

OREGON SHPO CLEARANCE FORM

Determination of Eligibility

Do not use this form for ODOT or Federal Highway projects or to record archaeological sites

This form is for: **federal** cultural resource reviews (Section 106); **state** cultural resource reviews (ORS 358.653)

SECTION 1: PROPERTY INFORMATION

SHPO Case Number:

Property Name: Milwaukie High School

Street Address: 11300 SE 23rd Avenue

City: Milwaukie

County: Clackamas County

Agency Project #

Project Name: Milwaukie High School Modernization

If there is not a street address, include the Township, Range, and Section, cross streets, or other address description

Owner: ☐ Private ☐ Local Gov ☐ State Gov ☐ Federal Gov ☒ Other: School District

Are there one or more buildings or structures? ☒ YES ☐ NO – If no, skip to Section 2 and append photo(s)

Is the property listed in the National Register of Historic Places? ☐ YES – Individually ☐ YES – In a district ☒ NO

Original Construction date: 1925 ☐ Check box if date is estimated

Siding Type(s) and Material(s): painted concrete stucco Window Type(s) and Material(s): aluminum double-hung & fixed

Has the property been physically altered? ☐ No Alterations ☐ Few Alterations ☒ Major / Many Alterations

SECTION 2: APPLICANT DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY - Check the appropriate box

The purpose of this review is to avoid impacts to properties that are "eligible" (historic) or already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Fully establishing historic significance can be very costly and time consuming. Therefore initial evaluations are based on age (50 years or greater) and integrity (historic appearance), which are the minimum qualifications for listing in the National Register. Additional documentation may be needed further in the process, but typically initial evaluations allow the review process to proceed expeditiously.

☒ The property is considered **Eligible** at this time because it is already listed in the National Register **or**

- is at least 50 years old **and** retains its historic integrity (minimal alterations to key features)
- has potential significance (architectural or historical)

☐ The property is considered **Not Eligible** at this time because it:

- is less than 50 years old **or** is 50 years or older but there have been major alterations to key features
- is known to have no significance, based on National Register-level documentation and evaluation

SECTION 3: APPLICANT DETERMINATION OF EFFECT - Check the appropriate box

☐ The project has **NO EFFECT** on historic properties, either because there is no eligible property involved or because the property will not be impacted physically or visually.

☐ The project will have a minor impact on a property that is eligible or already listed in the National Register, and therefore there is **NO ADVERSE EFFECT**. Minor impacts include replacement of some, but not all, siding, doors, or windows, etc.

☐ The project will have a major impact on a property that is eligible or already listed in the National Register, therefore there is an **ADVERSE EFFECT**. Major impacts include full or partial demolition, complete residing, full window replacement, etc.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE COMMENTS – Official use only

Eligibility: ☐ Concur with the eligibility determination above.
☐ Do not concur with the eligibility determination above.

Effect: Signed: _____ Date: _____

RLS

ILS

CONTACT INFORMATION STAMP

Comments:

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SECTION 4: PREVIOUS ALTERATIONS TO THE BUILDING OR STRUCTURE

Only complete this section for buildings that are 50 years old or older. Describe any alterations that have already occurred to the building, such as material replacement, including siding, windows, and doors; any additions, including garages; and any removal or addition of architectural details, such as brackets, columns, and trim. Provide estimated dates for the work. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Please see continuation sheets for Section 4 (page 10).

SECTION 5: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Describe what work is proposed, including what materials will be used and how they will be installed. Specifically identify what historic materials will be retained, restored, replaced, or covered. Include drawings, photos, cut sheets (product descriptions), additional sheets, and other materials as necessary. For vacant lots, please describe the intended use.

Section 5 to be added in Findings of Effect phase.

SECTION 6: FUNDING SOURCE

☐ ARRA ☐ FCC ☐ FERC ☐ HUD ☐ ODOE ☐ USDARD ☐ USFS
☐ Other: _____

SECTION 7: AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Name of Organization Submitting the Project: North Clackamas School District

Project Contact Name and Title: Matthew Utterback, Superintendent

Street Address, City, Zip: 12400 SE Freeman Way, Milwaukie, OR 97222

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Date of Submission: _____

SECTION 8: ATTACHMENTS

REQUIRED

☐ 3 – 4, color, 4 x 5 photographs of the subject property, digital or print.
One photo is sufficient for vacant property

AS NEEDED

Contact SHPO staff with questions

☐ Project area map, for projects including more than one tax lot

☐ Additional drawings, reports, or other relevant materials

☐ Continuation sheet for sections 4 or 5, or additional context to determine National Register Eligibility.

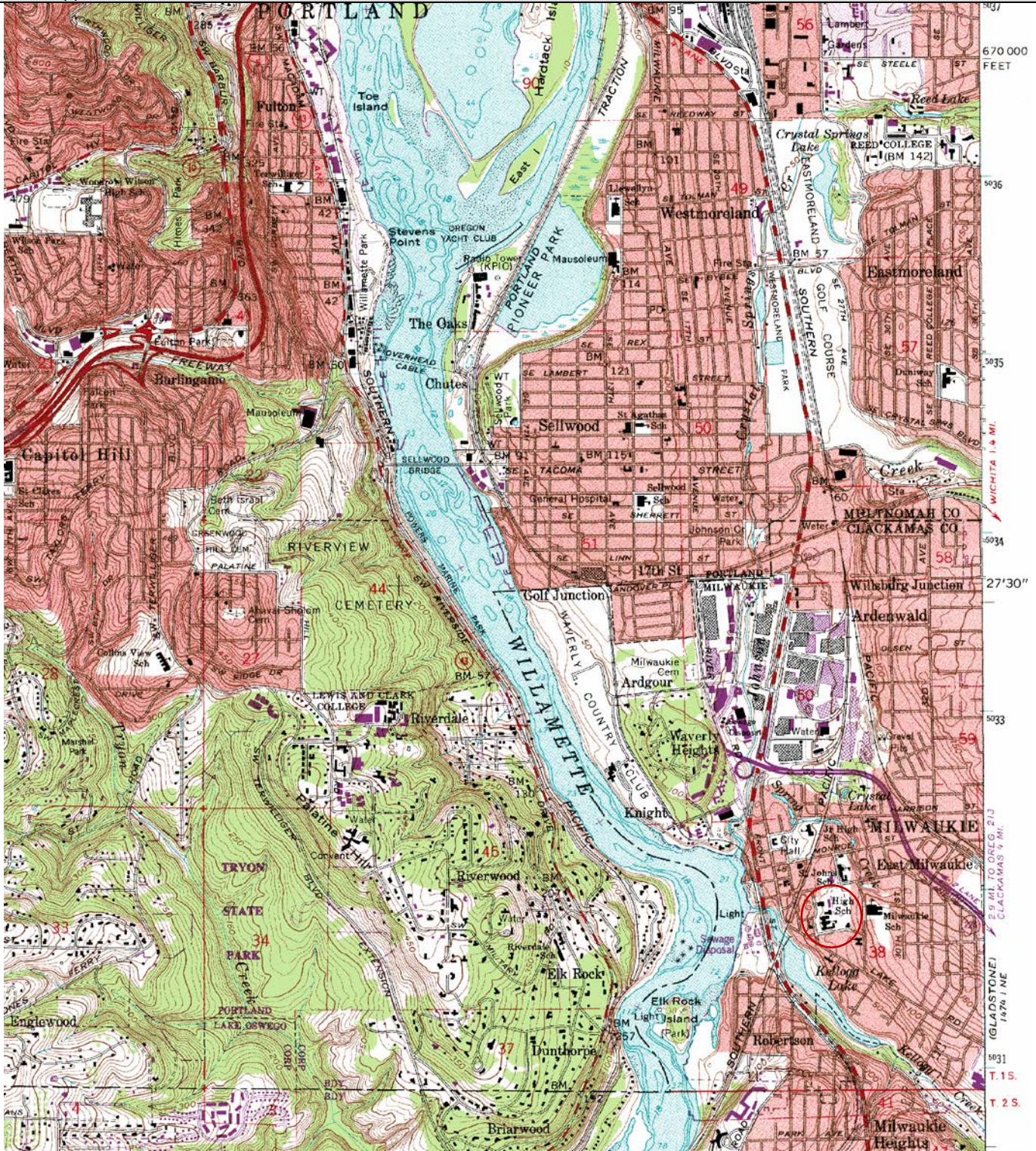
SHPO Mailing Address: Review and Compliance, Oregon SHPO, 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C, Salem, OR 97301
Documents meeting all aspects of the digital submission policy may be submitted by email to
ORSHPO.Clearance@oregon.gov

OREGON SHPO CLEARANCE FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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CONTINUATION SHEET

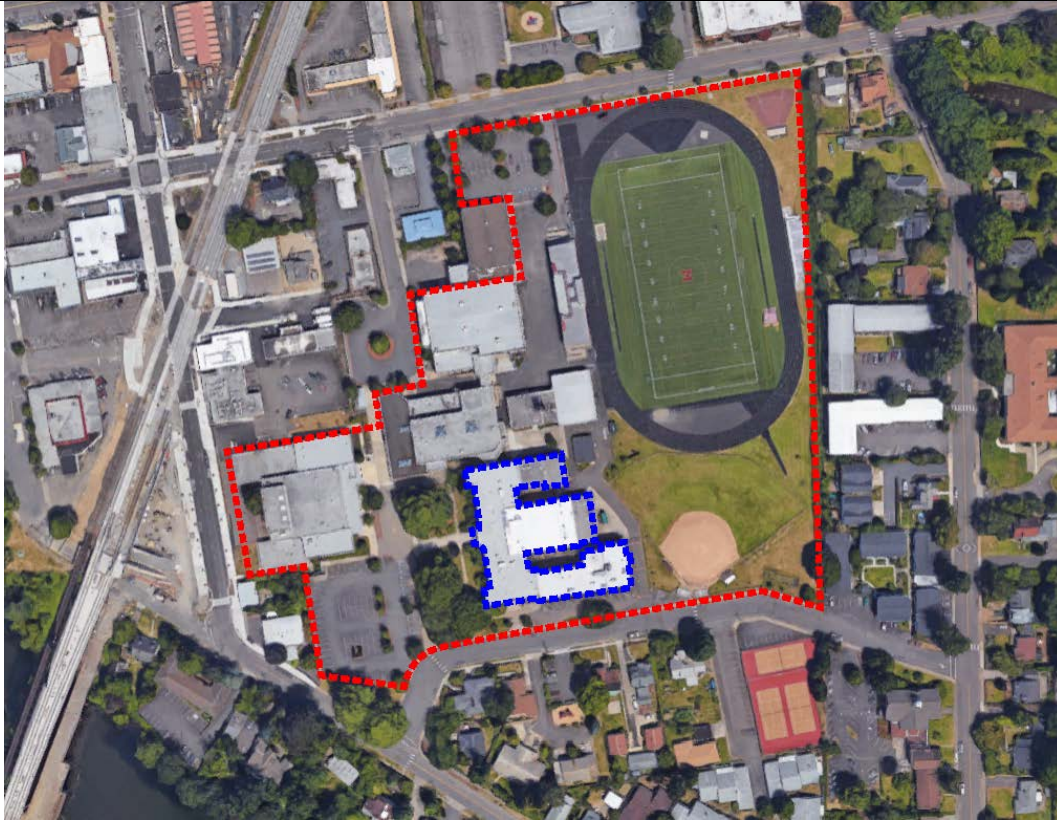
- Include additional documentation for Section 4 or 5 as necessary. Attach maps, drawings, and reports as needed to illustrate current conditions and the planned project. If submitting this form by email, photos and maps may be inserted into continuation sheets.
- If completing a complete Determination of Eligibility (DOE) or Finding of Effect (FOE), use continuation sheets as necessary or include appendices.



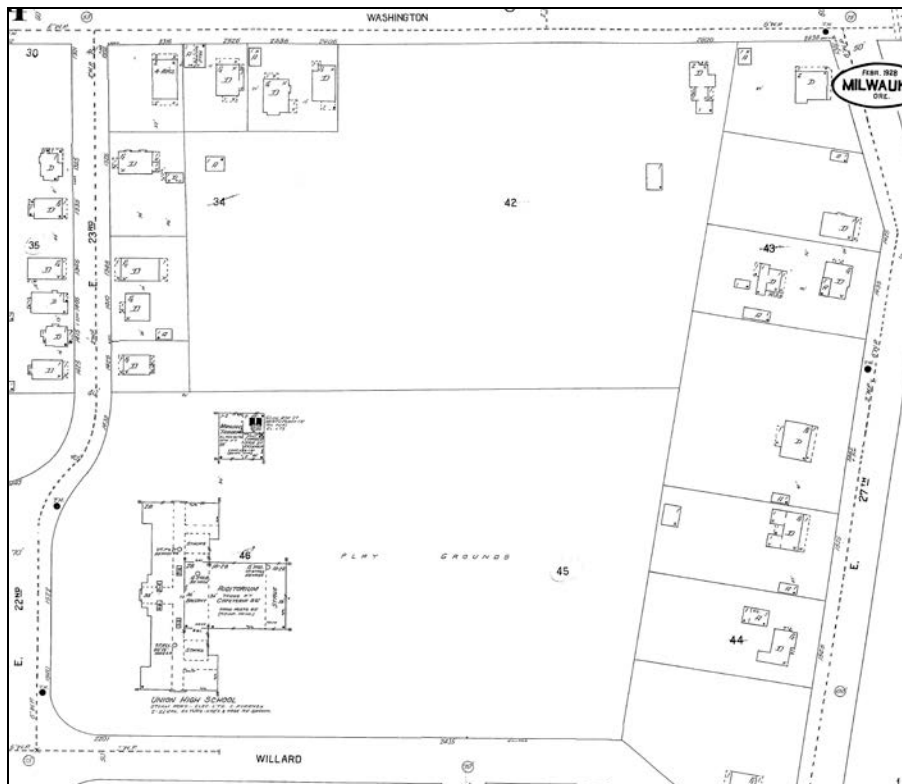
View 1: USGS Map; "Lake Oswego" quadrangle. Site is circled in red.

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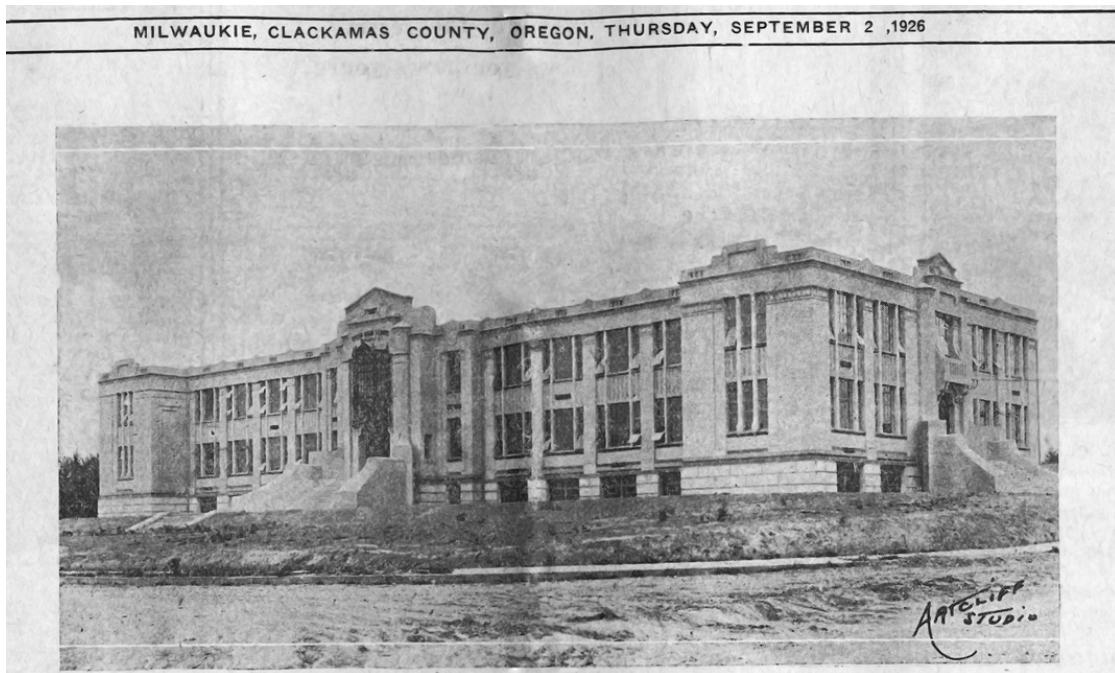
View 2: Site map diagram of Milwaukie High School taken from *Google Maps*. The school's approximate property line is in red. The main academic building is outlined in blue.



View 3: Sanborn Map of Milwaukie Union High School, 1928

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View 4: 1926 photo of Milwaukie Union High School, taken from the front page of *The Milwaukie Review*.



View 5: Front entry of Milwaukie Union High School (left: c1940, North Clackamas School District; right: 1956, *Oregon Historical Society* archives)

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View 6: 1965 view of Milwaukie Union High School, Oregon Historical Society archives



View 7: A photograph looking east at the current Milwaukie High School's main façade

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View 8: The southern façade of the Commons Building that includes Administration offices and guidance services.



View 9: A portion of the southern façade of the gymnasium, the oldest section of this building.

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View 10: At left: looking up at the south side of the paired chimneys at the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building. At right: The eastern façade of the J.C. Lillie Auditorium.

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCE:

Description:

The existing campus is 14.65 acres and is located in Young's Addition in SE Milwaukie, Oregon. Originally, 6 ½ acres were purchased on Young's Addition, Milwaukie. The high school takes up about 3 to 4 traditional city-blocks east to west and approximately 3 blocks north to south, although the campus itself has never had a traditional city grid. There is an area of residential houses on the eastern side of campus that fills the rest of the block and fronts SE 27th Avenue.

The campus lies at a close proximity to the northern end of Kellogg Creek where the creek flows into the Willamette River. The Milwaukie/Main St. MAX Station for the Orange Line is located directly west of campus on the other side of SE 21st Avenue, and the line runs northbound along the west side of campus. SE Washington Street and SE Willard Street serve as the campus' northern and southern boundaries as they run parallel to each other, and SE 21st Avenue marks the campus' western boundary. SE 23rd Avenue—a street that was vacated in 1985 through the approval of a conditional-use permit by the City—runs south to north along the west edge of the Commons building. It ends abruptly at the northern face of the Commons building and then begins again on the southern side of campus.

As it currently stands, the main academic building of the high school is three stories in height and faces west toward the J.C. Lillie Auditorium and Performing Arts Building. It is located on the southern side of campus with the auditorium to its northwest corner, the Commons and Arts & Crafts buildings to its north, and the athletic fields to its east. The gymnasium sits on the northern side of the Commons and Arts & Crafts/ boiler building. The band building was replaced

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by a concrete block storage shed, and the Student Health and Wellness Center is at the southeastern corner of the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building. Please refer to *Views 7-10*.

Behind the front façade of the main building, there are three wings that extend laterally to the east. The front section of the building contains labs, classrooms, teacher resource rooms, the main entry and lobby space, and a production room on the first floor. Its second level contains more classrooms and offices, and another computer lab. The third level contains more classrooms and teacher resource rooms. The North Wing of the main building contains a game room and student resource center on the first floor, computer labs on the second floor, and a combined total of four classrooms split between the second and third floors. The central wing of the main building contains classrooms, an auxiliary space, and custodial rooms on the first floor. The second floor contains the library's media center and small classrooms, and is double-height as the central wing does not contain a third level. The south wing contains classrooms on the first and second floors, and specialized science classrooms on the third floor.

Significance:

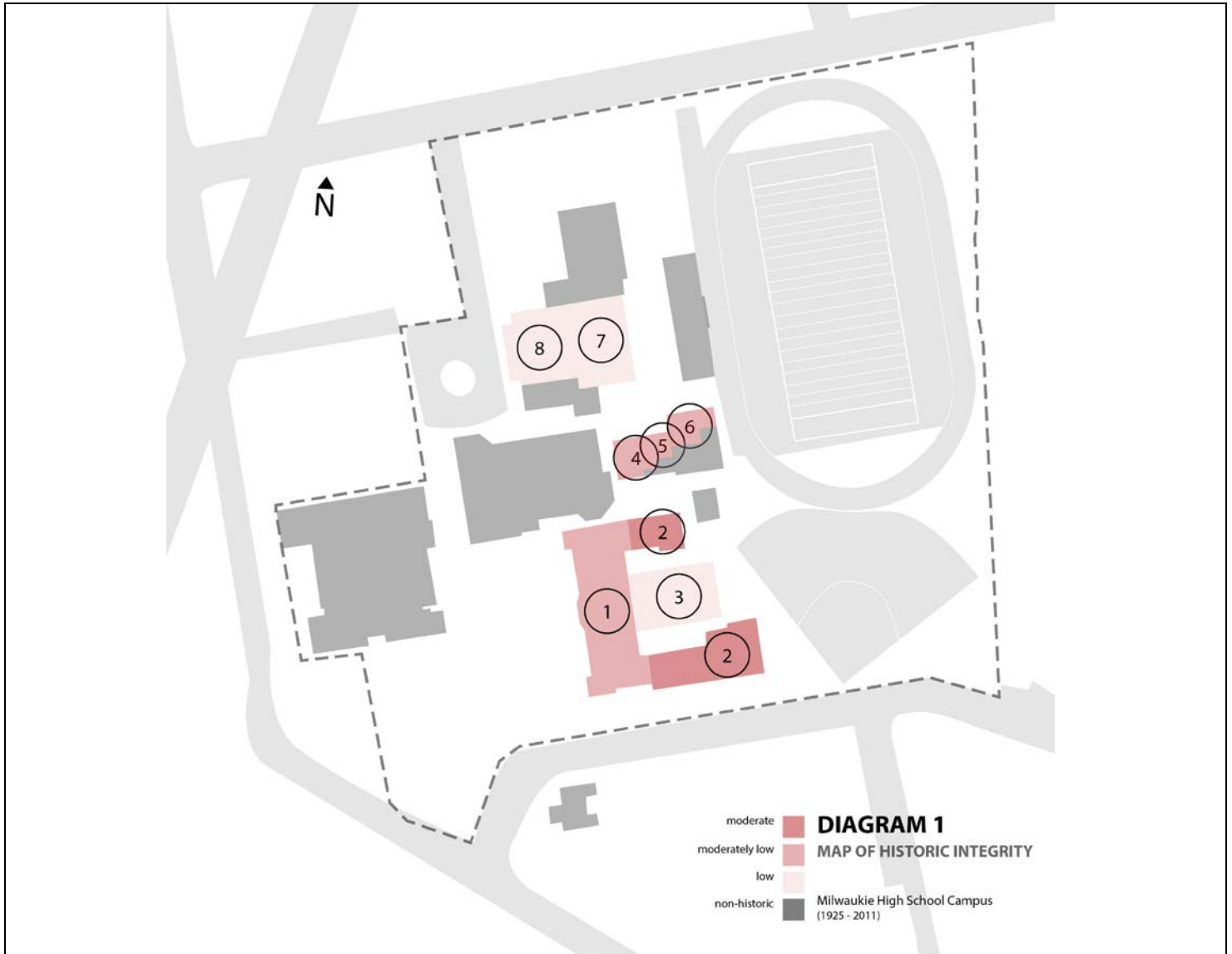
Milwaukie High School is listed in the city of Milwaukie's Historic Resource Inventory as a "significant property." The school was inventoried in 1983, but has undergone additional changes since that time. The primary building and the original boiler room building still retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register under criterion C, for their architectural merit. The gymnasium building, though originally constructed in 1938, has been so enlarged, encased, and altered as to be ineligible for historic listing. Other buildings on the campus were constructed less than 50 years ago and are therefore not considered historic (as of 2017). One of these newer structures does affect the setting and integrity of the primary building; the 1993 commons addition. This large new building volume was added at the northwest corner of the primary building, cutting off SE 23rd Avenue and creating a confusing campus layout which hides the original high school building from the major streets on the north.

The 1925 primary building's west-facing volume with central main entry retains much of its original exterior features and materials. The front entry bay was remodeled several times; most significantly in 1958 and in 2000. See *Views 5 and 7*. Despite these changes, this front "bar" volume has its original pattern of openings and decorative features in the Art Deco style. The interior retains its general central corridor layout with classrooms and primary stairs. In 2000, windows were all replaced from the original steel multi-pane windows of varying operation (fixed, hopper, casement) to aluminum windows with insulating glass and applied multi-pane divisions. Some windows may have been replaced prior to that date as well. In most cases, the drawings show a new aluminum frame encasing the original steel frame. The original auditorium volume in the center was radically altered in 1971 to become a media center. None of the interior is identifiable as the original stage & proscenium, raked seating and balcony, or other features. The 1938 north wing retains its original interior layout for the most part. The 1949 south wing also retains its original corridor layout, though the classrooms have been enlarged into what was initially corridor (2000).

The Arts & Crafts/ boiler building has been enlarged and altered significantly, but still retains original features such as the decorative chimney. The earliest, 1925 portion of the building is the square volume furthest to the west, which originally had only one chimney (see *View 2, Sanborn map*). The 1949 addition was larger than the original volume, and T-shaped in footprint. It added a second chimney attached to the first, which matches the first but lacks some of the finest-scale decorative embellishment. The Arts & Crafts/ boiler building has only fair integrity overall, but could be considered a contributing outbuilding to the primary school building.

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View: Diagram of Historical Integrity illustrating major reconstructions (vs minor renovations)

Diagram notes: 1: Exterior façades maintain good to fair integrity. Interior has good integrity. 2: Wings have good exterior and interior integrity. 3: Central volume has fair integrity at exterior; poor integrity at interior. 4/5/6: Exteriors of Arts & Crafts/ boiler building have good to fair integrity, depending on the location and level of change. Interiors have fair integrity. The Health and Wellness Center area is contemporary. 7/8: Despite two facades of the gym having good integrity and the interior of this original volume (7) having fair integrity, it has been overwhelmed by the large additions surrounding it.

History and Context:

Milwaukie High School is one of only two schools listed on the city's Historic Resource Inventory, and it is more than a decade older than the other, the 1937 Milwaukie Junior High Waldorf School. However, secondary education was in existence in Milwaukie long before the 1925 construction of the Milwaukie Union High School building. In 1907, classes were offered for the first time in a building located where the present Milwaukie City Hall stands. When the population of students had increased to 40 a few years later, the high school was accredited and students no longer had to travel to Oregon City or to Lincoln High School in Portland to earn a high school diploma. The first graduating class of the Milwaukie school held commencement on May 22, 1914.

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By 1924, 976 students were split between the two school districts, Ardenwald and Milwaukie in school district no. 1, and there was a growing demand to build a fireproof, modern high school building in Milwaukie. The district spent \$12,000 on 6 ½ acres in Young's Addition in Milwaukie to build the new Union High School building in 1925.

Francis Marion Stokes, a prominent architect who designed many school buildings around the state, designed the new school. Stokes had attended the Oregon Agricultural College in Corvallis, Oregon, after which he took over his father's company Stokes & Zeller Co. in 1915. Although Richard Zeller appears to have left the firm in 1922, Stokes continued to practice under the same business title until 1937 when he began to practice under his own name. It was in this period of solo practice that Stokes designed the original Milwaukie Union High School along with the school's first renovation in 1927 and the addition of the original gymnasium in 1938. After the end of World War II in 1945, F.M. Stokes partnered with Frederick Stanley Allyn to create the firm Stokes & Allyn, which continued until Allyn's retirement in 1958. Together, Stokes & Allyn designed many school buildings, including the addition of the South Wing to the main building at Milwaukie Union High School and the large addition to the school's boiler room building in 1949.

Many other architects have contributed designs to the development of Milwaukie High School since its original construction. In 1941, the architect Walter E. Kelly designed the Vocational Agricultural Building that was located northeast of the main academic building. In 1953, Richard Wilhelm Sundeleaf designed the first addition to the existing gymnasium as well as the remodels to the older portion of the gymnasium and a remodel of the boiler building to create a shop space. Five years later, the firm Freeman, Hayslip, Tuft, & Hewlett continued the expansion of Milwaukie High School by designing a major renovation of the main academic building and renovating the boiler building again to create the Arts & Crafts use within the boiler building. This firm also designed the addition of the vocal room to the main building and converted the Vocational Agricultural Building into a band building in this expansion project. Many of these architects had been known for their specialization in school design throughout the state of Oregon.

SECTION 4

Exterior Alterations:

The Milwaukie Union High School primary building was constructed in 1925 in an Art Deco design by the architect Francis Marion Stokes. Since 1925, the main building has undergone many additions and alterations, and the campus has expanded to include four more major buildings. These four buildings are the J.C. Lillie Auditorium, the gymnasium, the Commons building, and the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building that includes the Student Health and Wellness Center.

The original campus footprint consisted of the main building, a manual training room and boiler building, and an "athletic field" with minimal landscaping. In 1927, F.M. Stokes completed a preliminary design for a future gymnasium on the eastern side of the main building, but the first portion of the gymnasium was ultimately built in 1938 north of the boiler room in a style similar to that of the main building. That same year, the North Wing was added to the main building. In 1941, the Vocational Agricultural Building was built northeast of the main building. For the next eight years, the site plan remained static with minor alterations, potentially due to the lack of student population growth in the years leading up to World War II. In 1949, a South Wing was added to the main building to accommodate an influx of students. In 1953, a western addition to the gymnasium was constructed that doubled the existing building in size; it included new classrooms, relocated locker rooms and dry areas, and a wrestling room. The older half of the gym underwent a major renovation that included the addition of a tumbling room and the implementation of a new riser seat system. Furthermore, the old boiler room was converted into a shop building with boilers. In 1958, the main building underwent a second major renovation, comprising of the addition of a choir or "vocal" room to the eastern side of the building's central wing. Additionally, the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building continued its transformation with the addition of an arts and crafts classroom, and the Vocational Agricultural Building was converted into a band building.

In 1971, a new auditorium was built in a more modern architectural style with a smaller freestanding Business Education building adjacent to its southeastern corner. The main building underwent many minor interior alterations, the vocal room

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was converted into the library administration offices, the old auditorium became a library resource center and reading room, and a smaller administration building came into use southwest of the main building on the other side of Willard Street. A softball field was developed where the original tennis court used to be, and a new grandstand structure was built immediately west of the football field. In 1981, a new electrical lighting system was installed in the football field. The main building underwent reroofing in 1985. In 1993, a new Commons building was built west of the Arts and Crafts/ boiler building. In 2000, the second addition to the gymnasium was built on the north side of the existing building. The gymnasium was now three times larger than it had been when it was originally built. In 2008, the original auditorium was expanded to become the J.C. Lillie Auditorium and Performing Arts Building. Both the band room and drama room were remodeled and additions included a new black box theater, a lobby on the eastern entrance, a new art department, and a dance studio. Sometime after this point, it is assumed that the band building was replaced by an equipment storage shed for the football field. In 2011, the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building was renovated to include the Student Health and Wellness Center in the southeastern portion of the building, completing the site plan of the current campus footprint.

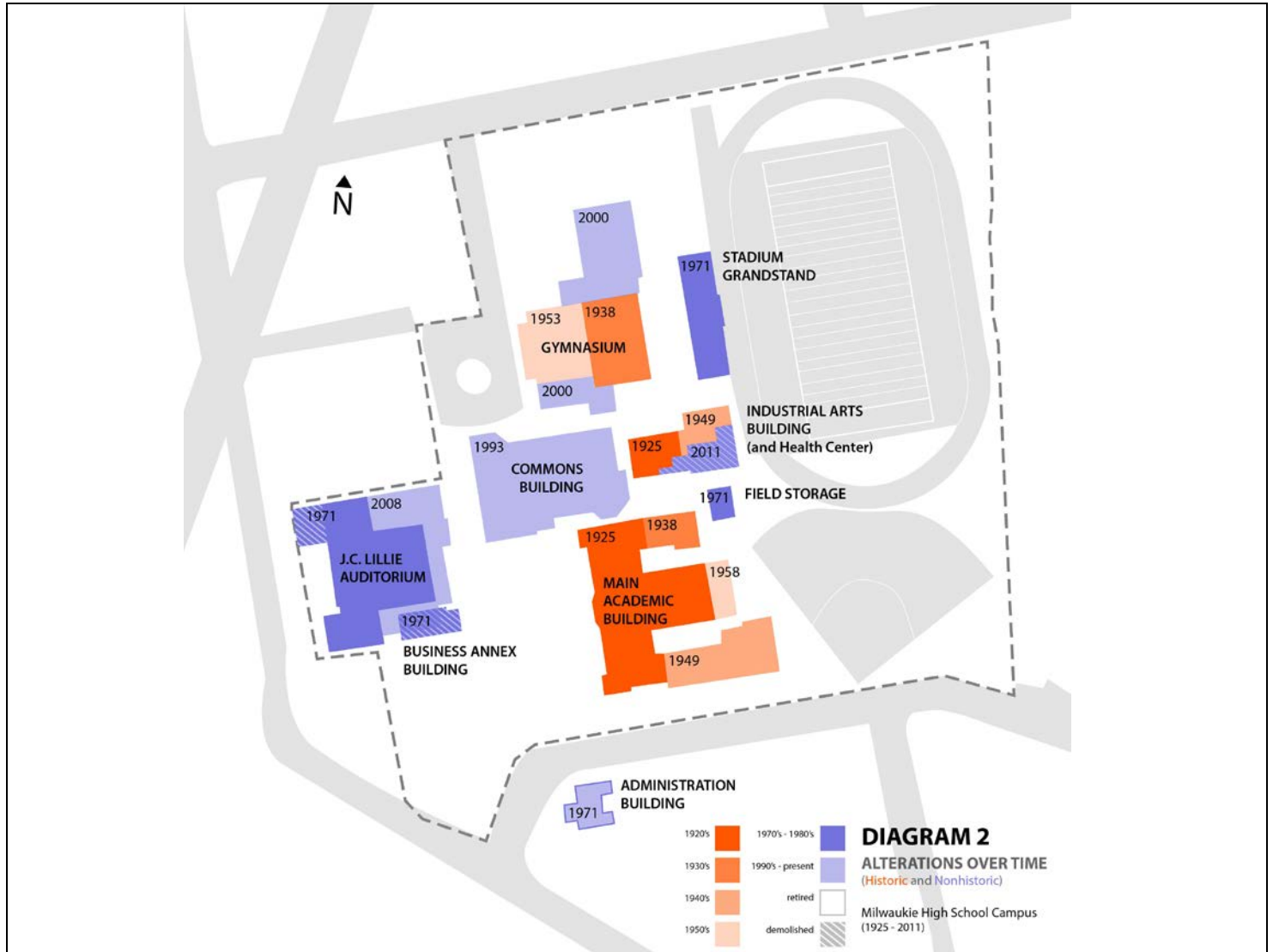
In general, the main academic building maintains the aesthetics of the 1920's Art Deco style, but certain portions have drastically changed since its primary construction. The most drastic changes are associated with the main entrance, which first had a projecting wood bay removed at the second level sometime prior to 1955. The entry was lowered during the 1958 renovation when the basement level became the main point of entry to increase the number of classrooms on the first floor. The main entryway that had exhibited a recessed metal-frame double door was replaced with a metal-cladded bay window with a decorative framework. This bay window was replaced sometime before 1965 with a large gridded, tripartite single-hung window that mimicked the one located above it. The building's foundation is no longer a heavy-weighted concrete mass, but now contains a corridor that runs alongside the building that was carved out around the same time that the main entrance was renovated. A gridded double door now serves as the current entrance at the lowered level and is recessed under the corridor's protruding overhang. The original wide cement steps that led up to the original entrance and were contained by flaring white stucco walls were flattened out when the ground level was brought down to the basement.

Alterations to the upper portion of the main façade have preserved the building's original appearance and continue to emphasize the verticality of the Art Deco style. A pair of enlarged trapezoidal pilasters frame the two central windows above the main entrance, the original parapet wall extends upward from behind the central frieze, a series of staggered cornices border the entire expanse of the building, and an array of evenly-spaced full-height pilasters with decorative plaster capitals step along the main elevation. The original cream-colored, steel multi-pane windows that ran along the entire façade between these pilasters in a 1956 photograph have been replaced with gridded aluminum-sash, single-hung windows with operable side hoppers. These windows are lined at their bases with a continuous brick sill that appears to be the same one present in 1925. The original lettering on the frieze that once read "Union High School District 5" was replaced sometime after 1974 but before 1983 with lettering in a similar font style that reads "Milwaukie High School". The school's name also read less visibly directly above the current entrance doors, but has been taken down within the past decade.

The buildings north of the main academic building that were built before 1958, including the gymnasium and the portion of the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building, are similar in style to the architectural style of the main building. Modifications include the replacement single-hung and slider windows. The Commons Building, built in 1993, exhibits the same stucco exterior as the main building, and is featureless but for its rows of slider windows. The J.C. Lillie Auditorium also reflects the more contemporary architectural style of its time period.

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View: Diagram of Significant Additions Since 1925

A more detailed list of alterations made to each building since 1925 includes:

Main Building (1925), North Wing (1938), South Wing (1949)

1925—original construction of the main building contained a basement level, a ground level, and an upper floor. The basement level consisted of a boys' locker room on the northern end, a girls' locker room on the southern end, an unexcavated area on the eastern portion of the building underneath the main entrance, and a large cafeteria in the central portion of the building. The ground level consisted of the main entrance and lobby space on the east side of the building, a clinic directly north of the lobby, eight classrooms along the eastern side and northern and south ends, and a large centralized auditorium above the cafeteria. The second level contained a library above the main lobby, six major classrooms within the northern and southern ends, and a large open space above the auditorium below.

1938—The North Wing was added to the main building, complete with three classrooms on the first level and two new classrooms and a band room on the second level. The basement level contained a "play room", which may have been accessible through an exterior side entrance to the auditorium and utilized for theatrical purposes. The connecting portion of the former basement layout on the north end was renovated with a new locker room to accompany this play room.

1949—The South Wing was added to the southeastern corner of the main building. It included three new classrooms, a home-making room, and a dining room on the ground floor level and a combined total of ten new classrooms on the first

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and second levels.

1958—The main building underwent a major reconfiguration of its electrical, gas, ventilation, and structural systems throughout the entire building and a riser system was implemented in a new vocal room, added at the east end of the central auditorium volume. The basement level became the ground level to make way for more classrooms on the first floor, and the main entrance was lowered on the exterior façade to accommodate this alteration.

1971—Many minor alterations to floor and wall heights, the relocation of doors to change circulatory patterns, the installation of furring on existing walls, and the implementation of new lighting and fire sprinkler systems occurred on all levels of the original portion of the main building and its central wing. The vocal room was converted into the library administration offices, and the auditorium into a library resource center and reading room.

1985, 1987—Re-roofing took place on the main building, which included the renovation of parapet walls, existing skylights, flashing, gutters, fascia, downspouts, and other exterior roof components.

2000—Several minor alterations were completed in the main building, the most significant being the reconstruction of the main entry façade and the installation of new windows.

Athletics

1925—Basic landscaping of an “athletic field” east of the main building was included in the original construction.

1949—The track and football field was constructed northwest of the main building extending north to Washington Street, and a tennis court was created directly east of the new South Wing.

1962—The Columbus Day storm leveled the old covered bleachers at the football field. A new steel covered grandstand was constructed in 1964.

1971—A softball field was constructed east to the main building where the tennis court used to be, and a grandstand was constructed between the gym and football field.

1981—An electrical system in the football field was remodeled to add new pole lights around its perimeter.

Gymnasium (1938)

1938—The original gymnasium was constructed to the north of the main building and boiler room, with 23rd Avenue on its west side and its entrance located on its southern side facing the original buildings. The gymnasium contained girls’ and boys’ locker rooms, dry rooms, a balcony space, an apparatus room, and a small corrective exercise room.

1953—The new western addition to the old gymnasium contained new classrooms, relocated locker rooms and dry areas, and a wrestling room, practically doubling the building in size. Both portions of the gymnasium were remodeled to include a single wrap-around interior balcony with access to a new tumbling room over the original southern entrance.

1963-64—A fire in July 1963 caused major damage to the gym, “gutting” it and destroying the roof and interiors. An article in the *Oregonian* (September 20, 1964) notes that a “new gymnasium- which replaces one destroyed in a fire two years ago- is about ready for occupancy.” Drawings or information on what was lost or rebuilt are not available.

2000—A second addition to the gym was constructed on the north side of the existing building. After this addition, the gymnasium was a little more than three times the size of when it was first built.

2008—The locker room and team rooms were remodeled and new restrooms were added to the gymnasium.

Evolution of the Arts & Crafts/ Boiler Building

1925—A *Manual Training and Boiler Room* was constructed northeast of the main building in the current location of the Milwaukie High School’s Health and Wellness Center.

1949—A large addition with T-shaped floor plan was attached to the east side of the boiler building to create a “Boiler House and Shop” building.

1953—The boiler/ shop building was renovated to better define spaces for a classroom, paint room, and woodshop.

1958—The building was renovated again to create the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building. It contained a larger art area, an office, a ceramics room, an intricate riser system, and girls’ and boys’ toilets on the first level. A mezzanine was also added which included a work shop, dark room, and photography room.

2011—The southeastern corner of the Arts & Crafts/ boiler building that had included a classroom, kiln, storage space, and an office was demolished for the addition of a single-level *Health and Wellness Center* in its place. The new health center included a large classroom, the existing boiler room, office spaces, an infirmary, exam rooms, and a conference room.

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Vocational Agricultural Building (1941)

1941—Architect Walter E. Kelly's design created the Vocational Agricultural Building northeast of the main academic building. This one-story, hipped-roof building contained a large classroom with maple floors, metal and wood working shops, and a small laboratory space. The entry was located on the western façade that faced the north wing of the main building.

1958—The Vocational Agricultural Building was converted into a “band building” at the same time that the vocal room was added to the main building at a close proximity to it.

1971—It is assumed that the band building was replaced sometime after this date by a concrete masonry unit structure.

New Auditorium (1971)

1971—The original construction of the auditorium was northwest of the main building on the other side of the vacated SE 23rd Street.

2008—The auditorium was converted into the *J.C. Lillie Performing Arts Building* with the addition of a new art department and dance studio section on the northeastern corner of the building, a renovation of the band room on the northwestern corner, drama room remodel on the building's southern side, the addition of a black box theater on the southeastern corner, and a new lobby addition on eastern face of the auditorium. The Business Education Building that was located immediately southeast of the auditorium was demolished to make way for these additions.

Business Education Building (1971)

1971—The Business Education Building was constructed directly southeast of the new auditorium with the vacated 23rd Street on its east side.

Commons (1993)

1993—The Commons building was constructed as an addition to the north side of the main building. It had a “bridge” connection to the main building at the second floor level, and also a connection directly to the Gym. The Commons included a kitchen with cooking, preparation, serving, and dishwashing area, as well as the commons space and administration offices. The second floor was developed with a teachers' lounge, a balcony, and open sky-lit space.

Administration (1993)

1971—An “administration building” that was acknowledged on the 1971 plot plans was located southwest of the main building on the other side of Willard Street at the intersection of 23rd Avenue and Willard Street. It is assumed that this building served as the administration office before administration offices were constructed as part of the Commons addition.

1993—The school administration moved into newly constructed offices in the new Commons building.

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Sources:

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