

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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Title of Report: Results of a Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed UPS Kelso Distribution Facility, Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington

Date of Report: March 1, 2021

County(ies): Cowlitz Section: 35 Township: 8N Range: 2W

Quad: Ranier, OR-WA 1990; Kelso, WA-OR 1990 Acres: 2.6 acres

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 #:
45CW302

- Submission of PDFs is required.
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**RESULTS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
OF THE PROPOSED UPS KELSO PARCEL DISTRIBUTION
FACILITY, KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON**



By:

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and
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Report submitted to
CushingTerrell
Missoula, Montana

March 1, 2021

APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC., REPORT NO. 2375



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INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Staffing

This report describes the results of a cultural resources study of a 2.6-acre project area where the United Parcel Service (UPS) proposes to develop the UPS Kelso Parcel Distribution Facility. The proposed development will require filling part of one or more jurisdictional wetlands that are located on the property. That action will require a Section 404 permit from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Although at the time of the study, the permit had not yet been applied for, it is assumed that in the near future the project will come under ACOE jurisdiction. In anticipation of this, Applied Archaeological Research, Inc. (AAR) completed its study to assist the ACOE in fulfilling its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800.

AAR's study was performed by Project Archaeologist Donald D. Pattee, M.A., RPA 32246885 who was assisted by Staff Archaeologist Andrew T. Bastier, B.A. Mr. Pattee and Mr. Bastier were under the technical supervision of Bill R. Roulette, M.A., RPA 11132, AAR's Principal Investigator. Mr. Pattee and Mr. Roulette meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards.

Conventions

In this report, measurements for common distances, elevations, and areas are in English units (e.g. inches, feet, miles, acres). Measurements that describe archaeological methods are in metric units (centimeters and meters). Numbers in the thousands used to express ages and distances feature commas to denote thousands. Calendar dates and dates used to express years before present (B.P.) do not use commas to denote the thousands place but do use commas to denote the ten thousands place.

Description of the Area of Potential Effects

A formal area of potential effects (APE) has not yet been defined and agreed upon by consulting parties. For the purpose of the study, it was assumed that the APE will include the development footprint for the distribution center facility which is to include a warehouse, underground utilities, paved parking areas and access drives, and stormwater management facilities.

The APE comprises the eastern 2.6 acres of parcel 243530100 in Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington. It is in the southwestern quarter of Section 35, Township 8 North, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian (Figure 1). It is located on a low-lying floodplain between the Coweeman River to the east and the Cowlitz River to the west. The confluence of the two rivers is located around 1.45 miles to the southwest. A remnant slough of the Coweeman River is located to the northwest of the APE.

The development footprint is mostly rectangular in shape but is missing its southwestern corner. It is a maximum of 440 feet (ft) long measured east and west and 360 ft wide measured north and south. The stormwater management facilities are to be sited west of the development footprint in an area that is 32 ft long and a maximum of 40 ft wide. The APE is bordered by 13th Avenue S on its east edge and by property lines elsewhere (Figure 2).

The landsurface in the APE slopes slightly downward from its east side to its center. It is at an elevation of between 10 and 14 ft above mean level (amsl). It is undeveloped and covered in reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry brambles, and other weeds (Figure 3). A north-to-south oriented ditch runs partway through it (Figure 4). The ditch appears to have been truncated by developments north of the APE (see below). Precipitation and surface runoff have formed an emergent, depressional wetland in the ditch and surrounding area that encompasses approximately 0.6 acre (McManus 2020:6).

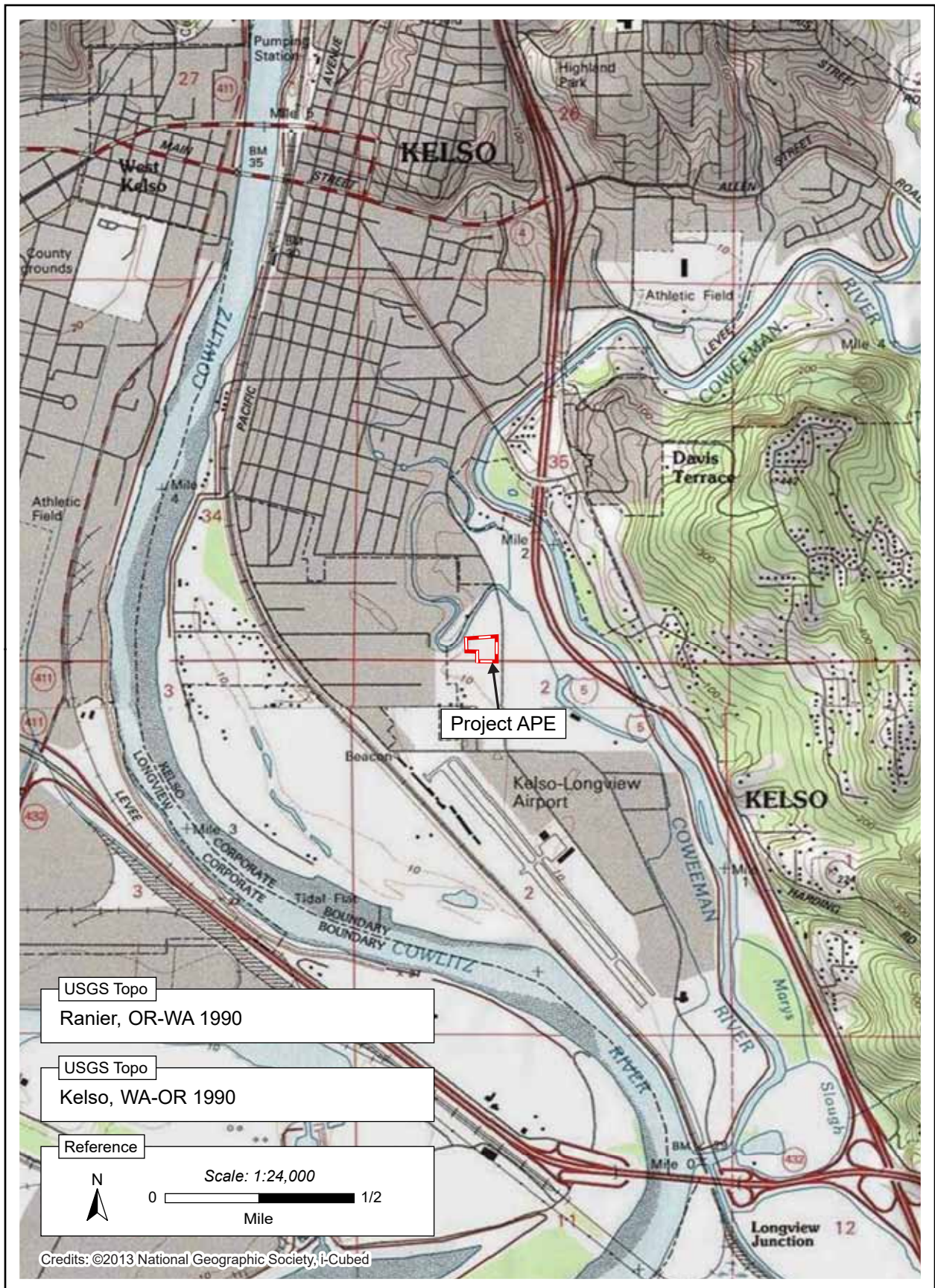


Figure 1. Location of project APE.

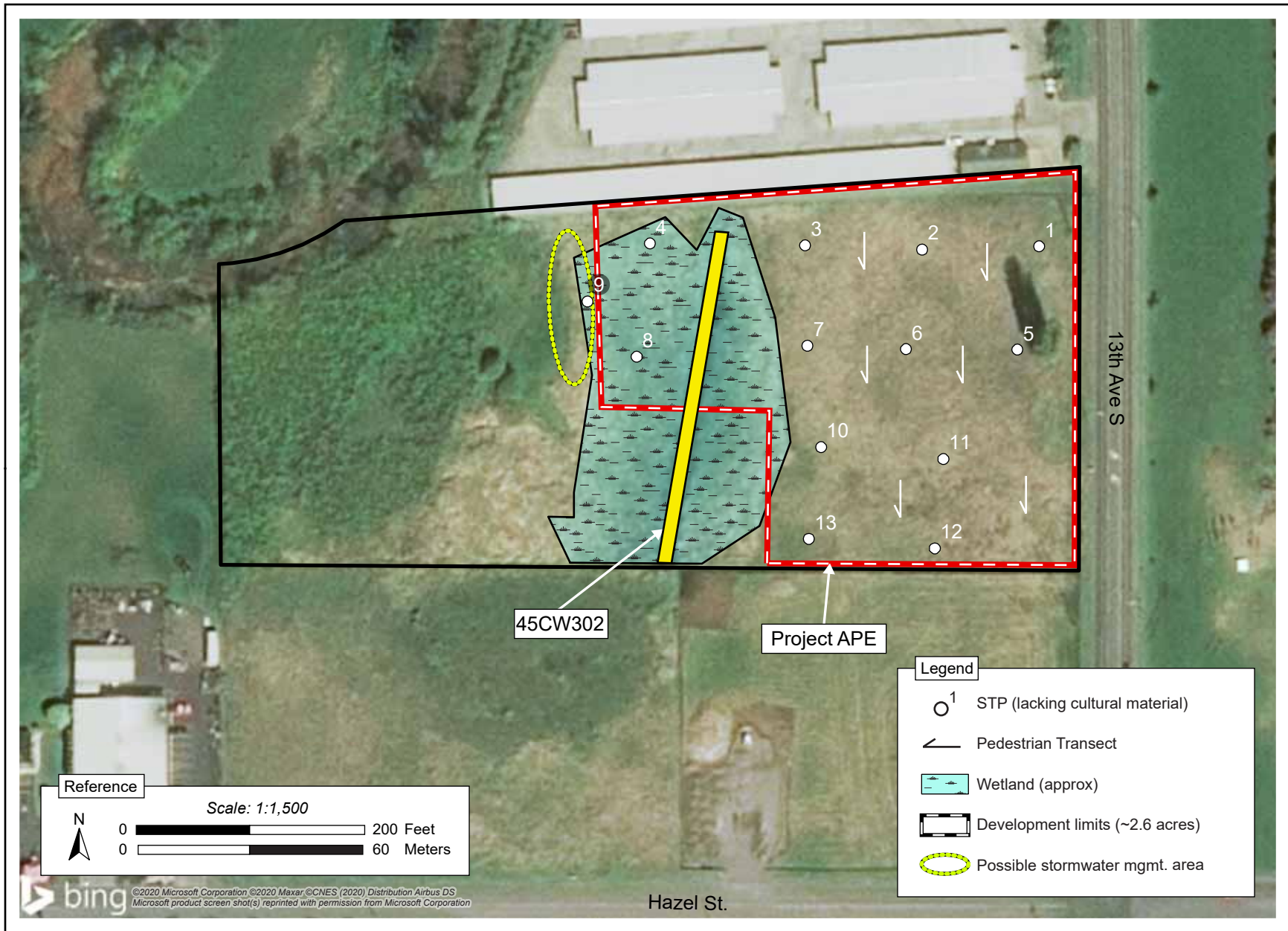


Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing project APE, site 45CW302, STPs, and pedestrian transects.



Figure 3. Representative overview looking southwest of the project APE showing typical vegetation at the time of fieldwork.



Figure 4. View looking south of the ditch in the western part of the project APE.

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Geology, Physiography, and Hydrology

The project APE is located within the Puget Trough physiographic province, specifically the southern half of the province that largely is comprised of the Cowlitz River valley and the upper basin of the Chehalis River (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:16). The Puget Trough is a structural depression that runs north from the Willamette lowlands through the Puget Sound between the Pacific Coast Range to the west and the parallel Cascade Range to the east. The Willamette Valley is its physiographic and geologic continuation and the two provinces are sometimes referred to as the Puget-Willamette trough or lowland. Both were formed by long-term deformation of the North American tectonic plate as the Pacific plate moves beneath it (Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

Most specifically, the project APE is located in the lower Columbia River valley at the northern end of the Portland Basin, one of several topographic and structural basins that as a group comprise the Puget-Willamette trough. The basin begins where the Columbia River debouches from its gorge through the Cascade Mountains in the neighborhood of Washougal. Its northern limits are in the Longview-Kelso area where the Columbia River begins its westward turn through the Willapa Hills of the Coast Range. The basin is characterized by a minimal river gradient, which has contributed to the development of extensive meander floodplain features including numerous lakes, islands, marshes, drainage channels, and sloughs. Constriction of the Columbia River valley in the Longview-Rainier area slows the speed of the river, which causes sediment carried in the river to drop out. This in turn has led to the formation of delta-like features at the mouth of the Cowlitz River.

The landscape in the Portland Basin was most directly created and sculpted by the Bretz Floods, also called the Missoula Floods, and subsequent events. An unknown number of flood events occurred between 17,000 to 12,700 years ago (Clague et al. 2003; Waitt 1994). The floodwaters originated in glacial Lake Missoula, a body of water formed when the Purcell Trench Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet blocked the Clark Fork River in Montana. When the waters of Lake Missoula breached the ice dam, the resulting floods rushed across the landscape scouring the surface and eroding and plucking away the bedrock. These floods created the scablands of eastern Washington and changed the profile of the Columbia River Gorge. Exiting the gorge, a 700-foot-tall wall of water spilled out into the Portland Basin. As the floodwaters continued downstream they were slowed and blocked by constrictions in the Columbia River valley. This caused the waters to pond and to back up. Massive quantities of suspended sediment dropped from the impounded waters literally filling the Portland Basin and providing the raw material for the formation of the historical landscape (Allen et al. 1986).

Post-Bretz Floods to about 5,000 years ago, rising sea level was the major factor influencing development of the floodplains of the Columbia River and its tributaries. Around 12,000 B.P., sea level was approximately 230 ft below its present level. Sea level rose relatively rapidly to 41 ft below its current level by 7700 B.P. and was near its historical level by around 4,500 years ago. As base level of the river rose in response to rising sea level, sediment was dropped further upstream creating a broad alluvial floodplain. As rising sea levels slowed and stabilized, floodplain modification resulted more from the large-scale, episodic, introduction of sediment into the Columbia River mainstem. These periodic increases in sediment, exceeding the river's carrying capacity, caused abandonment and re-entrenchment of main and subsidiary channels as well as increased aggradation across much of the floodplain.

Soils, Flora, and Fauna

The soil mapped in the APE is Caples silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, a very deep and somewhat poorly drained type of soil that is found on nearly level floodplains and low terraces (Call

1974, sheet 32; USDA 2005). When the soils are dry, as was the case at the time of the fieldwork, a typical profile consists of a 9-inch-thick A horizon of grayish brown, silty clay loam. The soils are commonly used for agricultural purposes therefore the layer is typically composed of a plowzone (Ap). Below the Ap horizon are a series of B horizons of gray to light brownish gray silty clay loam that extend to a depth of 3 ft below surface. The B horizons cap a C horizon of gray, silty clay loam that extends to a depth of over 6 ft below surface. The C horizon in the series is also described as having lenses of sandy loam, loamy sand, or sand (USDA 2005). Nearly the entire pedon for Caples series soils exhibits redoximorphic features (USDA 2005).

The lower Cowlitz River valley and surrounding area is included in the *Tsuga heterophylla* zone, an extensive forested zone widespread throughout western Washington and Oregon in wet maritime climates between sea level and about 2,300 ft amsl (Franklin and Dyrness 1973). Throughout this zone, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar with few hardwoods dominate typical overstory vegetation in forested areas. Vegetation typical of this zone would have been present in dry areas while native vegetation closer to the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers was likely more typical of a riparian zone. It likely consisted of an overstory of western redcedar, red alder, black cottonwood, and bigleaf maple, and an understory composed of Douglas spirea, vine maple, and willow.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Regional Cultural Chronology

Cultural developments in the Kelso area were similar to those seen elsewhere in the Portland Basin. Pettigrew (1981) outlined changes in the archaeological record over the last 2,500 years of prehistory dividing that time span into the Merrybell and Multnomah phases. Deeper prehistory in southwestern Washington has not been well described and instead is included in more general models of cultural development and change that apply to the greater Pacific Northwest. Those models are most often organized into two broad cultural and temporal periods that are characterized by differing economic orientations as inferred by artifact assemblages, site types, and site locations. The two broad periods are referred to as the Paleoindian and the Archaic. Ames and Maschner (1999) separate the last 6,000 years or so of the Archaic in their Pacific period with Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. Pettigrew's (1981) two phases can be included in the terminal Middle and Late Pacific periods.

The Paleoindian period refers to the earliest widely recognized culture in the Americas. Only sparse evidence has been found for the use of the greater region by Paleoindians (Connolly 1994). The dynamic landscape history of the lower Columbia River valley and the fact that Paleoindian groups were probably nomadic, or otherwise mobile, hunter-gatherers contributes to the low artifact/site density as such societies typically leave little trace on the landscape and such evidence as exists may be deeply buried.

The Archaic tradition broadly refers to an adaptive strategy wherein regional or local groups, familiar with the seasonality and distribution of plant and animal resources, exploited those resources throughout various local and regional microenvironments. The Archaic period as the term is applied by Ames and Maschner (1999) refers to sites dating to around 12,500 to 6,400 years ago. Sites from this time interval are found in upland settings around the Portland Basin and in adjoining areas. Those at the mouth of the Columbia River are included in the Youngs River complex that includes shouldered lanceolate projectile points, distinctive stemmed scrapers, and bola stones. Sites representing this complex have been found on old terraces above the Youngs and Wallooskee rivers on the Oregon side of the Columbia River estuary (Minor 1983:183-85). Similar artifacts have been found at sites upstream from Kelso in uplands that border the Portland Basin. (Harris et al. 2013).

The time period between about 6,400 years ago to historic contact coincides with the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods of the Pacific period (Ames et al. 1994:64-66). Hallmarks of this period were the establishment of a fully sedentary settlement system through a storage-based economy and the concomitant development of complex social systems. During the period, regional populations increased, an architecture based in heavy wood working was developed, aquatic resources, especially salmonids, increased in importance in economic systems, and the inventory of material culture became much more elaborate with clear evidence for distinct artistic traditions (Ames et al. 1994).

Regionally, sites dating to the Early Pacific period typically include broad-necked, side-notched, and large stemmed projectile points, some leaf-shaped lanceolate projectile points, flaked pebbles and cobbles, knives, drills, graters, reamers, spokeshaves, hammer stones, anvils, scraper planes, and abrading stones. An increase in frequency of plant processing tools, such as mortars and pestles, suggests greater reliance on food plants in the aboriginal diet during this interval. Scant information is currently available, but some or all of these tool types may be found to be associated with Early Pacific-aged sites in the Portland Basin.

The Middle Pacific period (ca. 3500-1500 B.P.) in large part overlaps with Pettigrew's (1981) Merrybell phase (ca. 2500-1750 B.P.). By this time, the basic economic and technological traits observed at historic contact appear to have been in place (Wessen 1983:25). Artifacts diagnostic of the Middle Pacific period/Merrybell phase include broad-necked projectile points, stemmed drills, flaked cylindrical bipoints, flaked crescents, perforated ground stone pendants, peripherally flaked cobbles, and atlatl weights.

Most investigated archaeological sites in the Portland Basin date to the Late Pacific period, ca. 1500-100 B.P., which encompasses the three subphases of Pettigrew's (1981) Multnomah phase. Sites from this period share many similarities. Most contain small, triangular-shaped, narrow-stemmed projectile points, small scrapers, flake drills, mule-ear knives, flaked cobble tools, and net weights. More rarely, zoomorphic or anthropomorphic stone sculpture or objects and figurines from clay are found. Historical trade goods first appear in the Multnomah 3 subphase (ca. 200-115 B.P.).

Ethnographic Overview

The project APE is located within what Boyd (2011:1) calls the Cathlapotle reach, which he defines as the Columbia River bank zone and the drainages of tributary streams between the mouth of the Cowlitz River and Ft. Vancouver. The ethnic identities of the peoples that occupied or used the reach shifted through time. More important, according to Boyd (2011:2-6), ethnicity is a poor lens through which to view regional indigenous demography. The peoples that lived along the reach, either full- or part-time, were interrelated on many levels (Hajda 1984). Their self-identification was based on family and village not the ethnic groupings or languages, as later defined by anthropologists and linguists. Because of exogamous marriage rules, people from outside were constantly being added to the social mix of one's home village. Also, people from a village were free to move about to wherever they had connections, although they may maintain a home village self-identity.

Nonetheless, it is necessary to have some device or convention for describing the Native Americans that occupied the project area vicinity. In this section we focus on language, subsistence habits, and material traits that did or may have distinguished the different groups that occupied or used the Cathlapotle reach. The groups discussed below are referred to as the Chinook and the Cowlitz.

Knowledge of those groups comes primarily from ethnohistoric accounts including those of Lewis and Clark (Moulton 1990, 1991) and from ethnographers that began to collect information in the late-nineteenth century. Because their territories included lands along the lower Columbia River, the

Chinook and Cowlitz were among the first native peoples in region to come into contact with Euroamericans and to contract diseases against which they had no resistance including smallpox, measles, and malaria. An initial outbreak of smallpox in the Pacific Northwest took place in 1775 and probably affected the entire coastal region (Boyd 1990:137). At least a third of all groups are thought to have died in this epidemic, which may have spread from a Spanish expedition ship (Boyd 1990:138). A second epidemic that followed in 1801 spread from the Great Plains through the Columbia Plateau. In 1824 and 1825, what was probably smallpox or measles resulted in the death of 10 to 20 percent of the remaining regional population (Boyd 1990:139). The most impactful epidemic on the peoples of the lower Columbia Valley appears to have been an intermittent fever that was likely malaria which first began ca. 1830 and appeared mostly seasonally until 1838. Overall, the effects from these and other non-native diseases were such that by the end of the nineteenth century, aboriginal societies in the region had been severely altered. Consequently, ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts may not accurately reflect the traditional practices or organization of the aboriginal occupants of the region.

Chinook

When the first Euroamerican traders and explorers entered the lower Columbia River valley, they found the region heavily populated with Chinookan-speaking peoples that occupied the area from the river's mouth upstream to about The Dalles as well as the lower part of the Willamette Valley to Willamette Falls and along the Pacific Coast to Tillamook Head in the south and to the Willapa Bay area in the north (Silverstein 1990:534, Figure 1). Chinookan-speaking peoples were divided into geographical-cultural and linguistic sub-divisions comprising several villages that shared a speech dialect, and more broadly into Lower and Upper subdivisions with the mouth of the Cowlitz River serving as the division point between the upper and lower groups (Silverstein 1990:533). The Indians living at and below the mouth of the Cowlitz River were considered a part of the Lower Chinookan division and included the Wahkiakum, Kathlamet (Cathlamet), Klatskanie, and part of the Skilloot (Ray 1938; Silverstein 1990:533; Tate 1981). Other branches of Skilloot people lived upstream of the Cowlitz River.

The APE is in the traditional territory of Chinookan-speaking people called the Skilloot. The Skilloot people are a bit enigmatic as limited historical information was collected regarding them. By the 1830s, their societies had already been significantly changed as a result of catastrophic population losses from exotic disease as well as by partial assimilation into Euroamerican culture. According to Tate (1981:54) the last recorded encounter with someone self-identifying as Skilloot was in 1850.

The traditional territory of the Skilloot included both banks of the Columbia River between Oak Point and the mouth of the Willamette River and also extended up the Cowlitz River valley from the Longview-Kelso area to present-day Toledo. Tate (1981) describes an isolated and Sahaptinized Skilloot village at The Dalles. The extent and boundaries of Skilloot territory were probably not viewed as fixed and permanent since territories between groups often overlapped or were used in common by several different groups.

The Skilloot were first described by Lewis and Clark in 1805 (Tate 1981:54). Subdivisions of the Skilloot people included the Tlakatlala and Seamysty (or Noowootsoo), with the former living near Stella on the north side of the Columbia River and across from Crims Island, and the latter living near the mouth of the Cowlitz River. Somewhere upstream on the Cowlitz River may have been a group identified as the Hullootell, but based on ethnographic data there is no way to say for certain whether they identified as Skilloot.

The Skilloot actively participated as 'middlemen' in the Chinookan trade network extending to either side of their territory on the Columbia River. At the time of European contact they traded with

other Chinookan groups, notably the Clatsops (with whom they shared many other cultural similarities), the Chinook proper, the Wahkiakum, the Kathlamat, and Multnomah (Tate 1981).

Settlement types and the subsistence economy of the Skilloot likely were similar to or the same as those recorded for other Chinookan speakers. In general, Chinookan people spent winters in permanent settlements located along sloughs and channels of the Columbia River floodplain. "Permanent villages were sited so that local groups could control access to certain resources-primarily fish-and could control traffic along a waterway" (Hajda and Boyd 1988:2). Winter villages consisted of one or more rectangular, gabled-roofed, upright-cedar-plank houses. Houses featured raised sleeping and storage platforms that lined the house walls and fireplaces that were excavated into the floor along the midline of the house (Hajda 1994). In most cases winter villages also served as the principal social and political units among Chinookan peoples, with status, class, and rank used as organizational principles. High rank, along with high status, and high class, was strongly linked to wealth. The economic tie to rank, status, and class provided a means for people to raise their standings in the community through the acquisition of wealth and personal achievement. The best documented Chinookan villages in the Kelso area were at the mouth of the Cowlitz River and called *qašiamišti* and *klágulaq* (Ellis 2013:47).

Other types of settlements were occupied intermittently from late spring to late autumn at fishing, hunting, and plant gathering sites. Structures at such sites consisted of a light pole framework with cattail mat sides and occasionally a cedar bark roof (Silverstein 1990:538).

Skilloot subsistence was oriented toward gathering wapato and fishing, but also included hunting for elk, deer, and fowl, and gathering other roots and berries. Most subsistence activity involved small groups that were dispersed in smaller subsistence-oriented camps throughout their territory. Chinook and coho salmon, white sturgeon, and eulachon were the most important fish and elk, black-tail deer, and whitetail deer were the most important game animals. Smaller mammals such as raccoon, squirrel, beaver, rabbit, and otter were hunted for their furs and skins, which were used to make robes (Silverstein 1990:537; Tate 1981:51). Other food plants of importance included camas and various berries and other roots (Boyd and Hajda 1987; Tate 1981).

Cowlitz

The Cowlitz Indians were neighbors of the Skilloot and occupied a territory centered on the valley of the Cowlitz River upstream from its mouth but which also included the all or parts of the drainages of the Kalama, Toutle, and Newaukum rivers. The extent and boundaries of this territory were probably not viewed as fixed and permanent since territories between groups often overlapped or were used in common by several different groups (Hajda 1990:505).

The APE is located nearest the traditional territory of the Lower Cowlitz division of the Cowlitz Tribe (Ray 1974:256, frontispiece). In the aboriginal period, the Lower Cowlitz people were culturally similar to the other branches of the Cowlitz, the Upper and Lewis River Cowlitz. They possessed a similar material culture, cultural norms, and a similar ecological adaptation. However, the Lower Cowlitz spoke Salish, whereas the Upper and Lewis River Cowlitz were Sahaptin speakers (Ray 1974:252-253). Ray (1974) suggests that the difference speech was a result of language drift wherein Sahaptin-speaking men from the east side of the Cascade divide married Salish-speaking Cowlitz women of upriver Lewis and Cowlitz settlements and that over time the easternmost groups of Cowlitz took Sahaptin as their primary language, although most remained bilingual speaking both dialects of Sahaptin and Salish. This phenomenon was not unique to the Cowlitz people. Ray (1974) and others (Smith 1940:15-20; Suttles and Lane 1990:488) suggests that a similar process led to the Sahaptinization of upriver villages on the Nisqually River.

As with the other branches of Cowlitz people, winter villages were the basis of Lower Cowlitz society and comprised the largest organized sociopolitical unit. The “tribe” consisted of all the people in a group’s territory that spoke the same language and had no social cohesion, although the groups were loosely organized and could come together for war or treaty-making (Gunther 1973; Taylor 1974a, 1974b). A winter village could have a population of 25 to 300, and was composed of patrilocal extended families (Hajda 1990:511). Each house in a village held from four to 12 nuclear families and a village consisted of one to 10 houses. The owner of the house was the man who had contributed most of the labor and building materials. Winter houses were made of cedar planks, were gable-roofed, and faced east-west in rows along a river. They contained sleeping platforms, storage shelves, and sand-covered, partially excavated floors. Summer dwellings were constructed using cedar-bark slabs or of pole frames covered in mats or boughs (Hajda 1990:509).

Each village was politically autonomous and was headed by a chief. Chiefs were invariably wealthy and stood at one extreme of the social organization. Slaves comprised the other extreme with numerous, probably less pronounced gradations, in between (Hajda 1990). Labor was divided among the sexes. Men were generally responsible for hunting, fishing, woodworking, and tool-making, and women made baskets and gathered plant foods and shellfish (Wilson 2001).

Travel was mainly by canoe although the Cowlitz probably possessed horses by around 1800 (Boxberger 1984). Numerous trails crisscrossed the area generally connecting villages to prairies or hunting areas (Hajda 1990). Cowlitz subsistence was broad based and included plants, large game, fish, birds, and small- and medium-sized game. Dietary emphasis varied among Cowlitz people depending upon where they lived but all groups had a comparatively high dependence on game such as elk, deer, and other land mammals compared to salmon and other fish (Ray 1974:260).

The Cowlitz relied heavily upon food plants. Their territory included numerous prairies that were maintained through regular use of low-intensity fires. The prairies were (and to an extent remain) unique ecosystems that contain plants and vegetation associations not found elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest. Prairie habitats yielded a variety of food plants such as camas, acorns, lupine, wild carrot, and other important staples (Gunther 1973; Hajda 1990; Leopold and Boyd 1999; Norton 1979; Storm and Shebitz 2006). Camas was so plentiful in these environments that huge quantities could be harvested, stored, and traded (Ray 1974). Camas was usually pit roasted, then mashed and formed into cakes that could be dried for storage (Ray 1974). Berries were also extensively harvested. Eaten fresh, or mashed and dried, they were important staples. Additional gathered plants include crabapples, fern roots, clover roots, cattail roots, salmonberry shoots, cow parsnip, hazelnuts, and wild celery roots (Gunther 1973).

Fishing and hunting were also importance subsistence pursuits. Rivers in Lower Cowlitz territory contained a variety of species of anadromous fish that were captured with dip and drift nets, spears, harpoons, hook and line, herring rakes, and gaffs (Wilson 2001). Deer and elk were the most important large mammals, though bear, beaver, otter, and other small animals were also hunted (Wilson 2001). Resident waterfowl and game birds were hunted and migratory waterfowl probably were an important food resource, at least seasonally. Waterfowl were hunted with nets, bow and arrow, snares, and nooses.

Historical Overview of the APE and Vicinity

Peter W. Crawford, the founder of Kelso, was born in 1818 in Kelso, Scotland, where he was trained as a surveyor and civil engineer (Summers 1978). When he was in his early twenties, he traveled to the United States and worked as an accountant for a large mercantile business in Chicago for a time (Summers 1982:1). In 1847 he traveled to the Oregon territory and joined a small surveying group at Fort Vancouver that consisted of James Raynor and E. West whose goal was to explore the Columbia and Cowlitz river valleys for possible land claim locations (Summers 1982:1). While surveying the east bank

of the Cowlitz River, Crawford claimed 240 acres of land at the present-day location of Kelso that he intended to use for raising crops and grazing dairy cows (Summers 1978:91,1982:1). He soon was joined by other settlers including Harry, James, and Daniel Huntington, Seth Catlin, who located his claim opposite Crawford's on the west bank of the Cowlitz River, and Victor Wallace whose claim abutted Crawford's to the south (Urrutia 1998:55). The APE is located in Wallace's land claim (Summers 1982:2).

As a land surveyor, Crawford was instrumental in the initial plat surveys of Vancouver, Washington, and Astoria, Oregon City, Rainer, and St. Helens, Oregon (Summers 1982:2). He married Zillah Patterson in 1854 and had five children with her. Between 1854 and 1883, Peter was elected Clark County supervisor and served as a justice of the peace and notary public (Cipalla 2019). In 1881, he and his wife moved from their farm on the Cowlitz to Vancouver to seek medical treatment for their sick daughter, Ellen. Three years later, Peter platted his farm into a 500-lot town that he named Kelso after his hometown in Scotland (Urrutia 1998:56). Each lot was sold for \$25 with the first sold to A.H. Edlin in 1885. On his lot, Edlin built the town's first post office and general store. The Crawfords later donated their farmhouse to the growing community, which was converted into a schoolhouse (Urrutia 1998:56). When the school opened in 1887, it had 20 children enrolled (Cipalla 2019). The town was incorporated in 1889 and re-incorporated the following year when Washington became a state (Summers 1982:6). By that time, Kelso had grown to around 350 residents (Cipalla 2019).

Following the turn of the century, Kelso grew steadily. By 1908, the town had annexed Seth Catlin's land claim and designated it West Kelso. At the time, the town was described as featuring numerous small businesses, saloons, and sawmills (Cipalla 2019). Much of the town's early prosperity was tied to the timber industry that targeted old growth forests located throughout the region. Its location on the banks of the Cowlitz River made it an ideal hub for timber production and subsequent transportation to markets throughout the country and overseas. As result, logging and milling became the mainstays of Kelso's economy. At the height of production, at least 10 sawmills were in operation throughout the town (Cipalla 2019). Also important to the town's economy were the rich smelt fisheries located along the Cowlitz River. The small, oily fish was highly valued for its oil and fat content and could be procured with relative ease in great numbers along sections of the Cowlitz River during migratory runs. Between 1938 and 1992 commercial harvests averaged 2 million pounds a year (Cipalla 2019). In the 1950s, the town was referred to as the smelt capital of the world by its residents (Summers 1982:31).

In the following decades, both industries began a slow decline, which resulted in the loss of hundreds of jobs. Poor forest management all but exhausted the available timber in the area, which led to the closing of the town's sawmills. By 1962, the last mill had closed and later burned down. By 2006, a combination of overfishing and climate change had effectively destroyed the town's smelt fisheries with annual harvests down 75 percent (Cipalla 2019). The economy of Kelso has since shifted to healthcare, education, social services, manufacturing, and retail. Much of its southeastern part where the project APE is located is developed with numerous commercial manufacturing facilities.

Historical Land Use Research

Historical research focused on identifying past land use in the APE and to determine the likelihood that it contains undocumented historic-era features. Maps reviewed include those produced by the General Land Office (GLO) as part of the cadastral survey, maps prepared by the ACOE and United States Geologic Survey (USGS), and historic aerial photographs. No improvements or developments are depicted on GLO plats from 1857, 1863, 1886, and 1894 (GLO 1857, 1863, 1886, 1894). Early to mid-twentieth century topographic quadrangles likewise show the APE as undeveloped (ACOE 1921; USGS 1953). An aerial photograph taken of the Kelso area in 1951 shows the existing ditch in the western part

of the APE (Historic Aerials Viewer 1951). The ditch is shown as extending to the northeast through lands in use for raising crops and grazing livestock and connecting to a remnant slough of the Coweeman River. It has since been cut off from the slough through the development of several commercial facilities and a section of the South 13th Avenue roadway to the north of the APE.

Previous Archaeology in the APE and Vicinity

A review of records on file obtained at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) using its Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD) web portal indicate that only six cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the APE (Buffman et al. 2007; Hartmann 1999; Fortin et al. 2018; Holschuh and Gall 2010; Hoyt et al. 2012; Musil and Tochiyara 2009). As a result of the studies, historic-era site 45CW266 was identified and recorded (Fortin et al. 2018). Other documented cultural resources located within one mile of the APE include pre-contact site 45CW7 and 45CW32H, a historic-era home. The DAHP's WISAARD includes documentation forms for the resources but not associated project reports.

Pre-contact site 45CW7 is located near the eastern bank of the Coweeman River around a half mile to the northeast of the project APE and marks the location of the village *Tiahanakshih*. The village was identified in 1951 during a large-scale survey of the Washington State highways (Anonymous 1951). At the time, it was described as having been heavily looted by amateur archaeologists and was partially destroyed by residential developments. Artifacts found at the site suggest that it was occupied for at least the last 2,000 years (Hoyt et al. 2012).

Site 45CW266 is located 0.75 mile to the northwest of the APE. As documented it consists of a sparse scatter of historic-era debris. The artifacts were found between 0 and 30 centimeters (cm) below surface (cmbs) in three shovel test pits (STPs) and included pieces of white opaque, colorless, and aqua glass; brick fragments; ferrous metal fragments, and a piece of pencil lead. The site was interpreted to represent debris associated with the adjacent Wallace Elementary School, which was constructed in 1942 (Fortin et al. 2018). Site 45CW32H, the Leander Cinclair Wallace House, is located about 1 mile to the northwest of the APE. The home was built in the early 1800s by Andres Carlson who sold the home to Leander in 1809 (Gillespie 1974). Leander was the son of Victor M. Wallace, in whose land claim the APE is located.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Fieldwork Methods

Fieldwork was conducted on September 22, 2020. It began with an intensive surface survey that entailed walking a series of east-to-west oriented pedestrian transects spaced no more than 20 meters (m) apart. Following the survey, 13 STPs were excavated throughout the project APE. They were minimally 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to depths that ranged between 50 and 70 cmbs. In most instances the excavation depth extended well into subsoil. Soil removed from them was screened through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. Afterward, the STPs were completely backfilled and their locations were recorded using a handheld Trimble Geo7X global positioning system (GPS) device. GPS data were then corrected and exported to a graphics program for final editing and formatting.

Table 1. Description of Soils Observed in STPs and Excavation Results.

STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Sediments (Dry)	Results
1	0-50	Dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty loam. Intermixed with numerous poorly sorted basalt gravels and small cobbles.	No artifacts
2	0-30	Brown (10YR 4/3), loam. No gravels.	No artifacts
	30-40	Brown (10YR 4/3), loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels	
	40-70	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), very fine, sandy loam. No gravels.	
3	0-40	Brown (10YR 4/3), loam. No gravels.	No artifacts
	40-70	Brown (10YR 4/3), loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels	
4	0-10	Brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. No gravels.	No artifacts
	10-50	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), silty clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
	50-70	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), very fine, sandy clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
5	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3), sandy silt loam. Very gravelly. Gravels increase with depth.	No artifacts
	30-40	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), coarse sand. Very gravelly. Clay content increasing with depth.	
	40-60	Gray (10YR 5/1), clay with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
6	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. Less than 1 percent gravels.	No artifacts
	30-70	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine sand. No gravels.	
7	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. Less than 1 percent gravels.	No artifacts
	30-70	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine sand. No gravels.	
8	0-10	Brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. No gravels.	No artifacts
	10-50	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), silty clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
	50-70	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), very fine, sandy clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
9	0-10	Brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. No gravels.	No artifacts
	10-50	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), silty clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
	50-70	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), very fine, sandy clay loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
10	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. Less than 1 percent gravels.	No artifacts
	30-70	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine sand. No gravels.	
11	0-40	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	No artifacts
	40-70	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), fine sandy loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
12	0-50	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	No artifacts
	50-70	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), fine sandy loam with redoximorphic features indicated by orange mottles. No gravels.	
13	0-30	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam. Less than 1 percent gravels.	No artifacts
	30-70	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2), fine sand. No gravels.	

Results of the Archaeological Field Investigations

Surface Survey

Ground surface visibility was zero percent due to thick vegetation, which consisted of reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry brambles, and various weeds. No artifacts were found on the ground surface. The existing ditch in the western part of the APE, which was depicted on an aerial photograph taken in 1951, was recorded as an historic-era archaeological site. A site inventory form for the resource was uploaded to the DAHP's WISAARD portal and it has been designated 45CW302. A copy of the form is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The ditch is a vernacular drainage feature without formal design. It is part of what once was a larger and more elaborate drainage system (Figure 4). It is unlined and has a V-shaped cross-section. It is generally 10 ft wide and 2 ft deep. The part of it in the APE is 300 ft long. At the time of fieldwork, it was dry and overgrown with reed canarygrass.

Subsurface Sampling

Soil profiles exposed in the STPs are described in Table 1. The profiles varied more than expected given their close spacing and the small size of the APE. None of them included a discernible plowzone and none conformed well to the typic pedon for Caples silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, which is mapped in the APE.

Probes placed in the eastern part of the APE nearest 13th Avenue S. contained a much higher incidence of clasts than observed elsewhere suggesting previous disturbance possibly related to road construction. STPs 4, 8, and 9 were placed within the boundary of the wetlands mapped in the APE. Soil profiles exposed in them were alike and exhibited orange mottles in the subsoil consistent with redoximorphic features. Similar features were common in soil profiles exposed across the APE. No artifacts were found in the STPs.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the fieldwork a drainage ditch was observed in the western part of the APE. Background research indicates that the ditch is a truncated section of a once more extensive drainage system that was in place by the early 1950s. The ditch was truncated and cut off from the drainage system when commercial developments north of the APE were completed. Other than the ditch, no cultural resources were found on the ground surface or in the STPs.

It is AAR's opinion that the fieldwork to date was adequate to define the extent, character, and age of the part of the ditch in the APE. Additional fieldwork at it is unlikely to yield new and different information about it. In terms of the application of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria, no information was found during the background research to suggest that the ditch is associated with a significant event or broad pattern in history (Criterion A). No information was found during the background research to suggest that the site is associated with a person significant in history (Criterion B). It does not contain architectural or artistic features (Criterion C). It did not yield, and all indications are that it does not have the potential to yield, important information regarding the historical development and occupation of the property on which it was found, the Kelso area, or Cowlitz County (Criterion D).

For these reasons, it is AAR's assessment that site 45CW302 is not eligible to be listed on the NRHP and therefore it is not a historic archaeological resource as defined by the revised Code of Washington 27.53.030(11). No ACOE work plan or DAHP-issued permit is required to alter or develop over it. Additionally, no monitoring during development at the site is recommended. These are recommendations only and must be concurred with by the ACOE and the DAHP.

It is AAR's opinion that its study represents a good faith effort to locate historic properties. Based on our study, a finding of **no affect to historic properties** for the project is recommended. AAR recommends no further archaeological work within the APE.

Although considered very unlikely, there is always the possibility that historical or pre-contact archaeological materials may be encountered during project implementation. If archaeological material is exposed during development of the APE, all work in the vicinity of the finds shall cease immediately and the ACOE Seattle District Archaeologist, Washington DAHP, and the appropriate representatives at the city of Kelso will be contacted. Procedures outlined under 36 CFR 800.13 and WAC 25-48 will be followed and work will not resume until mitigation measures have been agreed upon.

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APPENDIX A

Site Inventory Form for 45CW302



STATE OF WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number: 45CW00302

County: Cowlitz

Date: 2/23/2021

Human Remains? DAHP Case No.:

Compiled By: Donald Pattee

Applied Archaeological Research

Archaeological Sites are exempt from public disclosure per RCW 42.56.300

SITE DESIGNATION

Site Name:

Field/Temporary ID: AAR 2375-1

Site Type: Historic Irrigation Canal/Ditch

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for determination of eligibility meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the site

meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Criteria

Statement of Significance

No information was found during the background research to suggest that the site is associated with a significant event or broad pattern in history (Criterion A). No information was found during the background research to suggest that the site is associated with a person significant in history (Criterion B). It does not contain architectural or artistic features (Criterion C). It did not yield, and all indications are that it does not have the potential to yield, important information regarding the historical development and occupation of the property on which it was found, the Kelso area, or Cowlitz County (Criterion D).

Integrity

In assessing the significance of the site, the most pertinent aspects or qualities are integrity of setting and design. As it is currently understood, the ditch feature has been heavily modified with the section of ditch located in the APE representing all that remains of the drainage feature. Its other section that once connected to a remnant slough of the Coweeman River has been removed through the construction of major frontage roads and commercial properties. An emergent, depressional wetland now forms in the ditch feature during increased precipitation. Considering that much of the ditch has been destroyed and its former historical route can only be reconstructed using historic-era aerial photographs, it is AAR' opinion that the site lacks integrity of setting and design.

SHPO Determination

Eligibility Potentially Eligible

Determined On 2/26/2021

Determined By

SHPO Comments

SITE LOCATION

USGS Quad Map Name(s): KELSO

T: 08

R: 02

E/W: W

Section: 35

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Smithsonian Number:
45CW00302

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T: 07 R: 02 E/W: W Section: 02
UTM: Zone: 10 Easting: 507563 Northing: 5108166
Latitude: 46.127 Longitude: -122.9021 Elevation (ft/m):
Drainage, Major: Lower Cowlitz Drainage, Minor: Lower Coweeman River River Mile: -
Aspect Slope: <5%

Location Description (General to Specific):

The site is located in an open field on a low-lying floodplain between the Coweeman River to the east and the Cowlitz River to the west.

Directions (For Relocation Purposes):

Heading north on I-5, take the exit 36 toward WA-432 W. Continue for approximately 0.3 mile and take the exit toward Talley Way/Kelso Industrial Area. Turn left onto Coweeman Park Drive and continue for 0.1 mile and turn right onto Talley Way. Continue for 1.4 miles and turn right onto 13th Avenue South. Continue for 0.3 mile and stop. The site is located 347 ft to the west of 13th Avenue South.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Narrative Description (Overall Site Observations):

The site consists of an informal drainage ditch that once formed a segment of a more extensive agricultural, drainage system in the early 1950s (Figure 3). The ditch is a vernacular drainage feature without formal design. It is unlined and has a V-shaped cross-section. It is generally 10 ft wide and 2 ft deep. The part of it in the APE is 300 ft long. At the time of fieldwork, it was dry and overgrown with reed canarygrass. Historical maps indicate that the ditch originally extended to the northeast through lands in use for raising crops and grazing livestock and connected to a remnant slough of the Coweeman River. It has since been cut off from the slough through the development of several commercial facilities and frontage roads to the north.

Site Dimensions (Overall Site Dimensions):

Length: 300 ft Direction: north-to-south Width: 10 ft Direction: east-to-west
Method of Horizontal Measurement: GPS
Depth: 2 ft Method of Vertical Measurement: Google earth terrain map

Vegetation (On Site):

Local: Reed canarygrass, Himalayan blackberry brambles, and various weeds. Regional: Mixed coniferous and deciduous forest and open river valleys

Landforms (On Site):

Local: Floodplain Regional: Terrace

Water Resources (Type): Coweeman River Distance: 0.2 mile Permanence: Perennial

CULTURAL MATERIALS AND FEATURES

Narrative Description (Specific Inventory Details):

No artifacts were identified.

Method of Collection:

N/A

Location of Artifacts (Temporary/Permanent):

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

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N/A		
SITE AGE		
Component Type	Historic	
Dates	Mid-20th Century	
Dating Method	Historic aerial photographs	
Phase	-	
Basis for Phase Designation	-	
SITE RECORDERS		
Observed By	Address	
Donald Pattee	4001 NE HALSEY ST STE 3, Portland, OR 97232	
Date Recorded:	2/23/2021	
Recorded by (Professional Archaeologist):	Donald Pattee	
Organization:	Applied Archaeological Research	Phone Number: 503-281-9451
Address:	4001 NE HALSEY ST STE 3, Portland, OR 97232	Email: don@aar-crm.com
SITE HISTORY		
Previous Archaeological Work:		
No previous archaeological studies have been conducted on the development property.		
LAND OWNERSHIP		
Owner	Address	Parcel
United Parcel Service	No address, Kelso, Washington , 98626	243530100
RESEARCH REFERENCES		
Items/Documents Used in Research:		
N/A		

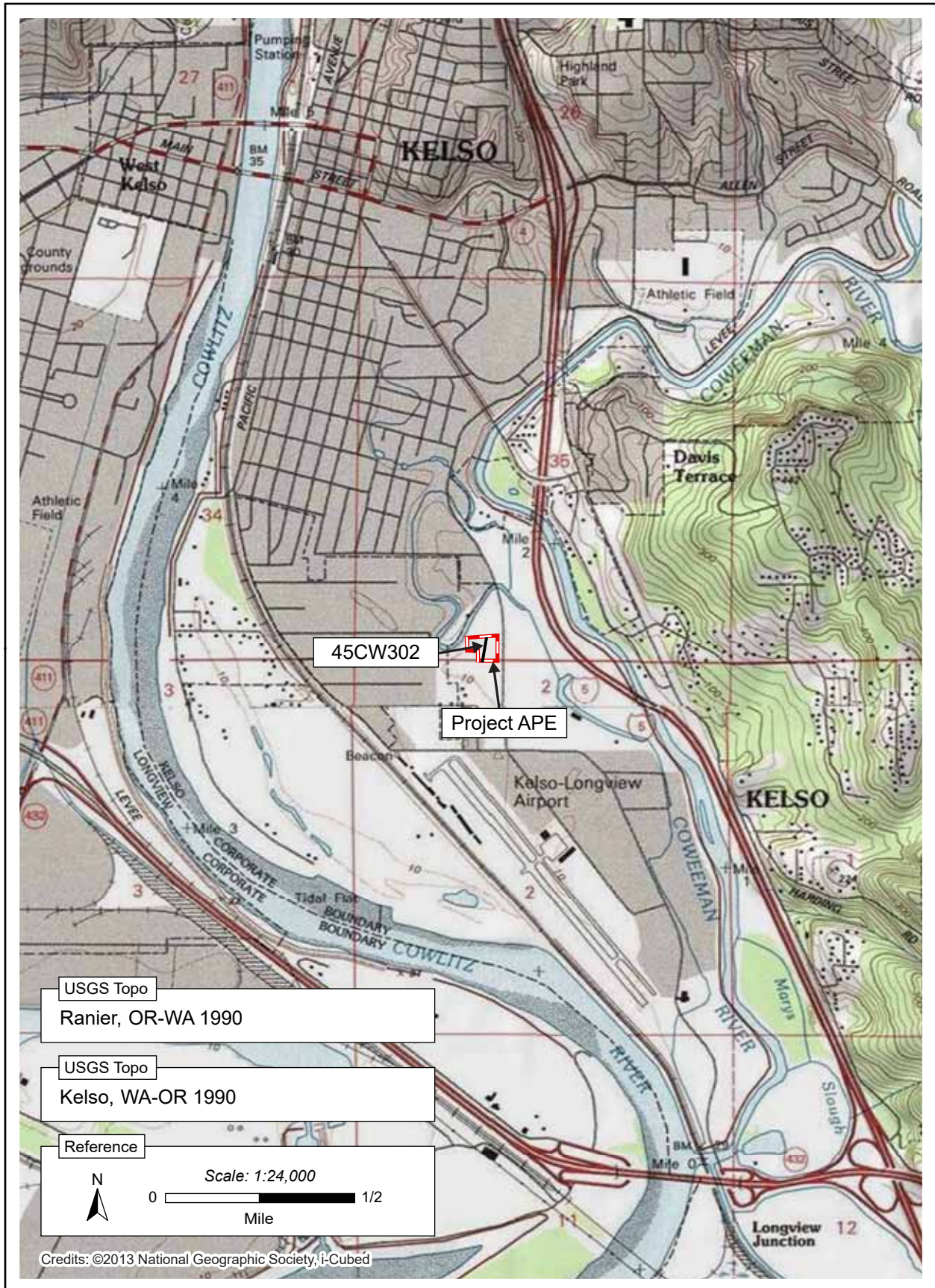


Figure 1. Location of project APE and site 45CW302

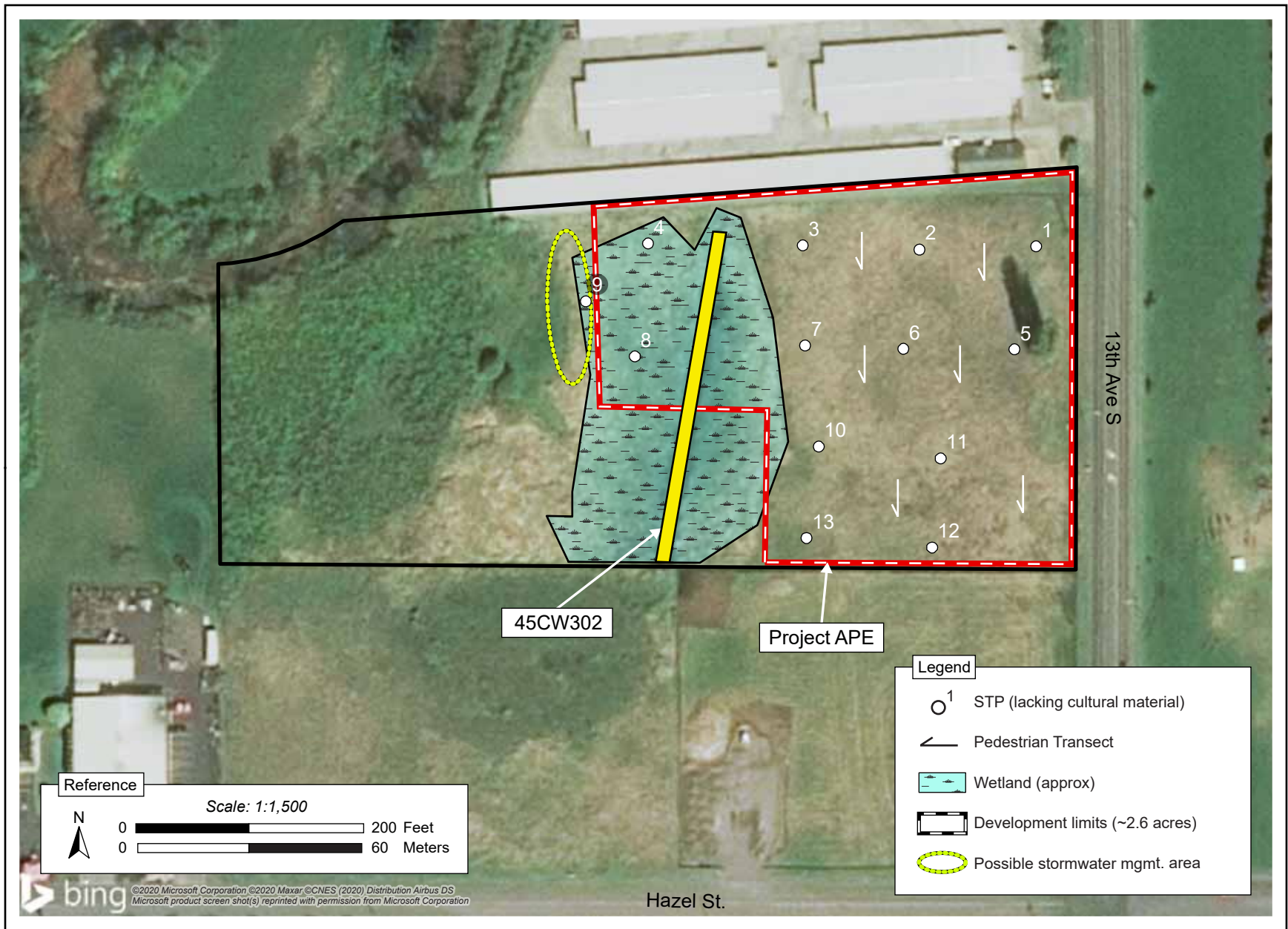


Figure 2. Aerial photomap showing site 45CW302, project APE, STPs, and pedestrian transects.



Figure 3. Overview, looking southeast, of site 45CW302.