp Lincoln’s buildings, just prior to the purchase of the property by Samuel F. Finley. The old storeroom which had been removed from the side of the main kitchen and messhall adjoining the officer’s quarters, was torn down. In that part of the building there was a handmade door from one slab of redwood on which was hand-carved a life-sized etching of a soldier fully armed with pack on shoulder, musket in arm and all in colors. So life-like, the figure seemed to be walking through the door. This door would have been treasured in any museum in America.” [Del Norte Triplicate 1954].

The Finley hired Louise Thunen to remodel the house and contractor Clet Pleasant to make the changes. This extensive work included significant interior modifications (Figures 12, 13 and 14) and replacing all of the original windows, although one of the three on the upstairs west elevation was eliminated. The two on the upstairs gable ends were also enlarged. To deal with a sagging structure, they constructed a new concrete block foundation and shored up the entire building, and added a deck addition on the south facade. They reused the 1880s-era eave and fenestration carved trim where possible. The building was also resided with new materials. They left the chimneys and fireplaces intact, as well as interior framing

and some interior walls. The ceilings were lowered and the stairs, which had been in the middle of the house, were moved to its north side. They enlarged the kitchen, enclosed the front porch, added an indoor bathroom and opened the front wall to create additional living space downstairs. The second floor was also expanded, possibly to create a mechanical area for climate control equipment in the attic. He also improved the old spring and added a gravity flow water system to the house (Del Norte County Historical Society 1999).

Two years later, recognizing the historic importance of their property, Judge and Mrs. Samuel F. Finley applied for a California Historical Point of Interest. By 1962, they had sold the property to Dr. and Mrs. George Kasper, who gave land for the site of State Historic Landmark #545 monument one mile north of the junction of Elk Valley Road and Highway 199. The site was described in 1962 as being located, “at the side of the road between the commanding officer’s quarters and the barracks building, the last remaining structures. The site has been graded, widened and graveled and Mr. Dunbar is erecting a redwood split railing fence around it” (Bulletin of the Del Norte County Historical Society 1962).

At that time, the granddaughter of Nickel, Mrs. McBeth, wrote a history of the area and described the existing condition of Camp Lincoln. She wrote, “. . . only the company officer’s quarters remain of the old camp with one small barracks building. The officer’s quarters had four rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs with a large hall. The central fireplace was well constructed with a foundation about eight feet square of logs filled in with rocks and cement. In later years, the house settled, but the fireplace held it up in the middle. The timbers of the foundation were all hand-hewn, but the siding was very good sawed lumber. The house, when built, had a brick walk from the front around the southside to the back” (McBeth 1960:13).

#### **The Kasper Family Period (1961 to 1974)**

Dr. George Kasper and his family reportedly owned by the property from 1961 to 1974. It is likely they built the modern garage that sits east of the other three buildings. They added the patio deck on the north side of the house, including walkways and railings. The Kaspers also added red brocade wallpaper and red carpet to the interior. The most significant interior modification was to the bathroom. What had originally been a long narrow hall bathroom was divided in two with the new rear bathroom opening to the back bedroom (Del Norte County Historical Society 1999).

In 1974, Helen Brown and her husband purchased the property for the timber rights. Once the trees had been logged, the Browns sold the property to the Save The Redwood League. In 1976, another newspaper article noted the condition of the camp; however, and also said the farm still belonged to Finley, which conflicts with information regarding the Wilsons. The article stated, “At present writing, the site of the camp is included in the farm of Samuel F. Finley, Judge of the Superior Court, Del Norte County . . . But one building of the camp, the company officers’ quarters, stands today. This is a long frame building of four rooms and two fireplaces. The building is much in need of repair and restoration. A chimney and a partition are demolished, the ceiling sags and the roof needs replacement” (Del Norte County Historical Society 1976). This article appears to refer to the old officers’ quarters standing on the opposite or west side of the monument along the road. The building was burned to the ground later that year (Del Norte Triuplicate 1976 Bi-Centennial Edition:48).

#### **Transfer to State of California**

In 1976, the Browns sold the property to the Save the Redwoods League, which donated it to the State of California’s Department of Beaches and Parks (now Department of Parks and Recreation). At that time,

the house was unoccupied and what was described as a “modern” building behind the house was used as a residence (Soulliere 1983). This was also the case in 1982. The main house remained empty and a ranger lived in the small house behind until into the 1980s (Hood 1983:58). Today the house (Figure 14) is occupied by a State Parks employee and his family.

In the 1980s, California State Parks and Recreation historian and archaeologist Joe Hood made an in-depth study of the old buildings and believed that only the fireplace foundation and some framing in the main house were potentially original (Hood 1983:59). This appears to be the case, with the main house now being a significantly modified version based on perhaps some portions of the chimney foundations of the original 1855 cottage built by John Valentine. The additional buildings are also related to the farm use of the property (Figure 15). None of the buildings have military elements or were built by the military. They have strong representation of farming history in Del Norte County, with an interesting heritage that dates to the 1860s-era military occupation of the property.

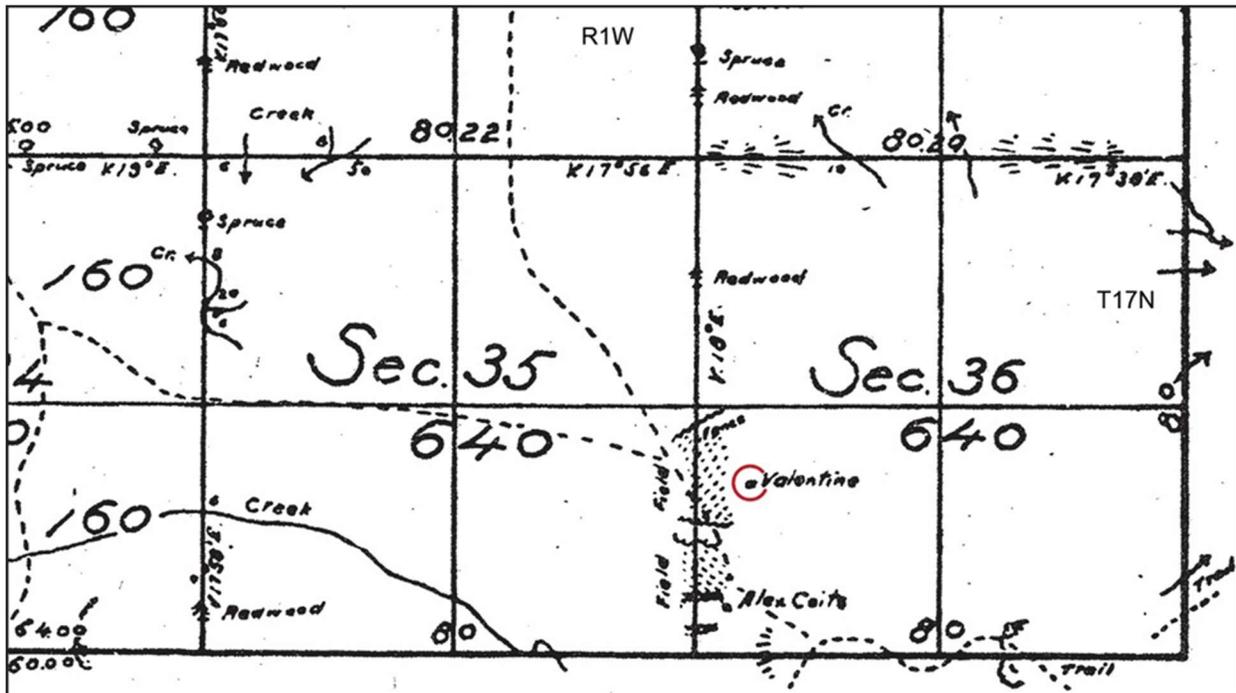


Figure 1. General Land Office Map, 1855, showing location of John Valentine's house (circled in red in this figure) and farm, including fenced fields along east side of main road. By 1856, Valentine's house was a stopping place for new settlers arriving in the valley.

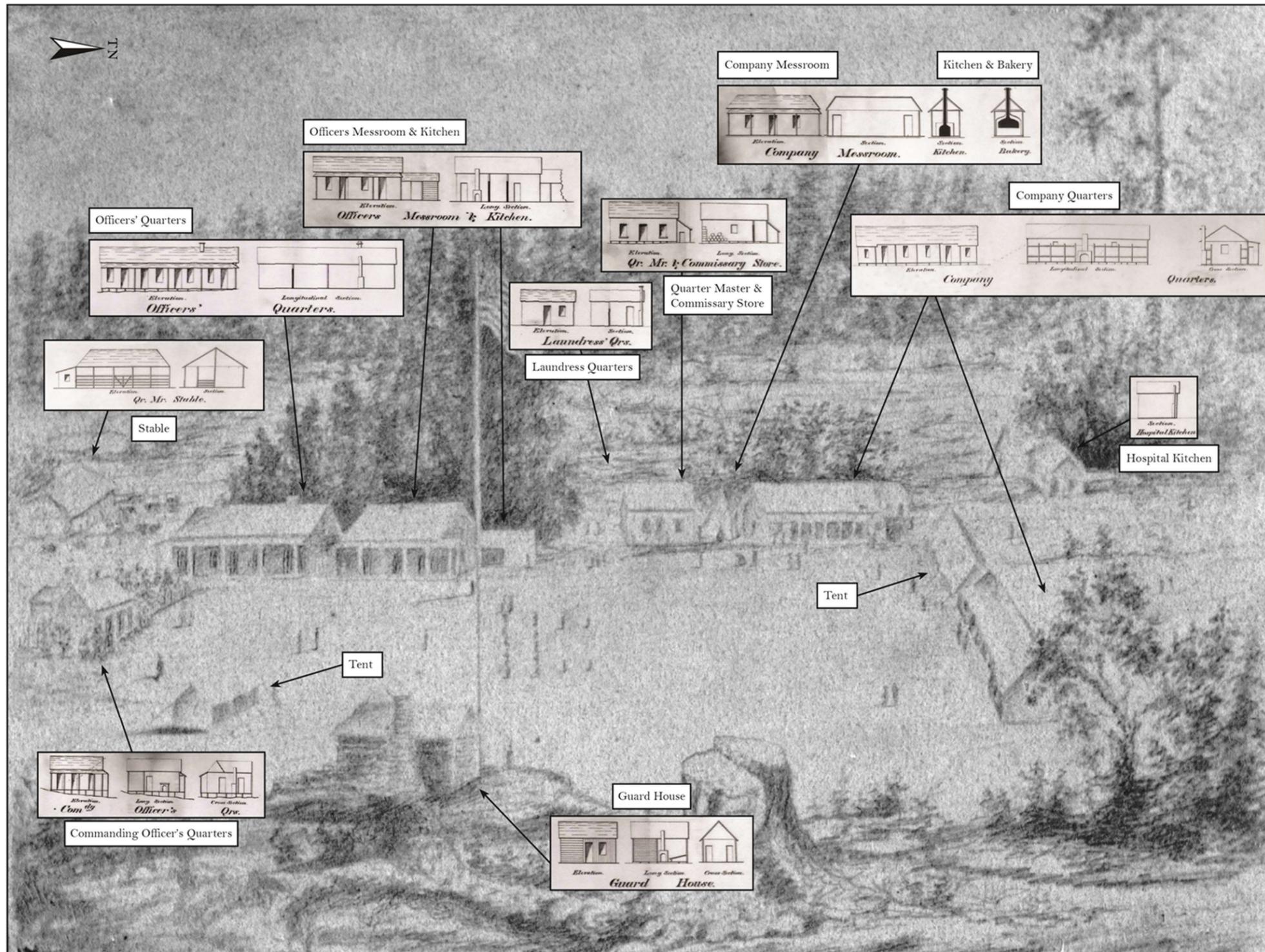


Figure 2. Drawing of Camp Lincoln, 1863, view west (Del Norte County Historical Society Collection). This drawing by Private George Jones shows the camp in its early years. Inset drawings of individual buildings were made around 1865. The Commanding Officer's house is depicted at center left. The barracks could house 32 men on the provided double sets of bunk beds. The Officers' Quarters had four separate units that could accommodate officers and their families or pairs of officers.



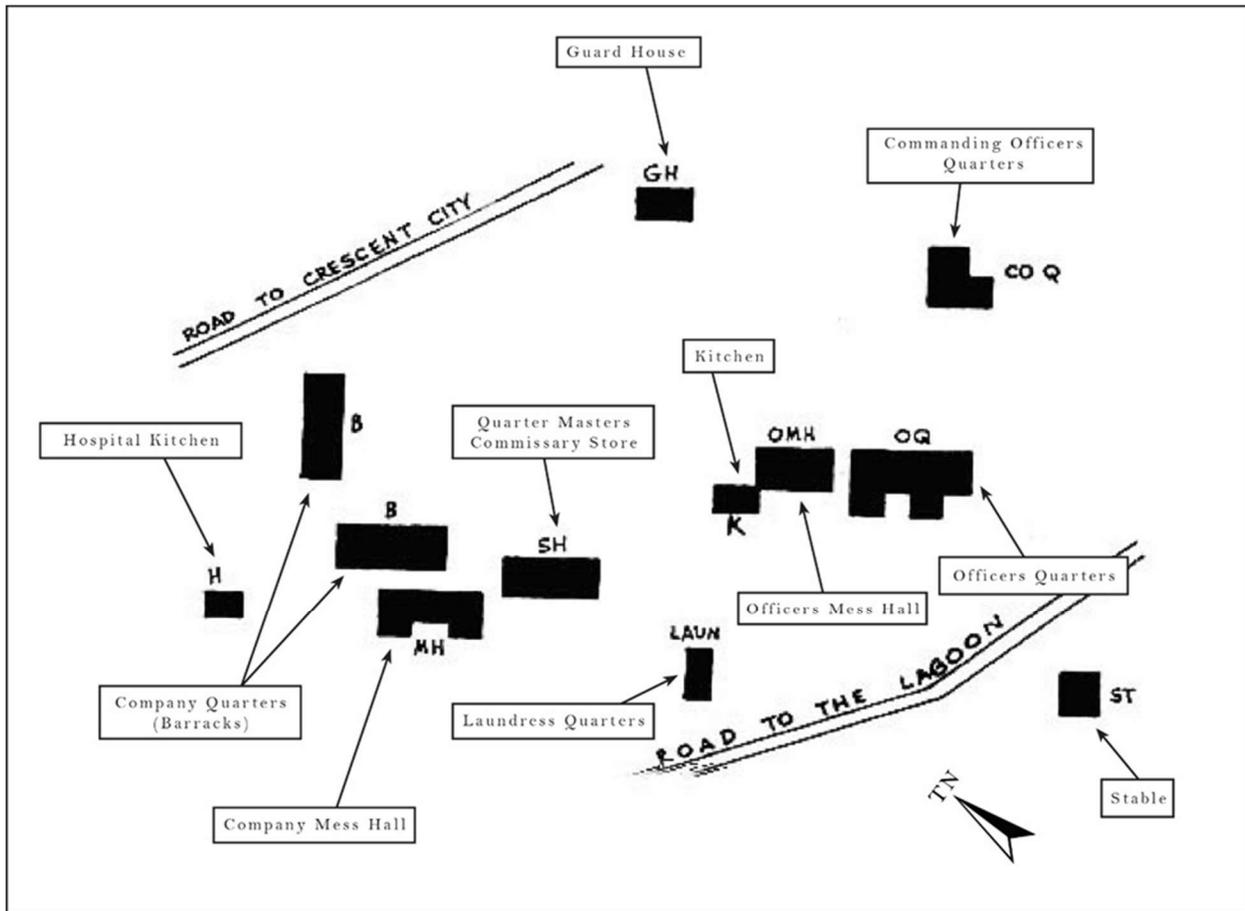


Figure 3. Plan Showing Camp Lincoln Layout, circa 1864 (Rogers 1947). This layout shows the completed arrangements of buildings that had not been finished when Private Young made his well-known drawing of the camp. By this time, troops had completed a second barracks building, as well as a company mess hall. The three laundresses had also built two additional small cabins.

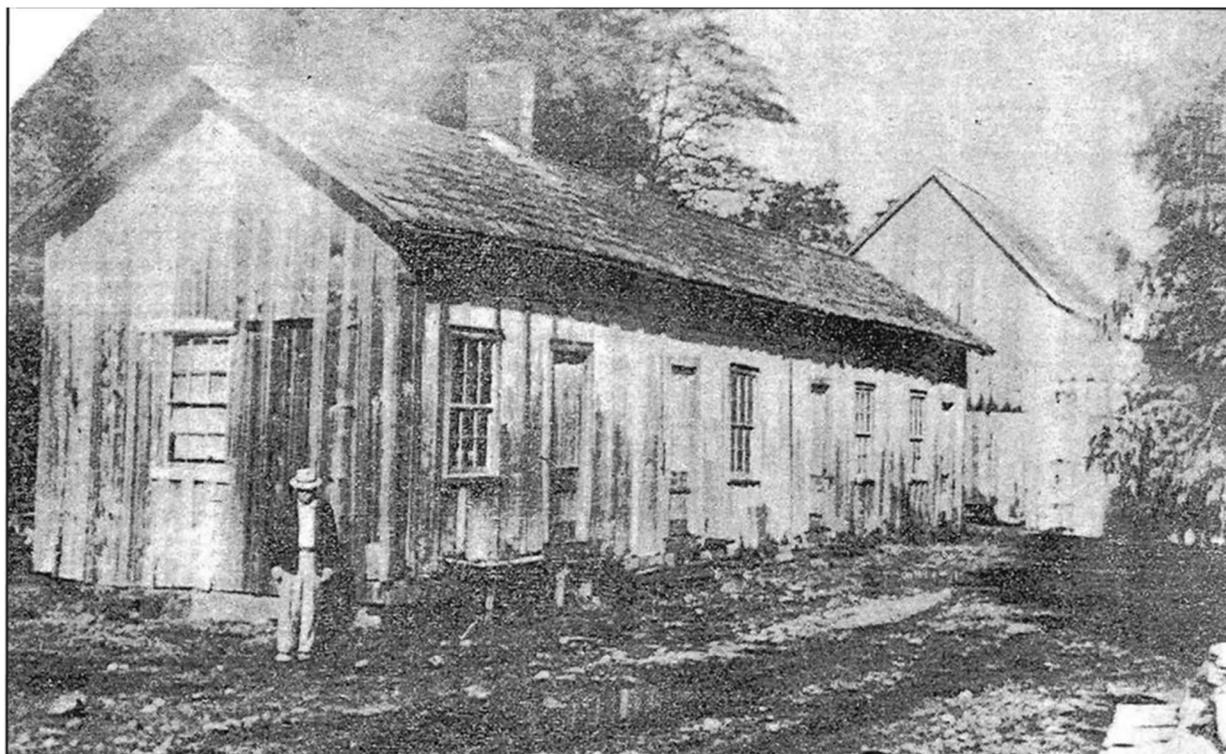


Figure 4. Original Camp Officers' Quarters, view northwest, circa 1950 (Del Norte County Historical Society). This building was the second structure constructed by troops at the site, first being the guard house in 1862. It stood for over a century, while the other more hastily constructed buildings that followed were deteriorating within five years.

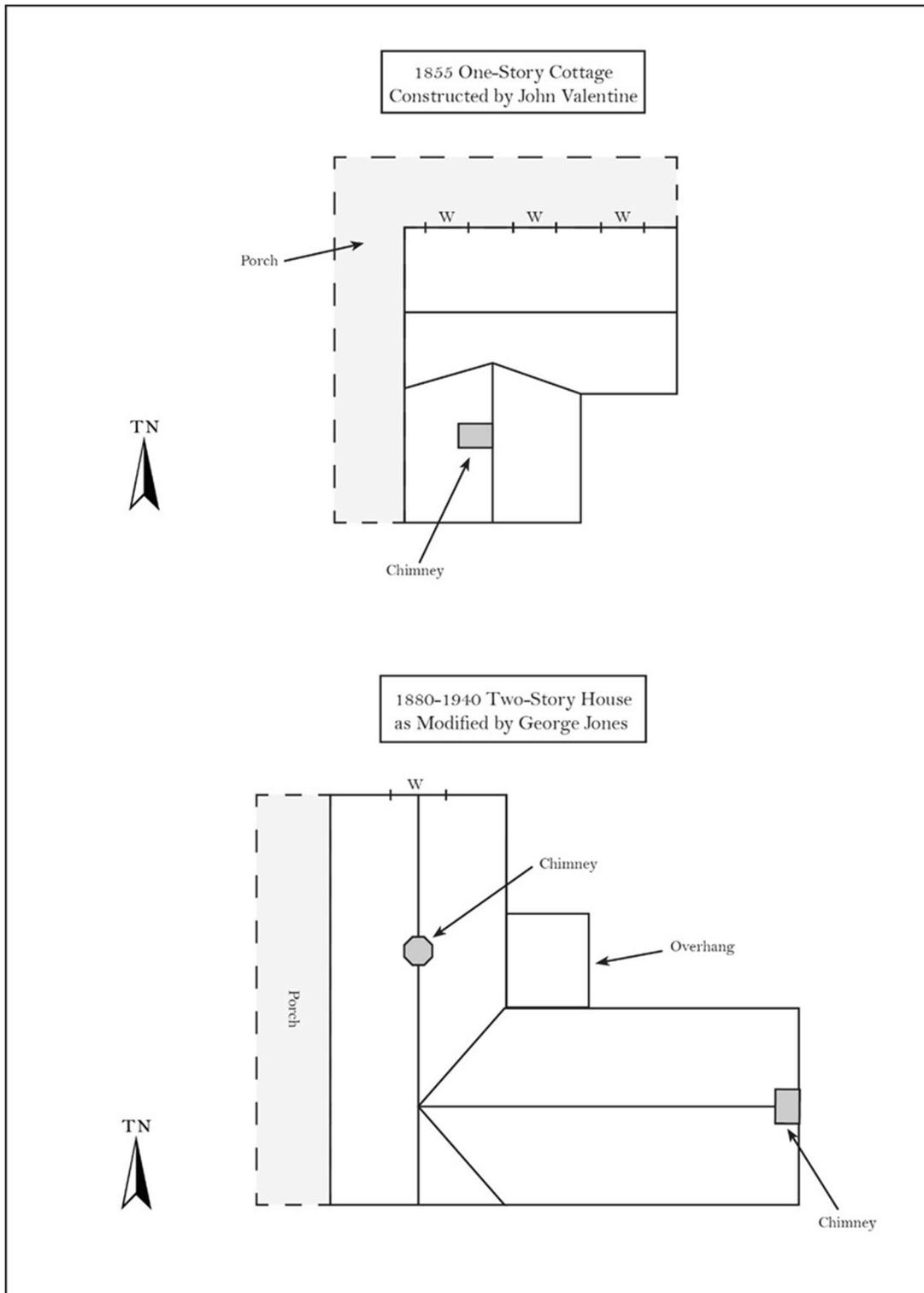


Figure 5. Footprint and Roof Configuration of Commanding Officers' Quarters During and After Camp Lincoln Period (PAR Environmental 2017).



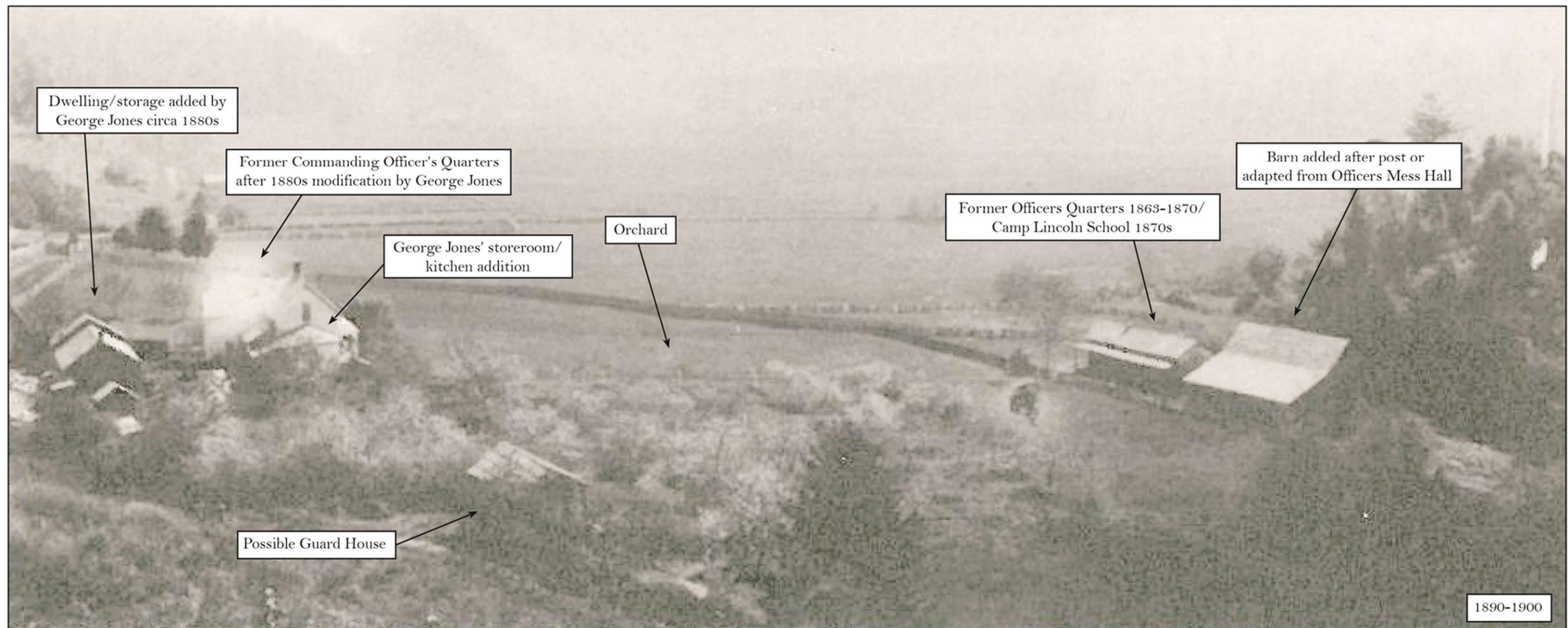


Figure 6. Former Camp Lincoln Site, circa 1890, View Southwest (Del Norte County Historical Society). In this photo, Valentine's one-story cottage has been enlarged by George Jones to the two-story house present today. Jones has also added the combination dwelling and stable/store room behind the residence.





Figure 7. South Elevation of House (as modified by George Jones) During Occupancy and Ownership of Martin Van Buren Jones, circa 1890. Highly ornamental trim is visible on window and eave trim on house. Note additional building behind house, which was apparently added by George Jones between 1880 and 1887.



Figure 8. House, View Northeast, circa 1920. The tall structure at left appears in multiple photographs from this period and may indicate the presence of one of the fireplaces with chimneys mentioned in historical accounts from the early twentieth century.



Figure 9. West Façade During Ownership by Martin Van Buren Jones Before and After pre-1927 Removal of Storeroom on North Elevation (Del Norte County Historical Society Collection). Martin Jones made very few changes to the house, with the exception of the removal of the storeroom.

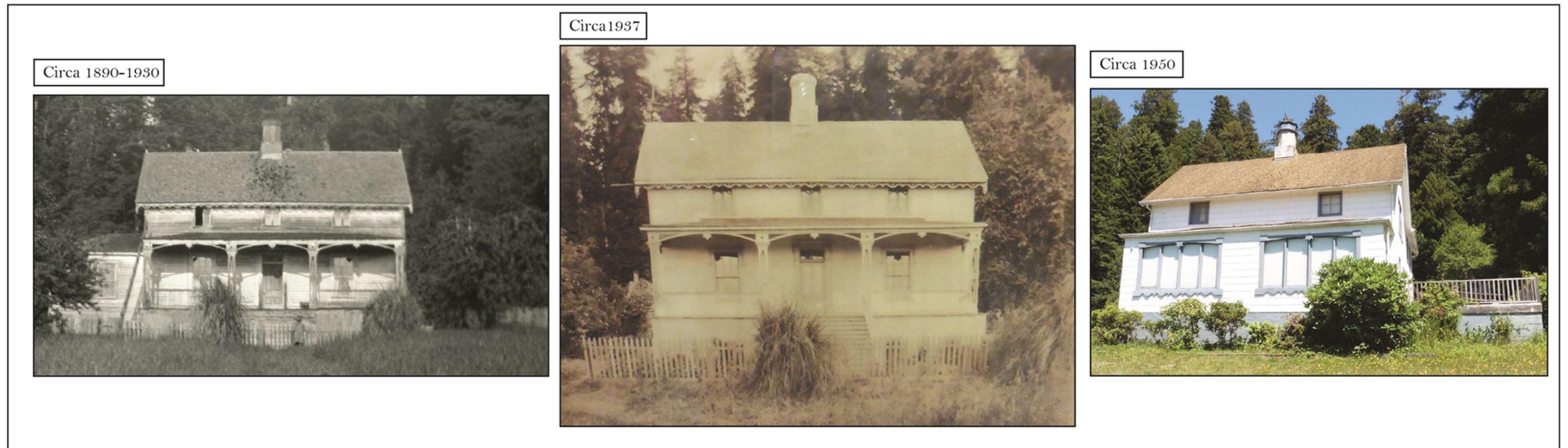


Figure 10. House Showing Three Periods of Home Owner Modifications between 1880 and the 1950s (Del Norte County Historical Society Collection). Photo at left reflects construction style implemented by George Jones, circa 1880s, with addition on north elevation. Note wood trim details on eaves and window sash. Central photo shows house during Martin Van Buren Jones period after his removal of the storeroom on north elevation around 1920. Chimney on north end of rear building is visible to left of house. Right photo shows major modifications by Samuel Finley, including enclosure of front porch, reuse of window and eave trim, replacement of all original windows and enlargement and removal of some fenestration. Finley also rebuild the foundation using concrete block and extended these on the south elevation to create an outdoor deck area.





Figure 11. The red-shaded portion of the house indicates the extensive modifications and expansion implemented in the 1940s to early 1950s by the Finley family, improving the kitchen and portions of the upstairs and attic (PAR Environmental 2017).

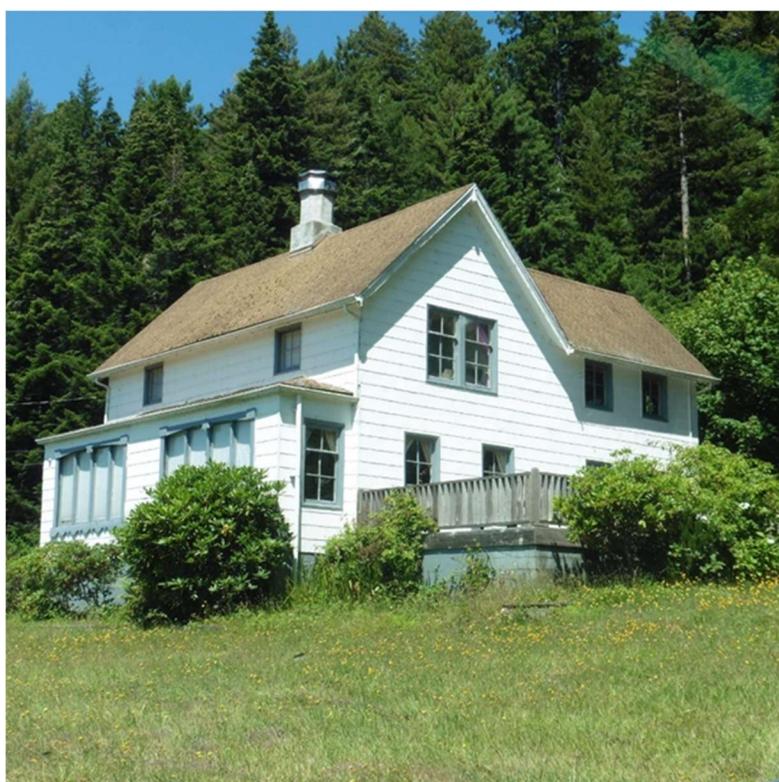


Figure 12. Top: Building 1 (cottage), View of west façade facing east  
Bottom: Building 1, south and west façade, facing northeast



Figure 13. Top: Building 1, west façade looking east.  
Bottom: Building 1 and Building 2 (secondary dwelling/stable/storeroom), north façade looking southeast



Figure 14. North façade of Building 1, view south

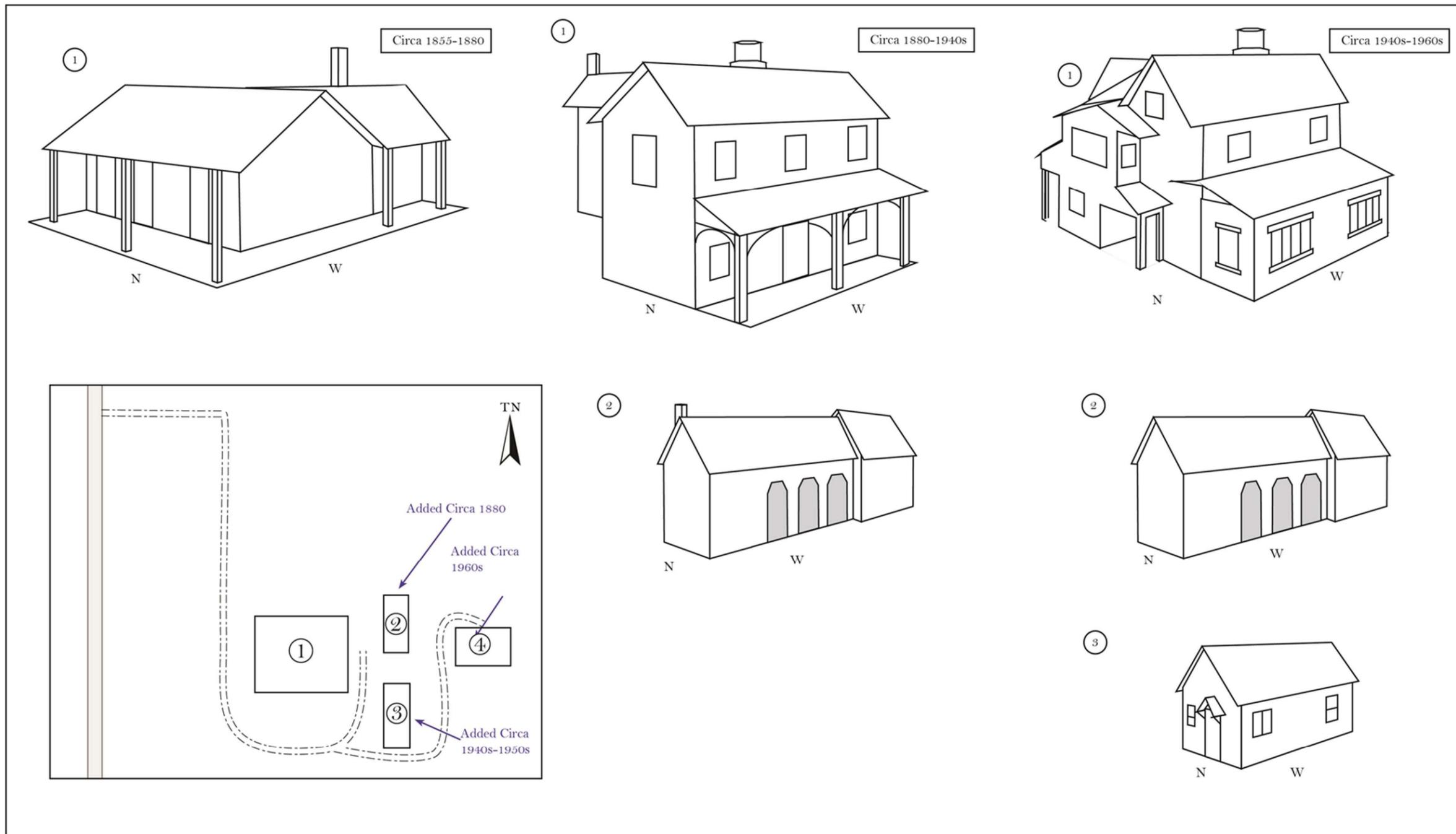


Figure 15. This illustration shows general configuration of buildings present on site today. The left column shows the original cottage constructed by John Valentine and occupied by commanding officers during the Camp Lincoln era. The center column shows the modifications made to the cottage (Building 1) by George Jones and includes the addition of the secondary dwelling/stable/storeroom (Building 2) behind the house circa 1885. The right column shows the configurations of all three historic buildings reflecting construction and modifications by Samuel Finley. Finley enclosed the front porch of Building 1, replaced and slightly modified original fenestration and made an addition on the north elevation. He also removed the northern end (at minimum of the chimney) on Building 2. He appears to have been responsible for the construction of an additional dwelling (Building 3) (PAR Environmental 2017).



## **Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity**

### **Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:**

#### Integrity Discussion

The site retains little connection to the period as a US Army camp. The barracks referred to in the state plaque was likely not within the current property boundaries, but across the road, and demolished by 1976. The current house on the property is in the same location as the Commanding Officer's quarters, but may retain only fragments of material from the US Army period. The only other structure from the US Army period that remains is the well/ spring behind and above the house. The current well/ spring is made of concrete and modern construction. It may also not be in the same location as it was historically. It is difficult to understand the feeling and association of this location as a key point to observe the valley due to the encroaching forests. The road bisects the former parade grounds, which changes the landscape and leaves most of the former camp outside the park boundary.

The home site's later periods included a mix of ranching and suburban residence, but are not associated with any significant historic person, event, or movement of history. The oldest of the present orchards to the southwest of the house is in different a location as shown in the 1890 photograph, and do not appear in later aerials from the 1960s. The other fruit trees are smaller and younger than the fruit trees to the southwest of the house. The oldest structure is the north portion of the shed behind the house that was likely part of a shed or cabin for farm workers added in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. But this structure appears to have been modified and, along with the house, is not enough to convey the landscapes association with agriculture. The property's history after the US Army a mix of tenants and owners that likely had varying interests and used the house site in different ways.

## Treatment

<b>Approved Treatment:</b>	The General Management Plan/ General Plan mention that the “:::modern office and garage, which intrude upon the historic scene, are slated for removal.” No other specific treatment is called for.
<b>Approved Treatment Document:</b>	No historic treatment document exists. The General Management Plan/ General Plan, Redwood National and State Park, was finalized in 2000.
<b>Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date:</b>	NA
<b>Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:</b>	NA

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Camp Lincoln, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park  
Redwood National and State Parks

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## **Appendix A**

California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, 2016 and 1986



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-  
HRI#  
Trinomial CA-  
NRHP Status Code  
Other Listings  
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road

P1. Other Identifier: Camp Lincoln

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County Del Norte  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Crescent City Date T17N R1W ; NE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec.36; MDM

c. Address 4241 Kings Valley Road City Crescent City Zip 95531

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 ; mE/ mN NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)  
Assessor's Parcel Number 106-020-55

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)  
This property consists of a 16.8-acre parcel in the Jedediah Smith Redwoods Park Unit located in Del Norte County. The property consists of a former farm complex with four standing structures (see continuation sheet).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ HP34 Military Property (formerly)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:(View, date, accession #) View NNE, 7-14-16  
Acc.#729



\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1855, circa 1887, circa 1947, circa 1962

\*P7. Owner and Address: California Department of Parks & Rec

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.  
1906 21<sup>st</sup> St  
Sacramento, CA 95811

\*P9. Date Recorded: July 2016

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "None")

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List)

Page 2 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road  
\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update

**P3a. Description: (Continued)**

These structures include a farm house (Building 1), an 1880s combination shop/storage building (Building 2), a circa 1940s cottage (Building 3) and a 1960s garage (Building 4). All four sit on a parcel that was formerly part of a larger farm. The farm (including the current site) was leased and occupied by the United States Army between 1862 and 1870 and known as Camp Lincoln. Building 1, which has commonly referred to as the Commanding Officer's House in local historic lore, was originally constructed in 1855 as a much smaller one-story building. It was enlarged to its current general configuration in the mid-1880s, after the military period ended. A different property owner made substantial modifications to the building in the 1940s. Portions of the decorative fenestration and eave trim installed in the 1880s was reused in other locations on the building during the 1940s modification.

In total, the property consists of a farm complex and reflects an agricultural character. The complex has been documented previously in the 1970s and 1980s and is consolidated here including updates to its current appearance.

**Building 1**

The residence is irregular in plan, due to multiple additions. It is in general a cross-gabled two-story wood-framed building with significant additions on the north and east elevations. The continuous modifications have made identification of original 1850s framing and foundation work difficult to discern and may consist now of little more than interior walls on the lower floor and structural elements in the subfloor area. The 1880s era modifications created a section including the main wing with an attached "L" to the southeast. These two wings have intersecting gable roofs. Shed roofing is also present on additions on the northeast corner of the building. Composition shingle roofing material is found throughout the building. Exterior walls are finished with asbestos siding. The wood frame interior walls are combination of lath and plaster (1880s era) and sheetrock (mid to later twentieth century). Most walls are now finished with mid-century wall paper or paint. All floors throughout are covered with linoleum or wall-to-wall carpeting. The foundation consists of a combination of materials that reflect several generations of improvements, ranging from rough-hewn wood concrete block. The majority of the building is skirted by the concrete blocks, an improvement that updating the sagging wood foundation that was formerly screened with vertical board skirting. Floor joists and wood support piers are present under the main wing and some are hand-hewn. Fenestration has been replaced and windows consist of a combination of wood sash fixed and double-hung, as well as aluminum sash sliding windows.

As described in the late 1970s,

"The foundation consists of a combination of materials including wood pads and posts and notched logs laid square in plan supporting the two central interior fireplaces the building's foundations are skirted by partially structural concrete block walls. Many of the floor joins visible in the crawl space under the main wing are hand-hewn timbers [likely reflecting the location of the original 1855 foundation of the cottage occupied by the Army]. An octagonal chimney [1880s] with a square base rises out of the center of the roof ridge in the main wing. On the fire floor, the main wing is divided into two rooms, with the central double fire place making up a section of the partition wall. The "L" section serves as the kitchen. The additions in the northeast corner of the building consist of more kitchen area and storage space. On the second floor, the main wing is separated into two bedrooms to the north and south. The third bedroom is located in the 'L' at the southeast. The additions in the northeast quadrant of the building comprise a fourth bedroom, a bath, and closet space. No entrance to the attic space could be found.

Many alterations to the building are evident. A wood frame sun deck has been added to the first story, south elevation. The main access to the building is through a side porch at the north gable end. A shed roof of corrugated plastic protects a poured concrete deck at the east (rear) of the building. The roof which was finished with wood shingles during its historic period is now finished with composition shingles. A skirting

Page 3 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road  
\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update

of vertical wood planks originally camouflaged the foundation; this skirting has been replaced with concrete blocks. The double hung, six-over-six windows were capped with hood moldings, which were removed. . . The original [1880s] front entrance porch was enclosed and incorporated into the interior living spaces in the front rooms of the building. The window configuration at the south gable end, second story, has been modified from a single window to paired windows. The central window on the second story, front elevation, has been filled in. All of the decorative bargeboards [also referred to as drip moulding], which lined the eaves have been removed, although remnants of them are found above a build-in bookcase in the living room. Most of these alterations were done during the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Solliere 1976).

#### Building 2

The one-story wood frame building located to the rear and north of the house is rectangular in plan. The foundation is obscured by vegetation and is likely post and pad type. The building has a room on the south end that has a slightly higher (one foot) roof. The north end is enclosed as a room and a former chimney has been removed from the north wall. Between the north and south enclosures, there are three bay openings into a storage and stall area. The gable roof is finished with wood shingles. Some of the supporting posts are peeled posts, while others are milled and hand-hewn timber. Exterior walls have board and batten milled wood finish on the north and east and portions of the west elevation. The north elevation (on the enclosed room with the higher roof) is finished with horizontal board siding that does not match the rest of the building. Researchers in the 1970s found evidence that this building was constructed in the late 1880s, but post-dated the Camp Lincoln era. Its configuration and materials closely resembles that of the former military-constructed camp buildings and its possible that a later owner reused materials from one of the abandoned Camp Lincoln buildings on their land.

Fenestration consists of fixed and double-hung multipane wood sash windows on the north and west elevations only. Doors do not appear to be original. A modern fiberglass shed roof connects the western elevation of Building 2 to the east elevation of Building 1, providing rain and sun protection.

#### Building 3

Immediately south of Building two and east of Building 1 is another dwelling that was originally a cottage, but now used for storage. It was constructed in the late 1940s apparently for housing for farm hands. When the property was transferred to the State of California, it was occupied by Parks employees as a dwelling and office. This rectangular one-story wood-framed structure has a concrete foundation. The structure's gable roof is finished with composition shingles. The entrance is set asymmetrically on the north elevation and is shielded by a gabled projection supported by trim braces. A double hung wood sash window is situated to the left of the door. No other fenestration was visible, although the building was heavily obscured by vegetation.

#### Building 4

This structure is a garage constructed either in the late 1950s or 1960s. It is a simple wood-framed one story building with post and concrete pier foundations. It is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. The roof and walls are finished with corrugated metal siding. The north elevation is open with three bays. There are no windows or doors present on this structure.

Page 4 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road

\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update

**P5a. Photos: (Continued)**



**Building 1, Main House, View South, 7-14-2016, Accession #627**

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\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016 Continuation Update



**Building 2, left, showing overhang attached to Building 1, Main House,  
View Southeast, 7-14-2016, Accession #694**

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\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update



**Building 2, left, showing proximity to Building 1, Main House, View West Southwest, 7-14-2016, Accession #699**



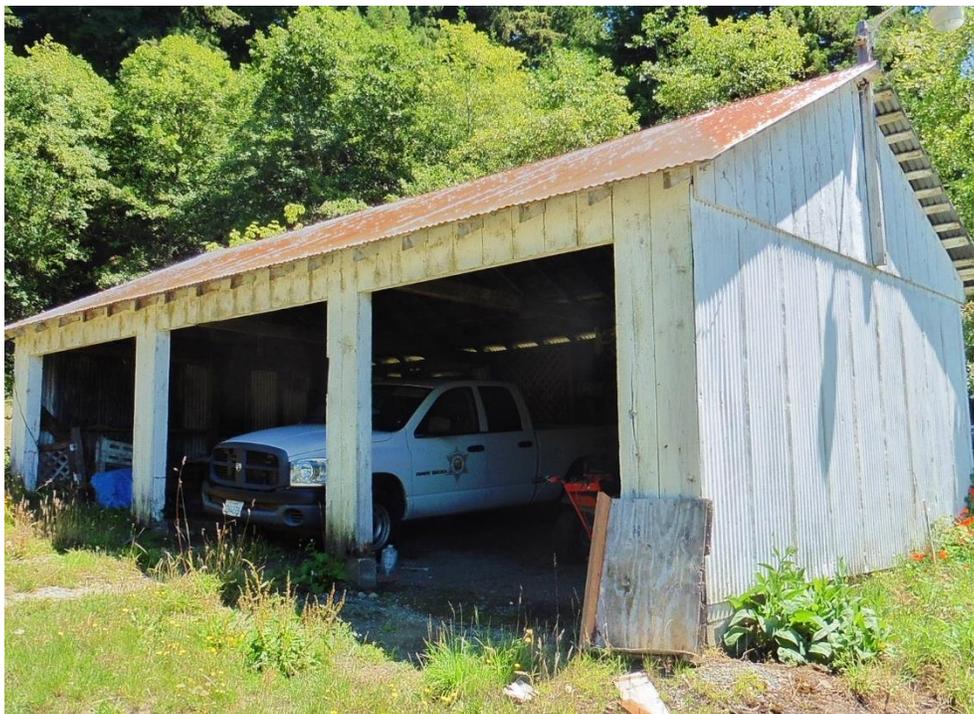
**Building 2, Former Secondary Ranch Dwelling, Shop and Shelter, View Northwest, 7-14-2016, Accession #710**

Page 7 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road

\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update



**Building 3, Former Cottage, View South Southwest, 7-14-2016, Accession #706**



**Building 4, Garage, View Southeast, 7-14-2016, Accession #703**

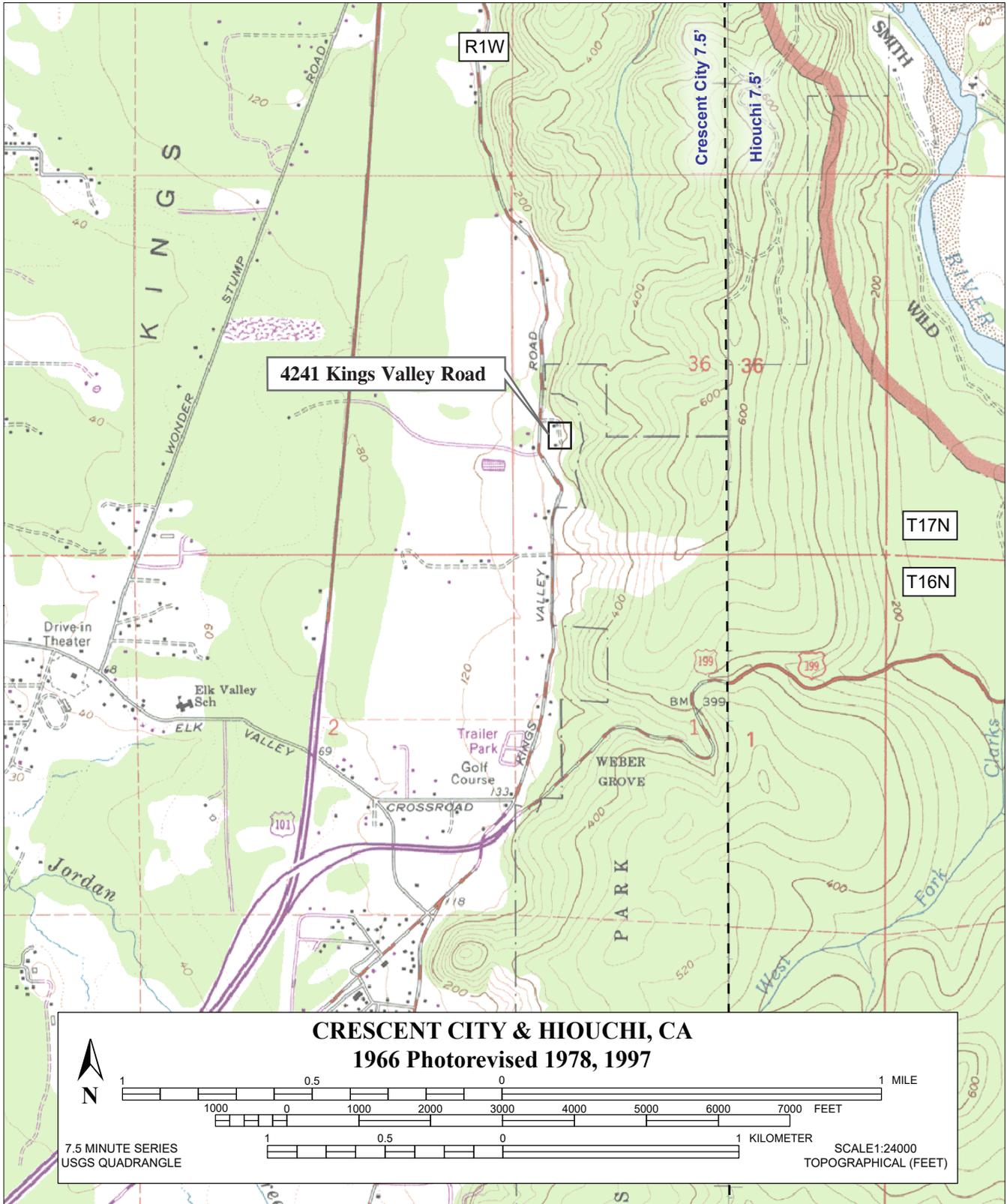
State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # P -  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial CA -

Page 8 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 4241 Kings Valley Road  
\*Recorded by: PAR Environmental Services, Inc. \*Date 9-1-2016  Continuation  Update

Soulliere, Laura E.

1978 National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Camp Lincoln. Prepared by Laura Soulliere, Architectural Historian/Cultural Resource Specialist, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado.



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STANDING STRUCTURES INVENTORY

1870's House - "Commanding  
Officers Quarters" HS 1

1. SITE Jedediah Smith Rdwds. 2. FEATURE a  
3. PARK UNIT Crescent 4. COUNTY Del Norte  
5. U.S.G.S. QUAD. City T. 17N R. 1W ; NE 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 36  
6. UTM COORDINATES \_\_\_\_\_ 7. ELEVATION 360 F<sup>+</sup>  
8. LOCATION Located on a grassy knoll east of Kings Valley Rd.

9. DESCRIPTION:

USE ranger residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION c. 1870; notched log and mortar square found-  
ation of chimney and chimney probably date from 1860's.

FOUNDATION Foundation is skirted by modern concrete blocks which  
serve as structural supports. Floor joists and wood support  
piers are visible in the crawl space under the main wing. Joists  
are hand hewn.

EXTERIOR SIDING asbestos siding

WINDOWS Original fenestration consists of double hung two over  
four light windows on second story. Non-movable single sash six  
light windows are original windows on first floor. Plate glass  
FRAMING window has been added to front facade.

wood

ROOF pitched cross gable roof - original covering has been  
replaced by composition shingles. Decorative barge board which  
once lined eaves has also been removed.

INTERIOR: Interior has been extensively altered. No significant  
original features remain.

FLOORS \_\_\_\_\_

WALLS \_\_\_\_\_

CEILING \_\_\_\_\_

NAILS \_\_\_\_\_ (HAND FORGED) \_\_\_\_\_ (CUT, SQUARE) x (WIRE ROUND) \_\_\_\_\_  
in foudation  
joists of chimney

10. ORIGINAL APPEARANCE/MODIFICATIONS

If the building was associated with Camp Lincoln the original  
appearance of this building is unknown. No documentation exists  
which definitely links this structure with the army camp/  
An 1898 photo provides view of building prior to 20th century additions.  
House was L-shpaed w/out north or rear additions. Drip molding decorated  
the eaves; clapboards siding covered house; foundation consisted of  
vertical board skirting.

(con't) 10. Outbuilding directly east of rear facade existed adjacent to house in 1890's.

11. ACCESSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. PREVIOUS SURVEY DESIGNATION CALIF LANDMARK # 545
13. PHOTO ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ FRAME NO. \_\_\_\_\_ FILM TYPE \_\_\_\_\_ BY Hoover 1970; McBeth 1960; National
14. REFERENCES (Documents, Photos, Oral History) Archives, Record Group No. 92, Map 42-1.
15. RECORDED BY Pamela McGuire DATE June 23, 1982

PHOTOGRAPH

SITE MAP

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STANDING STRUCTURES INVENTORY

1. SITE Outbuilding HS 1 2. FEATURE b.  
3. PARK UNIT Jedediah Smith Rdwds.  
Crescent City 4. COUNTY Del Norte  
5. U.S.G.S. QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_ T. 17 R. 1W ; NE 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 36  
6. UTM COORDINATES \_\_\_\_\_ 7. ELEVATION 360 Ft.  
8. LOCATION Outbuilding is located to the rear (east) of the  
house (feature a).

9. DESCRIPTION:

USE storage shed  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION late 19th century  
FOUNDATION \_\_\_\_\_  
EXTERIOR SIDING board and bat  
WINDOWS five fixed six light windows are located in the enclosed  
southern wing of building.  
FRAMING wood  
ROOF gable end roof in two sections

INTERIOR:

FLOORS dirt in central section - sawn boards in enclosed  
north and south wings  
WALLS circular sawn planks  
CEILING \_\_\_\_\_  
NAILS \_\_\_\_\_ (HAND FORGED) \_\_\_\_\_ (CUT, SQUARE) \_\_\_\_\_ (WIRE ROUND) \_\_\_\_\_

10. ORIGINAL APPEARANCE/MODIFICATIONS

This outbuilding appears to maintain much of its original  
integrity. The modern fiberglass shed roof which connects the  
outbuilding to the rear of the house should be removed as an intrusion.

State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STANDING STRUCTURES INVENTORY

1. SITE Modern Ranger Office H51 2. FEATURE d (non historic)  
3. PARK UNIT Jedediah Smith Rdwds 4. COUNTY Del Norte  
Crescent City  
5. U.S.G.S. QUAD. \_\_\_\_\_ T. 17N R. 1W ; NE 1/4 OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 36  
6. UTM COORDINATES \_\_\_\_\_ 7. ELEVATION 360 Ft.  
8. LOCATION to the rear and southeast of the 1870's house (feature a).

9. DESCRIPTION:

USE ranger office  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION c. 1960's  
FOUNDATION \_\_\_\_\_  
EXTERIOR SIDING \_\_\_\_\_  
WINDOWS \_\_\_\_\_  
FRAMING wood  
ROOF low pitched gable end

INTERIOR:

N/A  
FLOORS \_\_\_\_\_  
WALLS \_\_\_\_\_  
CEILING \_\_\_\_\_  
NAILS \_\_\_\_\_ (HAND FORGED) \_\_\_\_\_ (CUT, SQUARE) \_\_\_\_\_ (WIRE ROUND) \_\_\_\_\_

10. ORIGINAL APPEARANCE/MODIFICATIONS

Structure has not been significantly modified since construction.

**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
HABS \_\_\_\_\_ HAER \_\_\_\_\_ NR \_\_\_\_\_ SHL \_\_\_\_\_ Loc \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_  
C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. Common name: Camp Lincoln
2. Historic name: Camp Lincoln
3. Street or rural address: King's Valley Road, one mile north of hwy. 199.  
City Crescent, City Zip 95531 County Del Norte
4. Parcel number: #106-021-20
5. Present Owner: State of California Address: P.O. Drawer J  
City Crescent City Zip 95531 Ownership is: Public  Private
6. Present Use: Park Ranger's residence Original use: Officer's quarters, Army Fort

**DESCRIPTION**

- 7a. Architectural style: Two-story wooden structure.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Present building is greatly modified from original structure both interior and exterior. Modifications have been made by previous owners over the years since the building was the officer's quarters of the U.S. Army Post, Camp Lincoln. To see part of the original structure one must investigate the interior framing such as the access next to the living room fireplace to see some of the old hand-hewn redwood beams and posts.



8. Construction date: Estimated \_\_\_\_\_ Factual 1863
9. Architect U.S. Army
10. Builder U.S. Army
11. Approx. property size (in feet)  
Frontage \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
or approx. acreage \_\_\_\_\_
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

HABS	HAER	NR	SHL	Loc
UTM: A			B	
C			D	

IDENTIFICATION

- Common name: CAMP LINCOLN STORAGE SHED
- Historic name: UNKNOWN
- Street or rural address: 4241 KINGS VALLEY ROAD  
City CRESCENT CITY Zip 95531 County DEL NORTE
- Parcel number: 106-02-20
- Present Owner: STATE PARKS Address: S/A #3  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Ownership is: Public Yes Private \_\_\_\_\_
- Present Use: Storage & V.S. SHOP Original use: UNKNOWN

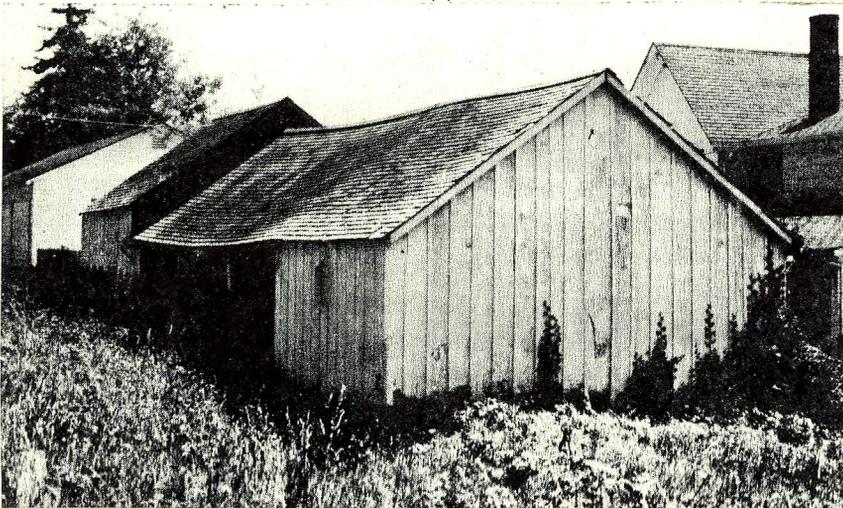
DESCRIPTION

- Architectural style: WOOD FRAME
- Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

A one-story frame outbuilding is directly behind the "Commanding Officer's Quarters" (Figure 2). The building is generally rectangular in plan. The foundation is not clearly visible, due to the vegetation; however, it is assumed to be of a post and pad type. The building consists of two enclosed rooms, one each at the north and south, which are connected by a roofed, open stall area three bays in length. The enclosed room to the north and the central stall area are sheltered by one gable roof. A second gable roof, with a ridge approximately one foot higher than that of the northern section, covers the room at the south end of the building. The roofs are covered with wood shingles. Exterior walls are board and batten milled lumber. The structural timber is a combination of peeled posts, milled timber and hand-hewn timber. A photograph taken at about the turn of the century shows the structure weathered and standing, which indicates that the building probably dates prior to 1900.

Refloored southern part of bldg.

Attach Photo(s) Here



- Construction date:  
Estimated 1864-1870 Factual UNK.
- Architect UNKNOWN
- Builder UNKNOWN
- Approx. property size (in feet)  
Frontage 52' Depth 20'  
or approx. acreage \_\_\_\_\_
- Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)  
10-8-86

13. Condition: Excellent \_\_\_ Good \_\_\_ Fair  Deteriorated \_\_\_ No longer in existence \_\_\_
14. Alterations: RE-ROOF compl
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land \_\_\_ Scattered buildings  Densely built-up \_\_\_  
 Residential \_\_\_ Industrial \_\_\_ Commercial \_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_
16. Threats to site: None known \_\_\_ Private development \_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_  
 Public Works project \_\_\_ Other: ROOF LEAKS BADLY
17. Is the structure: On its original site? Yes Moved? \_\_\_ Unknown? \_\_\_
18. Related features:

**SIGNIFICANCE**

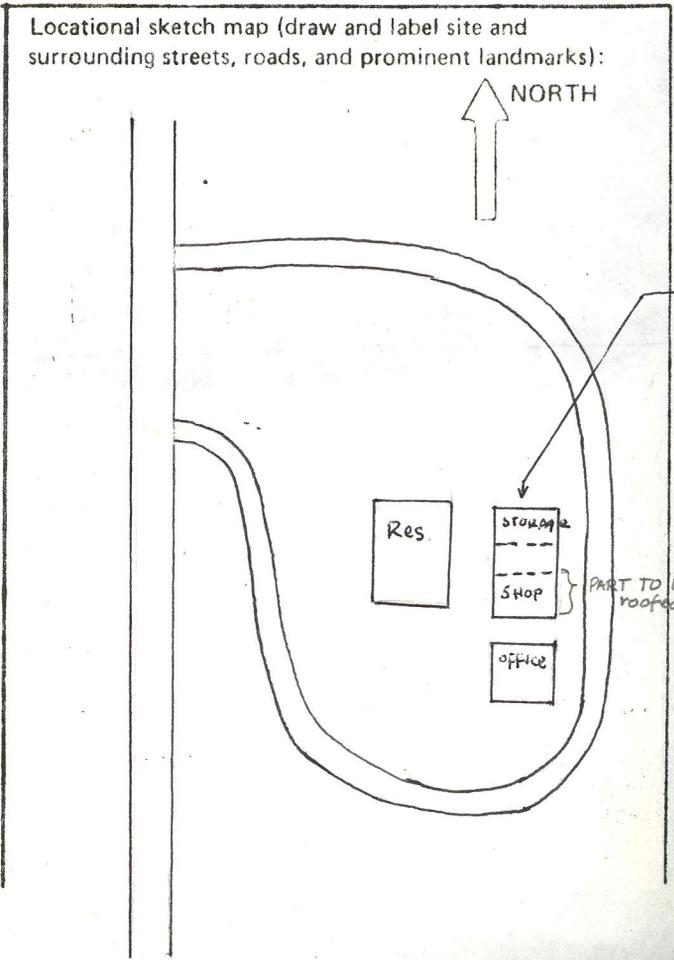
19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

See # 76

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)  
 Architecture \_\_\_ Arts & Leisure \_\_\_  
 Economic/Industrial \_\_\_ Exploration/Settlement \_\_\_  
 Government \_\_\_ Military   
 Religion \_\_\_ Social/Education \_\_\_

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates). ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY & EVALUATION REDWOOD N.P. by Laura E Soulliere

22. Date form prepared 10-8-86  
 By (name) DICK GOSS  
 Organization STATE PARKS  
 Address: 4241 KINGS VALLEY Rd  
 City CRESCENT City Zip 95531  
 Phone: 464-9533



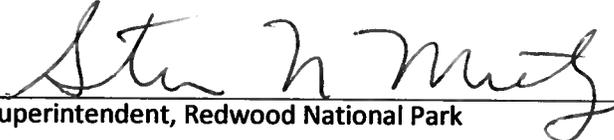
Bldg to Get New Roof

PART TO BE roofed



## Camp Lincoln Redwood National and State Parks

Redwood National and State Parks concurs with the findings of the CLI that Camp Lincoln is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a cultural landscape.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Redwood National Park

1/22/18  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano  
Cultural Landscapes Program Coordinator  
National Park Service, Pacific West Region  
333 Bush Street, Suite 500  
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828