

Huntington Middle School Modernization

Kelso School District – No 458

Cultural Resource Survey

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Authors: Alexandra Williams-Larson, Samantha Gordon, and Eva Hulse

Title of Report: Cultural Resource Survey for the Huntington Middle School Project,
Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington

Date of Report: February 21, 2020

County: Cowlitz Section: 26 Township: 8 North Range: 2 West

Quad: Kelso, WA, 7.5-minute, 2017 Acres: 20

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

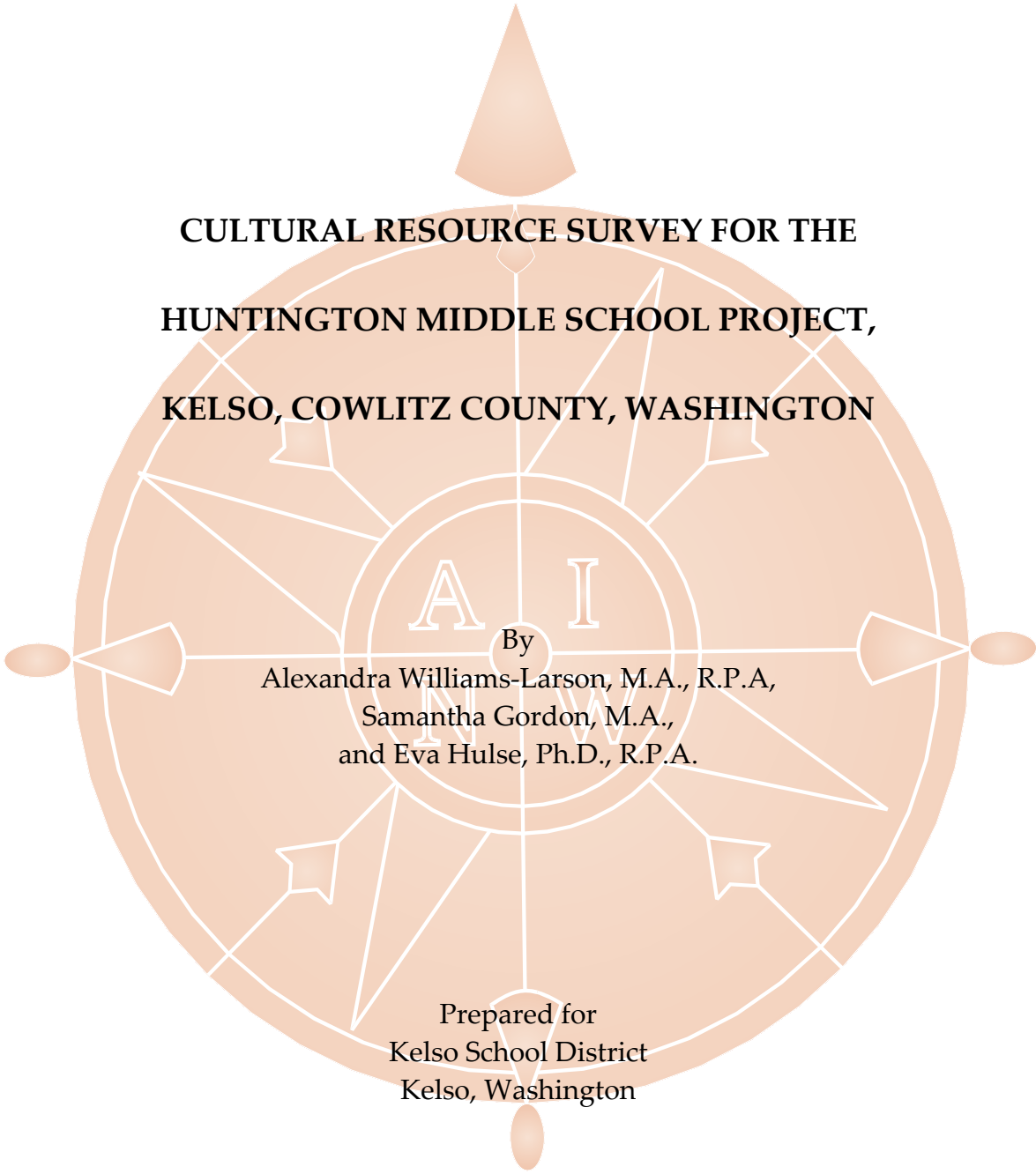
TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:



**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
HUNTINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT,
KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

By
Alexandra Williams-Larson, M.A., R.P.A.,
Samantha Gordon, M.A.,
and Eva Hulse, Ph.D., R.P.A.

Prepared for
Kelso School District
Kelso, Washington

February 21, 2020

REPORT NO. 4372

Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
HUNTINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT,
KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

PROJECT:	School modernization and expansion project
TYPE:	Cultural resource survey
LOCATION:	Section 26, Township 8 North, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian
USGS QUAD:	<i>Kelso, WA, 7.5-minute, 2017</i>
CITY:	Kelso
COUNTY:	Cowlitz County
PROJECT AREA:	20 acres
AREA SURVEYED:	20 acres
FINDINGS:	<p>Archaeological Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No archaeological resources were identified within the project area. <p>Historic Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 1952 Huntington Middle School campus was recorded as a historic resource. The school is recommended to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. <p>AINW recommends no further cultural resource work is necessary for the project.</p>
PREPARERS:	Alexandra Williams-Larson, M.A., R.P.A., Samantha Gordon, M.A., and Eva Hulse, Ph.D., R.P.A.

INTRODUCTION

The Kelso School District (District) is proposing a modernization and expansion project for Huntington Middle School in Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington (Figure 1). The modernization efforts will impact 90,000 square feet of the campus. A new 5,500-square-foot auxiliary gym addition will be constructed; the location of this addition has not yet been determined. The proposed project area is approximately 20 acres in size and will encompass all proposed ground-disturbing activities during school construction. The project will receive funding under the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which requires compliance with the Governor’s Executive Order 05-05 (EO 05-05).

On behalf of the District, Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW), performed a cultural resource survey of the project area. The study was completed by AINW staff who meet the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The study was also conducted to meet Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Standards.

The cultural resource survey included background research, a pedestrian survey, archaeological shovel testing, and an inventory of historic buildings and structures. AINW excavated 16 shovel tests to determine if archaeological resources were present. The shovel test results revealed widespread ground disturbances from previous filling and grading associated with the construction of the school. No archaeological resources were identified. The 1952 Huntington Middle School building was recorded as a historic resource. A historic property inventory form is provided in the Appendix. The building is not recommended to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), either individually or as part of a potential historic district. No additional cultural resource studies are necessary for the project.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Huntington Middle School is in Section 26 of Township 8 North, Range 2 West, of the Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). The project area consists of the 20-acre parcel (number 21582) located at 500 Redpath Street in Kelso, Cowlitz County (Figure 2). It is bound by N Kelso Avenue to the west and northwest, Canaan Court to the northeast, and steeply wooded hillsides to the east and south. Interstate 5 is immediately east of the parcel, upslope from the school grounds. Residential neighborhoods surround the school to the north, west, and south. The Cowlitz River is approximately 0.5 kilometer (km) (0.3 miles [mi]) west of the project area.

The project area is within the southern portion of the Puget Trough physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Spanning from the Canadian border to the Willamette Valley in Oregon, this broad, low-lying basin with moderate relief was shaped by glacial events dating to the Pleistocene epoch (Allen et al. 2009; Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Soils within the southern portion of the Puget Trough are thick sedimentary deposits associated with the Missoula floods that deposited extensive gravel and silty deposits throughout the region (Allen et al. 2009). Terraced deposits dating to the Pleistocene underlie most of the project area (Phillips 1987). The steep hillsides to the east consist of sedimentary materials associated with the Cowlitz Formation dating between the middle to upper Eocene (Phillips 1987). Several unnamed ephemeral streams drain the hillsides within the project area.

Three soil series are mapped for the project area: Caples silty clay loam, Kelso silt loam, and Kalama gravelly loam (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2002a, 2002b, 2005). The Caples series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that developed in alluvium on nearly level floodplains and terraces (USDA-NRCS 2005). Kelso and Kalama soils are very deep and moderately well drained. They developed in old alluvium on high terraces and terrace escarpments (USDA-NRCS 2002a, 2002b). The native landforms have been extensively reworked; aerial photographs and LiDAR data indicate that widespread filling and grading occurred throughout the parcel during school construction (David C. Smith and Associates, Inc. 2010; U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1951, 1971).

The project area is within the *Tsuga heterophylla* vegetation zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Forests in this region typically have Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western redcedar, red alder, and Oregon ash trees with an understory of salal, Oregon grape, vine maple, red huckleberry, and salmonberry. Gallery forests with brushy thickets grow along the floodplains of major rivers and their tributaries. Douglas-fir and maple trees grow along the steep hillsides surrounding the school to the east and south. Areas around the school buildings are landscaped.

CULTURAL SETTING

Native Peoples – Ethnographic Period

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Lower Cowlitz people (Hajda 1990). The Lower Cowlitz people, who spoke a Salishan dialect, inhabited mainly inland areas (Dupres 2014; Hajda 1990; Norton et al. 1999). Their territory included the Cowlitz River Valley and the upper Newaukum River Valley (Hajda 1990; Indian Claims Commission 1974). The mixture of riverine, prairie, and upland settings in this region provided abundant resources that supported large populations and semi-sedentary plankhouse villages along the Cowlitz River and its tributaries (Drucker 1965; Hajda 1990; Indian Claims Commission 1974; Wilma 2005).

Hunting and gathering strategies focused on accessing seasonally available foods as they appeared throughout the landscape (Ames and Maschner 1999; Boyd 1999). Beginning in the spring, households dispersed from winter villages to prairie and upland settings to hunt and gather plant resources. They hunted deer, elk, bear, small mammals, and waterfowl (Drucker 1965; Hajda 1990). Important plant resources included camas bulbs, wapato, berries, and spring shoots (Drucker 1965; Hajda 1990). To aid the growth of these resources and attract game, Native groups used controlled fires to maintain prairie landscapes (Boyd 1999; Hajda 1990; Leopold and Boyd 1999).

Between the late summer and fall, runs of coho, chum, and Chinook salmon arrived in the Cowlitz River (Hajda 1990). Salmon was preserved through smoking so that it could be eaten during the winter when other resources were scarce (Ames and Maschner 1999). Other important fish included sturgeon, trout, and eulachon. Eulachon was especially significant, as runs came during the late winter and early spring when food supplies were usually low (Hajda 1990).

Euroamerican Context

Euroamerican settlement within present-day Cowlitz County began when Peter W. Crawford established a homestead near the confluence of the Coweeman and Cowlitz Rivers in 1847 (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 1857; Kirk and Alexander 1990; Wilma 2005). The current project area partially overlaps with this Donation Land Claim (DLC). The 1857 General Land Office (GLO) map of the area depicts his residence as approximately 0.7 km (0.43 mi) southwest of the current project area. He later platted the city of Kelso, named for his hometown in Scotland, on his homestead in 1884 (Wilma 2005).

The project area also partially overlaps with the DLC granted to Adam Redpath in 1867 (BLM 1863, 1867). A structure associated with the homestead is depicted 0.55 km (0.34 mi) west of the current project area on the 1857 GLO map (BLM 1857). No historic-period structures associated with the

Crawford and Redpath DLCs are depicted within the current project area on historical maps dating between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (BLM 1857, 1863; USGS 1921). The surrounding area, which is the Hilldale Addition to the City of Kelso, is not encompassed in Sanborn maps of the city (Metsker Maps 1956; Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1908, 1949). It was still undeveloped land and farmland as of 1921 (USGS 1921). A 1951 aerial photograph shows two structures, a gravel road, and an agricultural field in the southwest portion of the project area. The gravel road intersected with Donation Street west of the project area and continued to the north. Prior to the 1952 construction of the school, these features were removed and do not appear on the 1953 USGS map of the area (USGS 1953).

The Huntington Middle School building was designed by Wolff & Phillips Architects and constructed in 1952 by the local K.T. Henderson Construction Company (*Longview Daily News* 1952; Wolff & Phillips Architects 1950). The associated woodshop was constructed the same year (Kelso School District 2017). The field house was constructed in 1980; the primary building and the woodshop were heavily remodeled in 1985 (Kelso School District 2017). Along with other junior high schools in the district, the school was reorganized to serve grades six through eight in 2004 (Anderson 2004). Aerial photographs, USGS maps, and LiDAR data show significant filling and grading occurred throughout the parcel between 1952, during the school's initial construction, and the 1980s, when the school was remodeled (David C. Smith and Associates, Inc. 2010; USGS 1951, 1953, 1970, 1990).

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

Prior to conducting the field survey, AINW reviewed records using the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) online database to determine if previously recorded archaeological and historic resources were present in or near the project area. In addition to this research, historical maps and other documents on file at AINW were examined to determine the potential for encountering cultural resources.

Archaeological Resources

No cultural resource surveys have been conducted and no previous archaeological resources have been identified within the current project area. The WISAARD statewide predictive model depicts the area as having a high to very high potential for archaeological resources. The nearest archaeological resource (45CW126) is located west of the Cowlitz River, approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) to the southwest. Site 45CW126 is a historic-period scatter of ceramic plate fragments, jar and bottle glass fragments, and brick, dating between the early and mid-twentieth century (Cooper 1999). The artifacts were identified in the upper 60 centimeters (cm) (24 inches [in]) of shovel test excavations. The site is unevaluated for listing in the NRHP. The WISAARD database also depicts several historic-period buildings and cemeteries are within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area.

Two cultural resource surveys have been conducted within 375 meters (m) (1,230 feet [ft]) of the current project area. No cultural resources were identified during these studies. Other surveys completed within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the current project area have not identified archaeological resources.

- The nearest study, located approximately 350 m (1,148 ft) west of the current project area, was completed for the City of Kelso's Integrated Planning Grant project. It included background

research, a reconnaissance pedestrian survey, and the monitoring of geotechnical boreholes (Punke 2012).

- An archaeological survey for the City of Kelso’s skate park facility was completed 375 m (1,230 ft) southeast of the current project area. The investigation consisted of background research, a pedestrian survey, and the excavation of a single shovel test (Freed 2009).

This research indicates that although the WISAARD database shows the project area as having a high to very high probability for archaeological resources, the likelihood of encountering archaeological resources is low. Only one archaeological resource, site 45CW126, is within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the current project area. Although the project area overlaps with two DLCs, no structures associated with these homesteads are depicted within the project area on historical maps. A 1951 aerial photograph shows two structures, a gravel road, and an agricultural field in the southwest portion of the project area; however, the structures were removed during construction of Huntington Middle School. Filling and grading associated with the school’s initial construction in 1952 and remodeling in the 1980s have greatly altered the landscape, limiting the potential for encountering intact archaeological resources.

Historic Resources

Sixteen historic resources have been recorded within approximately 0.4 km (0.25 mi) of the school. These are generally a mix of single-family residences and infrastructural resources located in the City of Kelso, none of which have been recommended to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. These historic resources include:

- City of Kelso Minor Road Reservoir;
- 109 Redpath Street — Hahn House;
- 1105 N 3rd Avenue;
- 1119 4th Avenue;
- 1200 N 2nd Avenue;
- 1210 7th Avenue N;
- 1300 3rd Avenue N;
- 1308 Ross Avenue;
- 1308 Bowmont Avenue;
- 1312 Bowmont Avenue;
- 1321 Bowmont Avenue;
- 1402 N 2nd Avenue;
- 1407 4th Avenue N;
- 1420 N 2nd Avenue;
- 205 Donation Street; and
- 301 Redpath Street

Other built environment resources such as the Kelso main branch of the U.S. Post Office, Cowlitz View Memorial Gardens cemetery, and local Masonic Lodge Building have been recorded with Smithsonian numbers but are historic resources rather than archaeological sites. These NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible resources are notably farther away from the school campus.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND FINDINGS

The archaeological field survey of the project area was completed between January 2 and 3, 2020, by AINW archaeologists Meghan Johnson, M.A., R.P.A., Lea Loiselle, B.A., and Marci Monaco, M.A., R.P.A., under the direction of Alexandra Williams-Larson, M.A., R.P.A. AINW senior geoarchaeologist Eva Hulse, Ph.D., R.P.A., managed AINW's work on the project and provided general oversight.

Pedestrian Survey

AINW completed the pedestrian survey of the survey area by walking transects spaced no more than 10 m (33 ft) apart (Figure 2). The Huntington Middle School buildings are built on a fill platform above the natural landform (Photo 1). Three outbuildings (a portable building, the shop room, and the field house) and a school garden are located east and south of the main building (Photo 2). Areas around the buildings are landscaped and contain underground utilities (Photos 3 and 4).

An athletic field surrounded by a track is in the southern portion of the project area (Photo 5). Here the natural landform has been leveled through filling and grading. Steep, wooded hillsides surround the school to the east and south. The hills are densely vegetated with Douglas-fir and maple trees and invasive Himalayan blackberry and English ivy. Several ephemeral drainages converge northeast of the track and flow into sewer grates. Areas surrounding the drain grates were saturated at the time of the pedestrian survey.

Mineral soil visibility conditions varied throughout the project area. In most areas, visibility was limited to less than 10% due to asphalt, gravel, and vegetation cover. Soil visibility was greatest along the steep hillsides, where gaps in the forest understory allowed up to 30% of the ground surface to be examined. No archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Shovel Test Excavations

AINW excavated 16 shovel tests to determine if subsurface archaeological resources were present in the project area (Table 1; Figure 3). The shovel tests were cylindrical, 30 cm (12 in) in diameter, and excavated to depths of at least 50 cm (20 in) below the surface. Three shovel tests (ST-1, ST-9, and ST-12) were excavated deeper using a 15-cm (6-in) diameter manual bucket auger to determine if there was potential for deeply-buried archaeological deposits. Sediments from the shovel tests were manually screened through nested 6.4- and 3.2-millimeter ($\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{8}$ -in) mesh hardware cloth. Shovel tests were refilled immediately upon completion. No evidence of pre-contact or historic-period archaeological resources was identified.

AINW excavated five shovel tests (ST-1 through ST-5) in the open field north of the school (Figure 3, Photo 6). Four of these shovel tests (ST-1 through ST-4) were excavated north of the fill platform and encountered a brown silt loam to silty clay loam consistent with the Caples soil series mapped for the majority of the project area (USDA-NRCS 2005). Between 15 and 45 cm (6 and 18 in) below the surface, the soils transitioned to a mottled silty clay loam that had increasing amounts of iron and manganese nodules. A gray silty clay loam was identified at the base of shovel test ST-1, which was augered to a depth of 200 cm (79 in) below the surface. Two shovel tests, ST-1 and ST-4, contained modern debris in the upper 175 cm (69 in) and 40 cm (16 in). Shovel test ST-5 was at the toe of the fill

TABLE 1
SHOVEL TEST RESULTS

Shovel Test No.	Depth	Notes	Artifacts Found
ST-1	200 cm*	Modern debris 0-175 cm	None
ST-2	50 cm	None	None
ST-3	50 cm	None	None
ST-4	52 cm	Modern debris 0-52 cm	None
ST-5	50 cm	Fill with modern debris 0-50 cm	None
ST-6	50 cm	Modern debris 0-30 cm	None
ST-7	52 cm	Modern debris 0-10 cm	None
ST-8	50 cm	None	None
ST-9	70 cm*	None	None
ST-10	50 cm	Fill 0-33 cm	None
ST-11	50 cm	None	None
ST-12	165 cm*	Fill with modern debris 0-65 cm	None
ST-13	60 cm	Fill 0-26 cm	None
ST-14	53 cm	Fill with modern debris 0-25 cm	None
ST-15	50 cm	None	None
ST-16	50 cm	Fill with modern debris 0-50 cm	None

*Augered below 50 cm using a 15-cm (6-in) diameter manual bucket auger.

platform and encountered a brown gravelly loam overlying a light grayish brown silty sand that were inconsistent with the Caples series. Modern bottle glass and non-diagnostic metal pieces were also observed in the upper 30 cm (12 in).

AINW excavated four shovel tests (ST-6 through ST-9) on or along the hillsides east of the school (Figure 3; Photo 7). Three of these shovel tests, ST-6, ST-7, and ST-8, encountered a silty loam or silty clay loam consistent with the Kelso soil series. Modern debris was identified in the upper 30 cm (12 in) and 10 cm (4 in) of shovel tests ST-6 and ST-7. Shovel test ST-9 encountered a mottled gravelly silt loam

consistent with the Kalama soil series. The soil included increasing subrounded gravel with depth, preventing the shovel test from being augered deeper than 70 cm (28 in) below the surface.

Seven shovel tests (ST-10 through ST-16) were excavated within and near the athletic field (Figure 3; Photo 8). Between 25 and 65 cm (10 and 26 in) of sandy fill was identified in five of these shovel tests (ST-10, and ST-12 through ST-15). A brown silt loam to silty clay loam consistent with the Caples series was identified under the fill layer (USDA-NRCS 2005). Only two shovel tests, ST-11 and ST-15, did not exhibit evidence of previous ground disturbance; in these, intact soil consistent with the Caples soil series was observed.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND FINDINGS

The survey for historic resources was conducted on January 2, 2020, by AINW architectural historian Samantha Gordon, M.S. For the purpose of this survey, historic resources are defined as buildings, structures, sites, and objects that were constructed at least 45 years before the date of survey (i.e., in or before 1974) and are located on parcels within the project area. Although a resource must generally reach fifty years in age before consideration for listing in the NRHP, this survey held to a 45-year age minimum to ensure that resulting data would remain relevant throughout the project planning and construction phases. The survey for historic resources expected to find Huntington Middle School and associated auxiliary buildings.

The historic Huntington Middle School building was photographed to capture its current context and character-defining features, and notes were taken to document physical characteristics, integrity, and details difficult to represent in photographs. Landscape features and outbuildings were similarly documented in order to evaluate the potential of Huntington Middle School and associated auxiliary buildings to contribute to a historic district or cultural landscape; after survey, it was determined that the resource had no potential to contribute to such a district or landscape, if present. The historic property inventory form for the Huntington Middle School building (historic name: Kelso Junior High School) is provided in the Appendix.

Survey Results

The AINW survey identified one historic resource, Huntington Middle School. Alterations to the building and overall school campus have diminished its integrity for the purposes of NRHP eligibility evaluation. The building is recommended to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district. The location of the resource, along with outbuildings and landscape features, is shown on Figure 4.

While Huntington Middle School is part of the general history of developing postwar education infrastructure in Kelso, alteration of character-defining features and diminished historical integrity leads to the school's inability to clearly convey its association with this historical pattern (Criterion A). The resource has no known association with a notable figure in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). Due to modifications, the school building no longer embodies distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The building in and of itself has not provided new or important historical information, and is unlikely to yield further information (Criterion D).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AINW has completed a cultural resource survey for the Huntington Middle School project in Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington. This investigation included a records review, a pedestrian survey, shovel test excavations, and an inventory of historic buildings and structures. A review of historical maps, aerial photographs, and LiDAR data shows most of the project area has been disturbed by the construction of the school and its facilities, limiting the potential of encountering archaeological resources. AINW excavated 16 shovel tests to determine if archaeological resources are present in the project area. The shovel test results confirmed widespread ground disturbance from previous filling and grading. No archaeological resources were identified.

The 1952 Huntington Middle School building was recorded as a historic resource. A historic property inventory form is available in the Appendix. The building is recommended to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district. AINW recommends no additional cultural resource work is necessary for the project.

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1950 Kelso Junior High School. Lithograph. Portland, Oregon. On file, Huntington Middle School, Kelso, Washington.

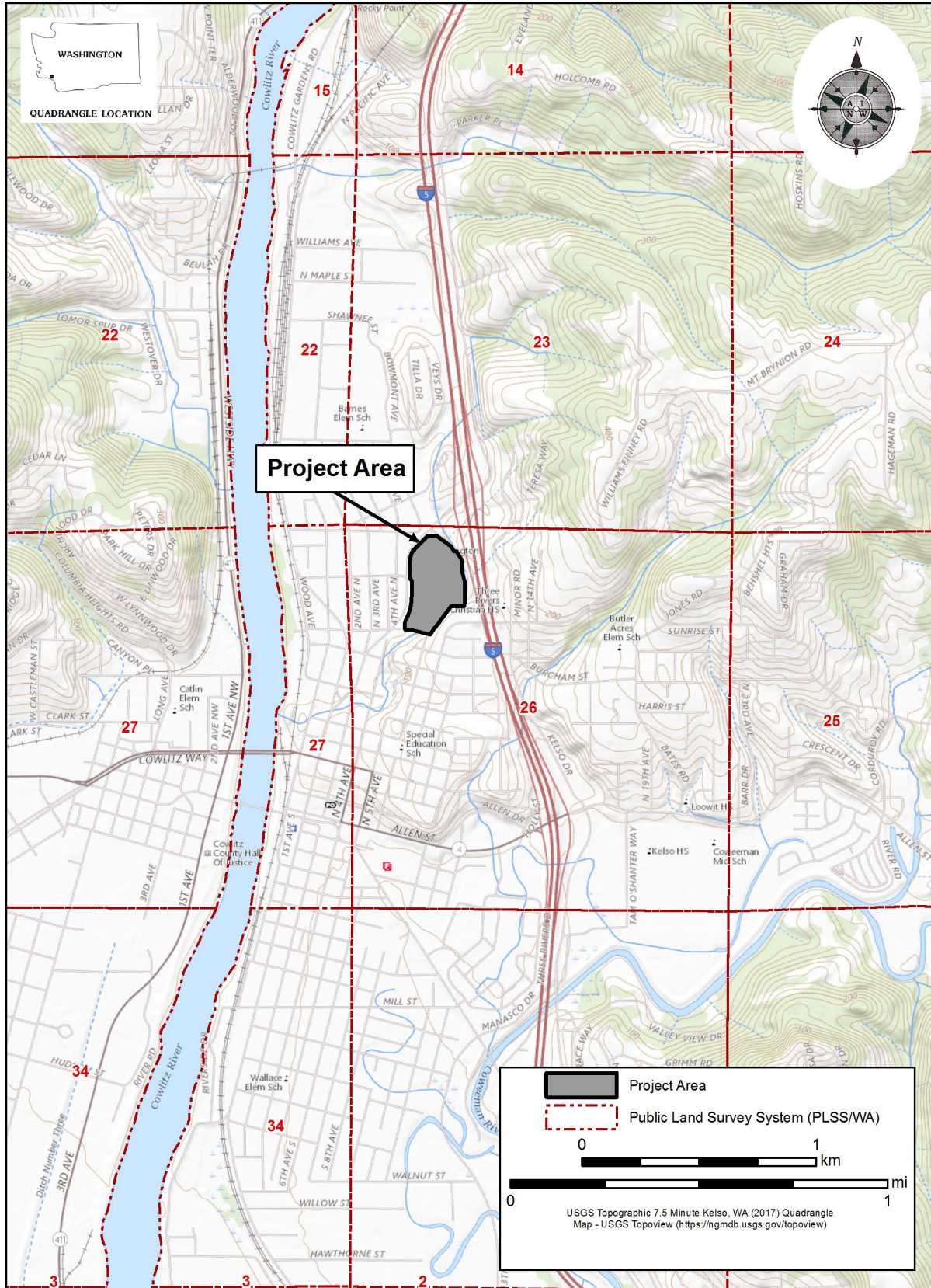


Figure 1. Location of the Huntington Middle School project in Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington.

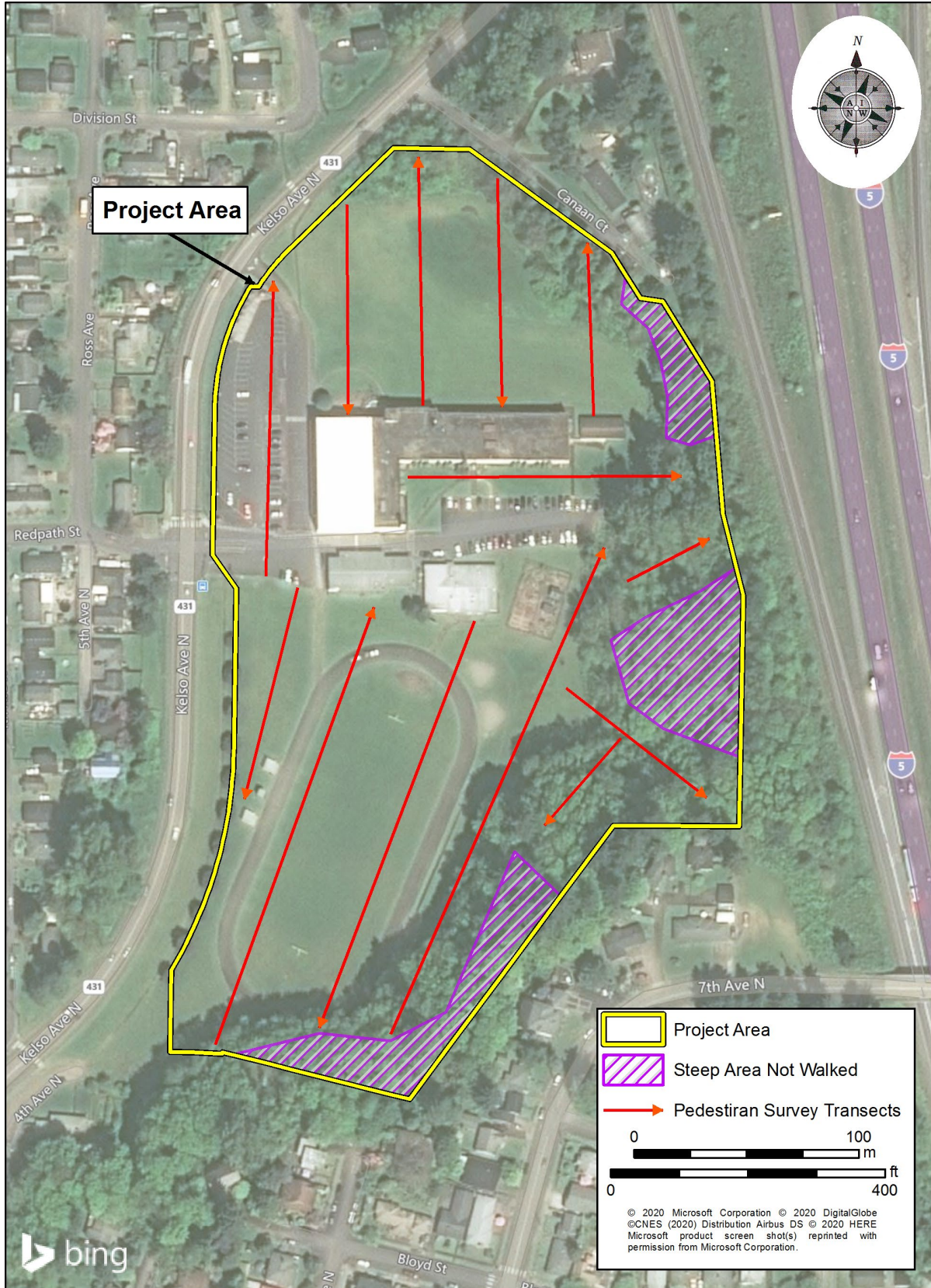


Figure 2. The Huntington Middle School project showing pedestrian survey transects. Steep slopes were not included in the pedestrian survey; their archaeological potential was assessed as part of the background review.

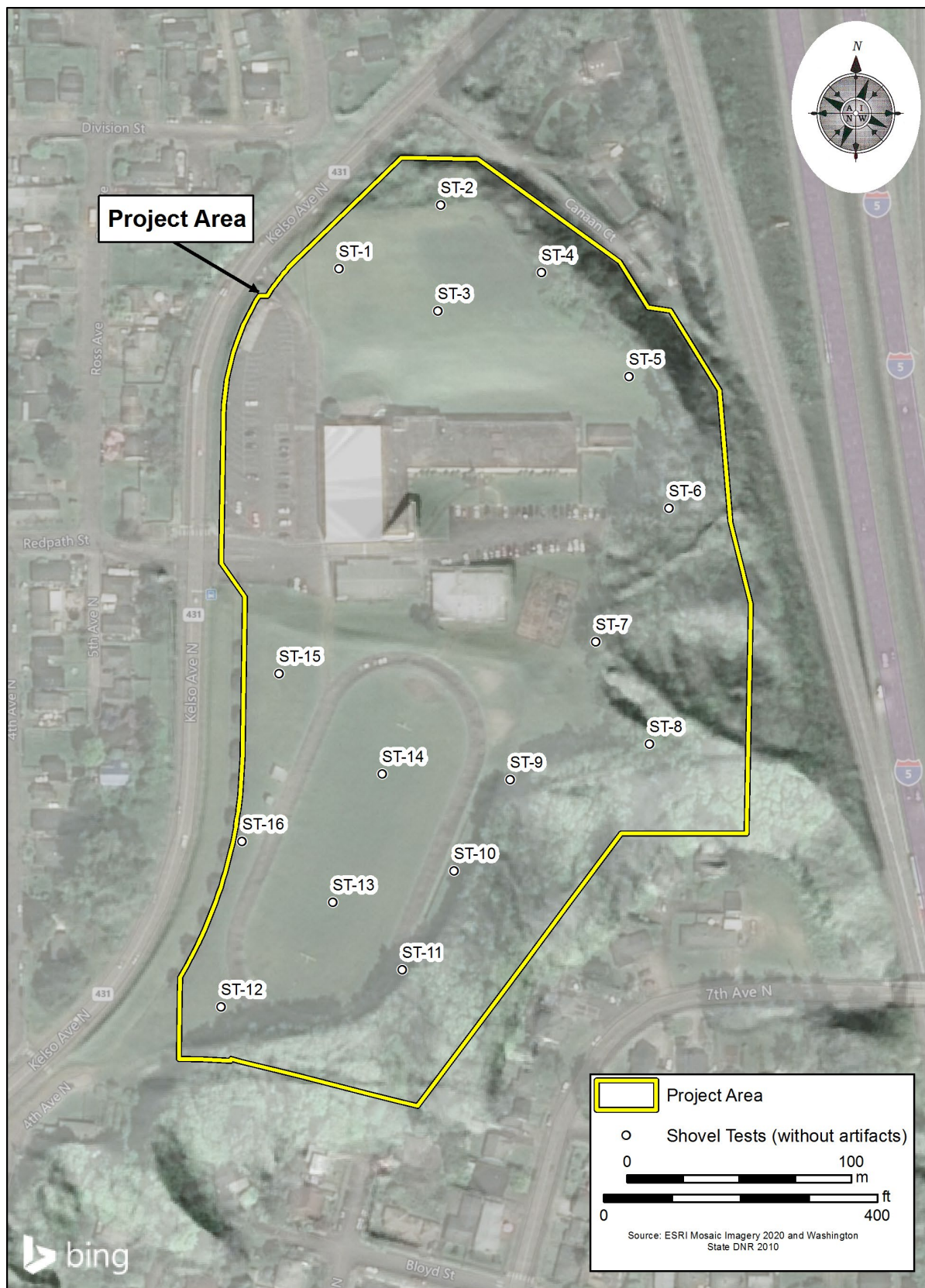


Figure 3. Sixteen shovel tests (ST-1 through ST-16) were excavated for the Huntington Middle School project, and no archaeological deposits were encountered. The aerial photo is enhanced with LiDAR elevation data to show the landforms that were tested.

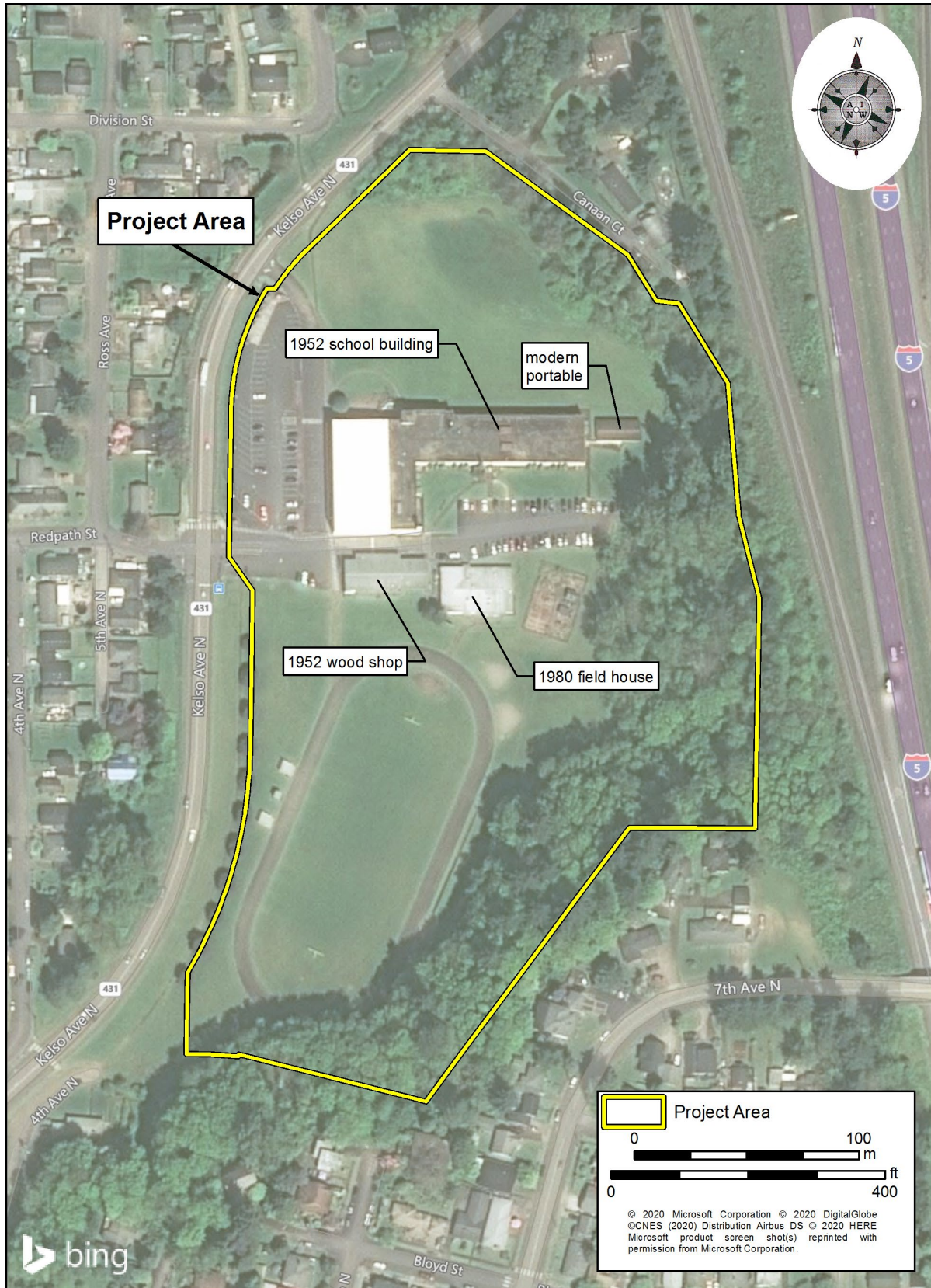


Figure 4. The Huntington Middle School project area showing the locations of historic-period and modern buildings. The 1952 school building and wood shop, 1980 field house, and modern portable are recommended to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 1. Huntington Middle School is constructed on a fill platform above the natural landform. The main parking lot is in the foreground at right (southwest). The view is towards the southeast.



Photo 2. The rear of the school showing the shop building, the field house, and the school garden built on the fill platform. Sewer lines follow the base of the slopes. The view is towards the west-northwest.



Photo 3. Areas immediately adjacent to the school buildings have been landscaped and contain underground utilities. The view is towards the west.



Photo 4. Underground utilities extend throughout the base of the fill platform south of the school. The view is towards the east.



Photo 5. Filling and grading have affected the natural landform in the southern portion of the project area where the athletic field is located. The steep, wooded hillsides are at left (east). The view is towards the south.



Photo 6. Shovel test ST-3 was excavated north of the fill platform in the northern portion of the project area. The view is towards the east.



Photo 7. Shovel test ST-8 was excavated on a portion of the wooded hillside with a moderate slope. The athletic field is in the background. The view is towards the west.



Photo 8. Fill and modern debris were encountered in the upper 25 cm (10 in) of shovel test ST-14, shown in progress within the athletic field . The view is towards the north.

APPENDIX

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

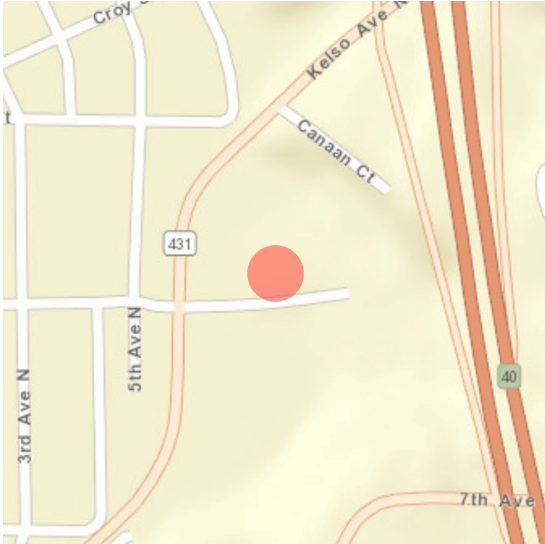
**HUNTINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOL
(KELSO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL)**

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kelso Junior High School

Property ID: 720817

Location



Address: 500 Redpath St, Kelso, Washington, 98626
Geographic Areas: T08R02W26, Cowlitz County, KELSO Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: 2

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1985	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - School
Education	Education - School

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Wolff & Phillips
Builder	K.T. Henderson Construction Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kelso Junior High School

Property ID: 720817

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2019-12-09292, OSPI, Kelso School District's Huntington Middle School Project	1/2/2020	Survey/Inventory	

Photos



North (primary) and west elevations, facing southeast



Library overview, facing east



Wood shop north (primary) and east elevations, facing southwest



Field house north and east elevations, facing southwest



Second floor hallway overview, facing west



East stairs to second floor, facing south-southeast



Classroom 112 overview, facing southwest



Classroom 112 overview, facing northeast



Gymnasium overview, facing southeast



South and west elevations of cafeteria/gym wing, facing northeast



South elevation, field house, wood shop, and athletic field overview, facing north



South and east elevations and parking lot, facing northwest

Historic Property Report

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North (primary) and east elevations, facing southwest



North facade, facing south



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kelso Junior High School

Property ID: 720817

Inventory Details - 1/2/2020

Common name: Huntington Middle School

Date recorded: 1/2/2020

Field Recorder: Samantha Gordon

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Plan	L-Shape
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Styles:

Period	Style Details
Modern Movement	Modern

Surveyor Opinion



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kelso Junior High School

Property ID: 720817

Significance narrative: Huntington Middle School is recommended to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The building retains integrity of location and association; however, modern construction and modifications to the original building's windows, cladding, and interior plan and finishes have diminished the building's integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The middle school was designed in 1950 by Wolff & Phillips Architects as Kelso Junior High School, and originally served grades seven through nine (Longview Daily News 1952a; Wolff & Phillips Architects 1950). The school was built in 1952 for about \$900,000 by the local K.T. Henderson Construction Company (Longview Daily News 1952a, 1952b). The woodshop was also constructed by the Kelso School District that same year (Kelso School District 2017). The school was renamed Huntington Junior High in 1959 (Leupold and Bartell 1959). The field house was constructed in 1980 (Kelso School District 2017). Along with other junior high schools in the district, the school was reorganized to serve grades six through eight in 2004, and given its current name of Huntington Middle School (Anderson 2004).

Wolff & Phillips, the Portland-based architecture firm of George M. Wolff and Truman E. Phillips, designed Modernist schools and other institutional buildings in the Pacific Northwest and California between 1927 and 1953 (Carlson 2010; Prialux 1949). Other Wolff & Phillips designs include midcentury administrative offices at the Oregon School for the Blind, the 1943 Swan Island shipyards Child Service Centers, a 1948 clinical building at Salem General hospital, and the 1949 Roosevelt Junior High School in Oregon; the 1948 Catlin Grade School in Kelso, Washington; and a 1952 Permanente Foundation hospital in San Francisco, California (Carlson 2010; Carter 2016; Prialux 1949; The Capital Journal 1948; The San Francisco Examiner 1952; Wolff & Phillips Architects 1943). Catlin Grade School, Roosevelt Junior High School, and Huntington Middle School still stand in the present day.

There are two outbuildings on the campus associated with the main school building: the 1952 woodshop and the 1980 field house. Interior systems and finishes of both the primary building and the woodshop were modernized in 1985 (Kelso School District 2017). The project included replacement of original aluminum-sash windows, a character-defining feature of the primary building that previously encompassed the majority of its north and south elevations, with significantly smaller in-fill of anodized aluminum sashes and large concrete panels. In addition to other modifications that have been made to exterior cladding and interior plan and finishes of the primary building, the altered fenestration significantly detracts from the building's historical integrity and appearance (Longview Daily News 1952b).

While Huntington Middle School is part of the general history of developing postwar education infrastructure in Kelso, its diminished historical integrity leads to the school's inability to clearly convey its association with this historical pattern (Criterion A). The resource has no known association with a notable figure in local, state, or national history (Criterion B). Due to modifications, the school building no longer embodies distinctive characteristics of a particular type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The building in and of itself has not provided new or important historical information, and is unlikely to yield further information (Criterion D).

Physical description: Huntington Middle School includes the primary school building, or the Kelso Junior High School building, constructed in 1952; a 1952 woodshop; a 1980 field house; a modern portable classroom; an athletic field dating to the historic period; and landscaping.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kelso Junior High School

Property ID: 720817

The middle school is a two-story building with an L-shaped footprint standing on a poured concrete foundation with a daylight basement. The school building's exterior walls are constructed of poured concrete coated in stucco with Roman brick ornamentation on the north (primary) facade. In-filled exterior wall space originally taken up by windows is ornamented with vertically-scored stucco. The school building has a flat roof with a parapet clad in rubber roofing membrane, and a chimney is in the southeast corner of the south wing (Kelso School District 2017). The building is accessed on each elevation by double-doors under flat concrete awnings. The gymnasium and cafeteria are located on the west side of the west wing, the administrative and library block are approximately central to the north wing, and the rest of the building is dedicated to classroom space.

The style of window varies in each section of the building based on use, although windows throughout the building are consistently modern anodized aluminum-sash replacements. The administrative and library block and the basement level cafeteria are dominated by fixed, floor-to-ceiling windows. Each room in the north wing has a seven-light window with a mix of fixed and sliding lights, and classrooms in the west wing have three-light windows with a mix of fixed and sliding lights. Staircases are illuminated by three narrow, vertical bands of fixed-light windows. Service areas of the building have either single-light or nine-light fixed windows.

The interior of the building is typically finished in a mix of carpeting and vinyl tile flooring, sheetrock wall finish, and historic-period acoustical ceiling tile with modern fluorescent lights. Flooring in the second floor hallways is original linoleum. The walls of hallways and stairwells are finished in sheetrock with tile wainscoting and have built-in metal lockers. Classrooms, the library, and administrative offices have typical interior finishes and oriented strand board (OSB) sinks, counters, and cabinets built along one wall of each room; a Remington Rand-branded fire vault is in the administrative office. The gymnasium and stage have a tongue-and-groove wood floor. The kitchen has OSB built-ins with aluminum counters and modern industrial equipment. Custodial spaces are finished in concrete. Locker rooms have concrete and tile floors; sheetrock with tile wainscoting, fully-tiled, or concrete block walls; sheetrock ceiling finish; and historic built-in shower fixtures. Restrooms are finished in red tile flooring, sheetrock with tile wainscoting, and sheetrock ceiling, and fixtures appear to be a mix of modern and historic.

The wood shop building was constructed in association with the junior high school in 1952. The shop is a one-story building with a T-shaped footprint resting on a poured concrete foundation located directly south of the primary building. The building has a side-gable roof, horizontal wood lap siding, historic-period wood-and-glass doors, and retrofitted anodized aluminum windows. The classroom, storage area, restroom, and hallway have vinyl tile flooring, sheetrock walls, and historic-period acoustical ceiling tiles. Built-ins in the classroom and storage area are identical to those in the main building. The shop room has cement flooring, modern suspended fluorescent lighting, and walls are a mix of sheetrock and horizontal wood board. A historic-period enameled sink is on the east wall of the shop, but all other counters, ductwork, and equipment appear to be modern.

The field house was constructed south of the primary building and east of the woodshop in 1980. It is a one-story building with a roughly rectangular footprint resting on a poured concrete foundation. The building has a cross-gabled roof, anodized aluminum windows, aluminum doors, and is constructed of split-rib concrete masonry units (CMU).



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The locker rooms have cement flooring, CMU walls, and sheetrock ceiling finish, and are illuminated by modern fluorescent lighting. Locker room built-ins include metal lockers, concrete benches, and CMU shower partitions with original fixtures. The classroom on the west side of the field house has carpeting, exposed CMU walls and a movable partition wall at the center, and an acoustical ceiling tiles with fluorescent lights.

The landscaping around the school consists primarily of a sloped grass lawn to the north and east, paved parking lots to the south and west, and a historic-period athletic field south of the wood shop and field house. The athletic field includes a historic-period asphalt track, modern goalposts, modern digital scoreboard, aluminum bleachers, and a plywood storage shed (U.S. Geological Survey 1951, 1970). A modern portable classroom and a vegetable garden are located on the east lawn. A historic-period poured concrete walkway links the parking lot to the main entrance.



Historic Property Report

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Property ID: 720817

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