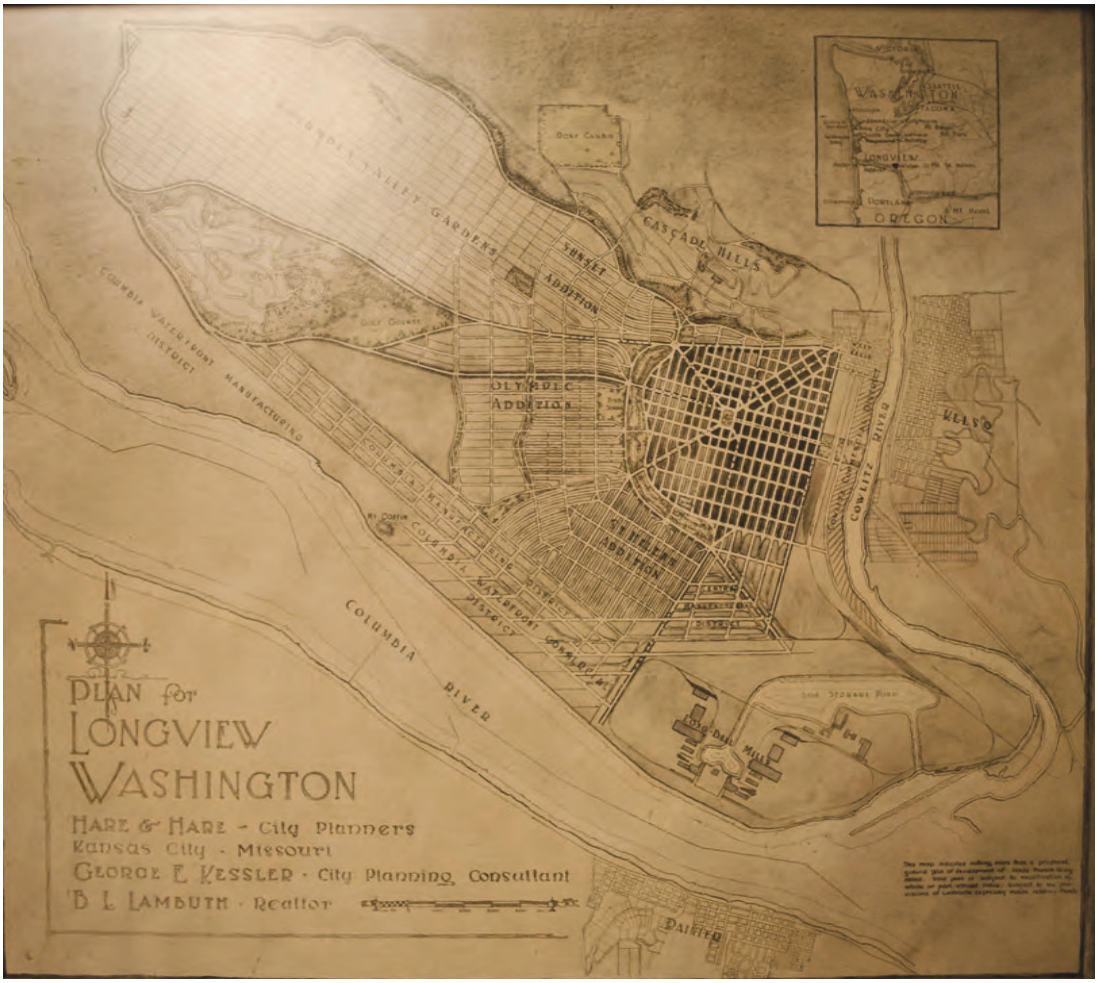
IDENTIFICATION



1923 rendering showing the city of Longview, as envisioned by city planners Hare & Hare, at the confluence of the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers in southern Washington. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

1.1 HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

"Decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood. Information about historic properties representing aspects of history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships.

This organizational framework is called a 'historic context.' The historic context organizes information based on a cultural theme and its geographical and chronological limits. Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. The development of historic contexts is the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties."

—The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning

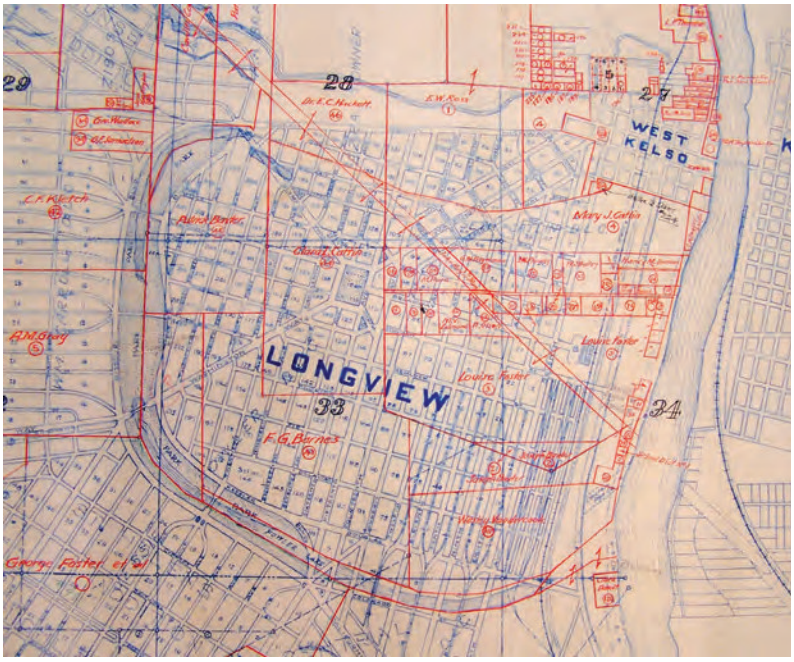
Marketed as "the city designed by experts," Longview, Washington represented a revolution in city planning even before the first brick was laid. It was to be located near the western edge of a nation exploding with sprawling, haphazard boomtowns, but it was unique. Longview would be a city built from the ground up, all at once, based on the designs of a team of Kansas City professional landscape designers. In the 1920s, Longview became the largest privately funded city to begin life as a master plan. On paper, the city was sectioned into zones for industrial, commercial, and residential land uses. The plan itself integrated parks, open spaces. and a graceful civic center into the urban core, clustering public buildings around a central park. In the distance, the world's largest mills were placed on the banks of the Columbia River in order to process some of the nation's finest old growth timber.

1923 PLAT MAP FOR THE CITY OF LONGVIEW. LONGVIEW WAS DESIGNED AS A COLLECTION OF RESIDENTIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS EMANATING FROM THE CITY'S CIVIC CENTER. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Pre 1923 view of the future site of the City of Longview. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

Longview was not entirely built before the Great Depression of the 1930s ended its growth spurt, but many of the original plans were executed exactly as designed. Much of the city retains its original features, preserving Longview's reputation as a model of early twentieth century innovation.

Historic plans and correspondence, along with photographs and city histories identify Longview as an example of two significant trends in landscape and city design. It both represents the City Beautiful movement of the late nineteenth century and the resulting City Practical movement. Emphasizing both aesthetics and efficiencies, Longview earned the moniker "the city practical that vision built."



1920s map illustrating prior land claims and ownership overlaid on Hare & Hare's master plan for the city. Courtesy of the City of Longview.

Though Longview owes its design to a team of professional city and landscape designers from Kansas City, Missouri, it owes its very existence to Washington's surrounding fir forests, which attracted lumber baron R. A. Long, one of the nineteenth century's most successful timber men and the chairman of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Long became the city's founder, its benefactor, and its most enthusiastic fan. The city's resulting partnership with industry defined

PRE 1923 VIEW OF THE FUTURE SITE OF THE CITY OF LONGVIEW. COURTESY OF THE COWLITZ COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

Longview's development in the 1920s and sustained it throughout the rest of the twentieth century, even through the difficult eras.

The entire planned city of Longview is significant for its association with some of the most influential landscape architects of the twentieth century, and for its links to R.A. Long and the great timber industry of the Pacific Northwest.

CA. 1923 RENDERING OF THE CITY'S CIVIC CENTER. R. A. LONG PARK, THE CENTER OF LONGVIEW CIVIC LIFE; WHILE NOT ALL THE ENVISIONED BUILDINGS WERE BUILT, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, THE POST OFFICE, AND THE MONTICELLO HOTEL STILL STAND. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1.1.1 THE AGE OF DISCOVERY: 1800s

The marshy valley formed at the confluence of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers in southern Washington was long home to at least two native tribes, the Chinook and the Cowlitz. As Judith W. Irwin writes in *The Dispossessed*: The Cowlitz Indians in Cowlitz Corridor, "At the time of first contact with Europeans and Americans, there were as many as 6,000 members of the tribe who lived in cedar-plank longhouses in about 30 villages along the Cowlitz River and its tributaries. Closer to the Columbia, the people known as the Chinooks lived. This tribe's economy and culture was oriented more toward the river whereas the Cowlitz was more an inland people whose lives centered on prairies and horses."

From its first years, Longview was envisioned as a city of beautifully landscaped public spaces. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

In November 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition changed the course of history when they followed the Columbia River west and encamped on its banks near the confluence of the Cowlitz. In their journals, the explorers wrote of local natives, the Chinook, who were there to trade beaver skins for fishhooks. Once Lewis and Clark found the overland route to the Pacific, they encamped at the site of the future city of Longview again on their return in 1806. Early fur traders followed in their footsteps throughout the early nineteenth century. When the first wagon trains arrived from the east, the pioneers on the Oregon Trail found abandoned Hudson's Bay Company buildings, which they procured and used as the seeds for a new town.

The city's commercial district, while seeded by R.A. Long, was designed to attract independent businesses. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

Harry Darby Huntington and his wife Rebecca Jane Huntington claimed the banks of the Cowlitz River near the confluence in 1849. Their early settlement was approximately 2 miles south of Longview's current civic center. Those that joined them by wagon train, including many of their family members, took up residence in the new community, which was named Monticello. The name has two potential associations. Some say it was named after Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia, but descendents of the Huntingtons claim it was

named after Monticello, Indiana (pronounced "Montisello"), the former home of the Huntington family.

The community was fairly lively, and Huntington himself owned a portion of a steamboat that ran the Columbia between Portland and Monticello. At the time of his death in 1882, his land claim had grown to 2,000 acres. Though the Huntingtons appear occasionally in the memoirs of western travelers who traveled north up the Cowlitz River, the most famous event associated with early Monticello had consequences for the whole nation.

On November 25, 1852, forty-four citizens convened at the Huntingtons for what would come to be known as the Monticello Convention. It was the meeting at which the young community signed a memorial to Congress requesting that the territory north of the great river be separated from the Oregon Territory and renamed "Columbia." Instead, in 1853, Congress approved the Washington Territory, named after the nation's founder.

The new territory was made up of seven counties, including Cowlitz, and Monticello immediately became its first county seat. However, life in the low-lying valley was not easy. Flooding could be intense, brush and brambles overtook the riverbanks, and in 1866, the community of Freeport, which was a donation land claim a couple miles north of Monticello, became the new county seat. The next year, during the disastrous flood of 1867, much of the community of Monticello was destroyed. Some members of the founding families remained, but the town was abandoned and the land developed into individual farms up into the 1920s, when Longview's planners arrived.

One building of specific importance did survive the flood. The original Monticello Hotel was found on the bank of the Cowlitz in the 1920s when Longview's construction crews

Longview's Art Deco U.S. Post Office was built during the Great Depression as a project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

ca. 1923 rendering. Longview's first church, Longview Community Church, was built on land donated by R.A. Long, who also provided a portion of the building costs. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

ca. 1923 rendering. Longview's public library was one of R.A. Long's many gifts to the city. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

ROBERT ALEXANDER LONG | R.A. Long was born December 17, 1850 in Shelbyville, Kentucky to Samuel and Margaret White Long, a deeply religious couple who raised nine children and expected them to work on the family's 300-acre farm. By age 22, however, Robert was already in Kansas City, a budding entrepreneur with far-reaching interests. His early ventures, including a butcher shop and haying business, both failed, but Long and his early business partners noted that lumber was highly prized in the Midwestern plains of northern Missouri. Long started a lumberyard with his cousin Robert White and their friend, Victor Bell. By 1884, Long and Bell were the only two living partners, and they incorporated under the name The Long Bell Lumber Company.

In the 1880s, Long-Bell branched out into production, buying multiple sawmills, and soon learned that manufacturing could be more productive than retail. Long-Bell grew into a business with lumberyards and timberlands throughout the south, in states including Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri. By 1891, Long and his wealthy family had left the small town of Columbus, Kansas to resettle in Kansas City. There, he built the city's grandest mansion, as well as a sixteen-story skyscraper, the R.A. Long building, the city's first steel framed high-rise. This building was later mortgaged so that Long could keep his promise to build a public high school for Longview, Washington. Along with other development projects, Long also built a world-class stable for his daughter, Loula Long Combs, who later became a famous equestrian.

In 1895, Bell left the business solely in the hands of Long, who was, at that time, 39 years old. By the early 1900s, Long-Bell had become the largest lumber company in the world.

Though Long was notoriously generous with his church and other public pursuits in Kansas City, Longview, Washington became his grandest endeavor and one that continued to earn his support and enthusiasm even as the Great Depression sapped Long-Bell's wealth. His generosity did not go unnoticed. He was praised for producing a true community for his employees in an era when most industrialists were satisfied to house their lumberman in squalid labor camps.

The city of Longview, full of parks and buildings financed by Long, was incorporated in 1924. After watching the city grow and then struggle through the Great Depression, Long died at home on March 15, 1934. He was 83.

Long left behind a company still holding 13 lumbermills and 110 retail lumber yards. In a tribute, his partner and friend, developer J.C. Nichols described Longview, Washington as follows: "Measured in scope of national importance, in gigantic financing, in human vision, human courage, human daring and adventure into an almost entirely new field of American endeavor – the Highest Peak, towering above all the structures we have surveyed, Is the building of the wonder-city, Longview, Washington – where the Columbia River turns westward to the sea."

were just beginning to build the new city, but it was already much deteriorated by then. In 1923, as work progressed, mill designer J.D. Tenant wrote to S.M. Morris, Long-Bell's western manager, in order to advocate for the hotel's preservation. The bad news came quickly. Only the day before, wrote Morris, crews had tried to move the wood-framed structure, but it had collapsed.

Though no public buildings remain from Monticello, a number of original trees were still standing in the 1920s and were incorporated into the landscape plan for Longview, Washington. They are, in a sense, Longview's oldest residents.

When Monticello was replaced as the county seat in 1866, it lost its position to the newer town of Freeport, which was founded by Nathaniel Stone. He had also attended the Monticello Con-

vention, and it was said that commissioners found it more convenient to meet in his warehouse than in Monticello. Though Freeport survived into the 1920s along the banks of the Cowlitz, it has, like the original site of Monticello, been absorbed into the city of Longview.

Kelso, on the eastern side of the Cowlitz River, is the current county seat. It was the largest city in the region before the construction of Longview. Founded in 1884 by Peter Crawford, the site of Kelso was the first legal, registered claim on the Cowlitz River. Though Longview is currently the largest city in Cowlitz County, its neighbor on the other side of the river remains the center of county government, as it has been since 1923.

1.1.2 THE AGE OF EXPANSION: 1918 – 1926

"[Zoning] creates a definite plan to guide every phase of city building, the placing of every utility, the establishment of every car line, school, church, fire station, police station, subway, bridge, viaduct, post office, water system, trafficway, boulevard, park, playground, approach to rural highways, public buildings, freight terminals, freight distribution stations, railroad stations, interurban stations, Art museums, public libraries and every other feature of the physical side of the city. Zoning checks the haphazard selfishly directed growth of the city according to the whim or desire of every individual and establishes a higher standard of the general benefit and public welfare from which eventually every piece of property and every resident of the city procures a greater gain…"

--J. C. Nichols Planning for Permanence: the Speeches of J.C. Nichols

LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK, DESIGNED BY HARE & HARE TO MEET THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF THE EMERGING PARKS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE MOVEMENTS. COURTESY OF THE COWLITZ COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

By 1918, World War I had ended. A spirit of optimism prevailed, and a series of innovative trends in city design and landscape architecture were changing the face of urban and suburban development.

Robert A Long, the chairman of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, was already a wildly successful lumberman based in Kansas City. He was at the peak of his success when, as the war ended, he had to face the fact that his industry was changing. With timber stands and lumbermills across the south in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and elsewhere, Long-Bell had fed enough logs into the hungry national market to rise to the top of the industry, but its southern lands were exhausted, the forests depleted. A 68-year-old businessman, Long gathered his team of young executives together and asked what they thought Long-Bell should do next.

Personally, Long was considering retiring, but as historian John M. McClelland Jr. notes, the man made his decisions through consultation, and when he looked at

the men who'd joined this successful venture with families, expectation, and long careers ahead of them, Long realized that even if he were considering retirement, these men in their 30s and 40s were not. Together, Long's team decided there was still opportunity for Long-Bell, and it likely lay in the great fir forests of the West.

On the west coast, Long's scouts learned that the richest timberlands were in the hands of Weyerhaeuser and included portions of Cowlitz and Lewis counties in Southern Washington. Long himself toured these forests on horseback for a week in the summer of 1919 and optioned his first 23,000 acres of Washington fir, cedar, and hemlock forests almost as soon as he emerged. He quickly acquired other tracts of land, bringing his holdings to 70,000 acres of prime timber starting about 15 miles north of the Columbia. Expectations for a mill that would process the nation's finest lumber began to grow.

R.A. Long High School, one of the many public buildings donated by Long, was built in Longview's trademark Georgian Revival style. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

Long-Bell's chief engineer, Wesley Vandercook, prepared to locate the mill itself. He compared sites up and down the great Columbia River, starting with Astoria near the mouth and moving to Portland, about 110 miles inland. Right between the two was a marshy valley at the confluence of the Cowlitz.

Vandercook learned that the Columbia River had been dredged starting in 1894, and had reached a depth of 30 feet. Therefore, a mill on its banks could easily partner with a deepwater port. Also, the Columbia gap through the Cascade Mountains was the only rail route that could avoid huge changes in grade. It was, without a doubt, the most efficient route inland, making the banks of the Columbia River an ideal location for lumber heading east into the national market or heading west, across the ocean to the international market. In a 140-page opus complete with maps and illustrations, which he handed over to Long-Bell's board of directors in December 1920, Vandercook reported on every other aspect of the region as well. He detailed

current lumber practices, speculated about future trends in real estate development, and compared the rail and port resources at a number of possible mill sites. He also noted that the region was poised to grow and that land acquisition would be a profitable venture in the near future. With development would come greater transportation options.

> *"With the greater movement of tonnage to the Ocean thru the Columbia River District, will come greater railroad development," he concluded. "With this development may reasonably be expected both more, and more efficient rail service."*

THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, DESIGNED FOR A POPULATION OF 50,000, GREW AS A SERIES OF DISTRICTS DEVOTED TO RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES. COURTESY OF THE COWLITZ COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

However, Vandercook did question the quality of the western workforce. The "floating class" of unmarried men had been neglected while there wasn't much work, but when demand for them outpaced supply, he said, the power shifted and unions took hold, creating a class system full of friction. Vandercook also noted that many women worked in the mills, but few stable, married men. The workers were backed by the Industrial Workers of the World and were more demanding and prone to striking than Long-Bell's southern workforce, warned Vandercook.

Vandercook's assessment of the labor situation has been suggested as a possible impetus for the careful attention given to Longview's design. In effect, Long created a city that would meet workers' needs before they sought to demand it.

In his report, Vandercook was careful to emphasize that the timber available in the west was worth the great cost of bringing the logs out of the forests. Long-Bell would have to construct rail lines, a port, and housing for its new workforce, but Vandercook recognized the timber in the Northwest as "the last great stand of timber in the United States."

Long-Bell needed to be close enough to the mouth of the Columbia to take advantage of steamship service and far enough upriver to take advantage of rail service. Ideally, wrote Vandercook, the mill would be located right in the middle. He determined that four owners held lands near the confluence of the two rivers, and it would cost Long-Bell $413,518 to buy them. Though he also recommended that a mill be located at Fort Stevens, the board of directors quickly approved the site at the Cowlitz, the options were exercised, and planning began in earnest.

However, continued research exposed unanticipated challenges. First, Long-Bell new lands were the lowest in the valley, and they would have to be protected from flood by powerful dikes which Long-Bell would have to build. After that expense, the diked lands would be too small to accommodate the entire workforce. More land should be acquired, Vandercook concluded, and lots of it.

Though Long resisted the idea of purchasing and diking the entire valley, he was soon convinced by Vandercook and his other advisors. The whole valley was his for a grand total of $2,611,103. Though Long knew he would have to provide some kind of housing for his workers, the idea to build Longview into a true city, the result of intricate and expert planning, originated with Midwest planners who recognized a rare opportunity.

In the early twentieth century, J.C. Nichols, a friend of Long's, had developed Kansas City's most elite residential district with the help of the architectural firm of Hare & Hare. The Hares, a father and son team, were great admirers of Kansas City's parks and boulevards, which had been designed by the landscape architect, George Kessler. These designers, Nichols, Kessler, and Hare & Hare, were part of a landscape and design movement that emphasized large parks with graceful boulevards, picturesque views, wide lawns, and topographical variety. These preferences had emerged from a series of innovations in the design and landscape architecture professions, some of which could be traced back to perhaps the most ambitious architectural feat of the late nineteenth century, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. Designed as an enormous temporary city full of classically designed exhibition halls, all painted white, all clustered around lagoons, "the white city" ushered in the classical revival movement. The fair's grounds and waterways had been designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, designer of New York's Central Park, and emphasized the value of integrating open space and waterways into urban

GEORGE KESSLER | George Kessler, born in Germany in 1862, moved with his family to the United States at a young age. The Kesslers settled briefly in the Midwest before moving to Dallas, Texas, where George lost his father to fever in 1878. George was encouraged in his artistic pursuits by his mother, and the family moved back to Europe so that George could study botany, civil engineering, and forestry. Kessler returned to New York as a 20-year-old man in 1882 and enlisted the help of the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., to secure a job as a parks superintendent for Kansas City. It was his early work with residential parks and city gardens that drew attention to his talents.

Kessler co-wrote Kansas City's famous 1893 plan for a new parks and boulevard system, often considered one of the great successes of the City Beautiful movement. The plan, which greatly improved the look and feel of Kansas City, laid out plans for boulevards that would both please those driving by and provide improved real estate value for the developer. Ward Parkway, on which Kessler collaborated with the firm, Hare & Hare, was called by the American Institute of Architects, "one of the ten best examples of landscape architecture in America." Kansas City's new broad, shaded boulevards and parks that rolled with the natural terrain had a huge influence on the developer J.C. Nichols, who was responsible for developing some of Kansas City's most idyllic subdivisions. Nichols was to become a convincing advocate for developing a master-planned city in Washington.

Kessler also influenced the firm of Hare & Hare. Distinct similarities can be found between Kessler's and Hare's plans for urban parks. This may have resulted from Kessler's early consultation on Longview's plan, or it may hint that this generation of designers was in agreement about the value of specific design features in parks.

A highly regarded city planner, Kessler was responsible for designing plans for cities beyond the Midwest, including Memphis and Denver. He also created plans for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and El Paso and was hired to produce a complete redevelopment plan for Dallas that would curb flooding, create a central expressway, widen cramped streets, and create a more livable community. These plans were implemented after his death.

Kessler was already a highly influential designer when he was asked to consult on the plan for Longview, Washington, but his early death in 1923 in Indianapolis suggests that he may not have had much time to contribute to the early plans. His name, however, was an important and influential stamp of approval. Kessler and Nichols, the two designers most responsible, along with Herbert Hare, for the Longview plan, are both commemorated through the naming of the city's two main boulevards on the east and west sides of Longview's grand Lake Sacajawea Park.

centers. The World's Fair launched what became known as the "City Beautiful" movement.

The City Beautiful movement, with its emphasis on aesthetics and uniformity, was a direct response to the nation's industrial cities and their muscular but haphazard growth during the nineteenth century. U.S. cities were considered ugly, overly industrial, disorganized, crowded, loud, shapeless, and unhealthy. Cities had grown uncontrollably; and, as they did, they'd become less livable. In 1860, only eight cities could boast of populations greater than 100,000. By 1910, fifty cities had populations that size or higher. Some had already reached the million mark.

The Columbian Exposition showed that cities could be designed to meet the highest ideals of the world's favorite European cities. The fair's principal designer, Daniel Burnham, had once said, "Make big plans... remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing asserting itself with ever growing consistency."

Burnham could have been speaking directly to the team of designers who planned Longview. Nichols, Kessler, and S. Herbert Hare, the son and partner of Sidney Hare, were chosen to

create a "noble, logical diagram" for Longview, and their consistent, uniform plan has remained constant throughout the city's first eighty-six years.

Nichols, Kessler. and Hare & Hare were designing for a blank slate. This was very different than city planning in metropolises that had already overflowed their boundaries. As Herbert Hare said in 1926, "'City Planning,' a term applied to the orderly physical development of a community, would in most cases be more properly classed as 'City Re-Planning.' The opportunity of planning a complete new city of any great extent on undeveloped land seldom presents itself."

It was J.C. Nichols who convinced Long and his colleagues that they had a unique opportunity to resist the boomtown trend and use the valley's undeveloped farmland to create a new, model city. Nichols envisioned a new city that would incorporate parks, open spaces, and boulevards into its fabric; control growth and evolution with zoning rules; and, plan for the proper number of schools, playgrounds, and public spaces before any disorderly development could swallow the open land. He looked to Hare & Hare and Kessler to plan out the details.

Long looked at the great expanse of the valley, with 5 miles of frontage on the Cowlitz River and 7 miles on the Columbia River, and, based on his respect for Nichols, agreed.

The idea of planned communities had emerged before, and Long wasn't the first businessman to found his own city. In the 1880s, for instance, George Pullman built a community for his workers on the outskirts of Chicago; but, he also retained control over the buildings, the government, and the moral character of life in Pullman. The social experiment ended in disaster. Long and his associate did not intend to build a "company town," nor would they provide a street system and let developers decide the shape of the new community. Longview was to be the largest planned city built by private funds, and it was to be meticulously planned, but its lots were to be sold and developed by others.

The younger Hare, S. Herbert Hare, would provide most of the planning for Longview, while George Kessler and J.C. Nichols would act as consultants. Others were brought in to market the city, to sell its real estate and construct its first buildings.

HARE & HARE | "*Parks educate the people in an art equally as grand as the art of painting or sculpture, or art fancy work. It influences people to adorn their home grounds, to plant trees and shrubs, and to study nature, the mother of all true art.*" --"The Influence of Surroundings" by Sidney J. Hare

Sidney Hare was born on January 26, 1860 in Louisville, Kentucky. His early interests in horticulture, surveying, and photography led him to a position in the city engineer's office in Kansas City, Missouri in 1881. His association with landscape architect, George Kessler, inspired him to explore the young profession of landscape architecture, and, in 1896, Hare left the city engineer to become superintendent for Forest Hill Cemetery. There, he learned to apply the same rules that govern elegant parks to the design of elegant cemeteries. If they were designed to mimic the best of naturalistic parks, Hare claimed, cemeteries not only added to the aesthetic beauty of cities, but they inspired peace and wellbeing in visitors. With his innovative approach, Hare was soon considered a local expert on cemetery design. As stated in a biography of his firm, "At a subsequent convention in 1901, Hare discussed the cemetery as botanical garden, bird sanctuary, and arboretum -- probably the first such conversation of that topic on record in the design evolution of the modern cemetery."

In 1902, Sidney Hare resigned from Forest Hill and went into business for himself as a landscape architect. He was a successful designer, writer and theorist by the year 1910, when his son, Herbert Hare, returned from Harvard and joined his father's firm, forming the Hare & Hare partnership that would be instrumental to the landscape design of cities all over the country. S. Herbert Hare had not completed any preliminary education in landscape architecture, but he attended Harvard's infant landscape architecture program as a special student under the renowned City Beautiful advocate, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Hare completed the program and was one of the first six students to emerge from the nation's first landscape architecture program.

Once Herbert joined his father's firm, Hare & Hare continued to focus on landscape and cemetery design, but Herbert Hare began to pursue community and city planning, bringing a new emphasis to the firm's work. In 1913, the developer J.C. Nichols hired the firm to design a new residential development, the city's elite Country Club district. Herbert Hare designed the subdivision, the graceful parks and walkways, and created scenic views to accentuate the public art that Nichols integrated into the development. The 2500-acre development also included grand estates, for which Hare produced elaborate landscape plans.

By the time the Country Club project was complete, Hare & Hare was established as one of the nation's most important design firms. The firm became well known for designing landscapes that feature some of the same elements that define the graceful park around Lake Sacajawea: wide, graceful boulevards that celebrate the natural topography of parks, the preservation of original trees and other landscape features, and the protection of scenic views.

During World War I, the Hares, like so many other firms, devoted much of their time to the war effort. Herbert took a job designing military camps in Kansas and throughout the South. But as the war ended, Nichols contacted the firm again. This time, he had a grander plan. He asked if the Hares would manage the design of a master-planned model city, the city of Longview, Washington.

Herbert Hare created most of the plan for Longview with the guidance of George Kessler, who entered the project as a design consultant. Though not all the initial grand plans for Longview could be implemented in the 1920s and 1930s, Hare & Hare's original plans have continued to guide the development of the city's central core.

After the construction of Longview, Hare & Hare continued to operate as a highly regarded firm. With the early death of George Kessler (1923), Hare & Hare picked up a number of his prominent projects in Kansas City, and in the 1930s and 1940s, Hare & Hare completed a number of state parks and a series of college campuses, including the University of Houston (1937–1950); University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City, Kansas (1934–1936); and, the University of Texas at Austin (1932–1939).

Sidney Hare died in 1938, but Herbert continued to manage the firm with his partners. He served as president of the American Society of Landscape Architects from 1941 to 1945. Herbert Hare was Vice President of the American Planning and Civic Association when he died in 1960. His partners continued to operate the firm of Hare & Hare.

To begin, Hare drew up a series of plans at varying scales, some intricate enough to include lot lines and sidewalks, curbs and easements, providing enough detail for Vandercook to begin planning the city's infrastructure. It was decided that Longview would be designed to accommodate an eventual population of 50,000, a number that proved overly ambitious due to unforeseen economic factors.

As Longview historian John McClelland has stated, "[The planners] did not, it turned out, engage in much original thinking. The basic design of Longview is the classic European pattern in use since the Roman Empire days. There is a city center, and from it radiate long, through streets or 'ways.' This pattern can be seen in Paris, Rome and other ancient places."

These classic, ancient cities were the touchstones of the classical revival style, and it's not surprising that Hare would borrow the most graceful design features from the world's most beloved cities. This too was an element of City Beautiful design.

Within the central 1,000 acres, the planning committee decided, Hare would place a civic center, residential districts, apartment district, a retail district, a secondary business district, and commercial and warehouse districts. The manufacturing district would be confined to the south and east, along the banks of the rivers. As Nichols said, it would be "more economical to begin with a zoned city than to start with no restriction and impose them later."

To see the plan in three dimensions, one can look at the layout of Longview's central city, including the park that anchors the civic center. Designed to be what Hare himself referred to as a "passing through" park, the 6-acre, rectangular R.A. Long park, formerly known as Jefferson Square, sits in the civic center of a radiating city. From its four corners, four wide diagonal streets act as thoroughfares reaching out into Longview. A multi-lane roundabout rings the perimeter of the central park. On the park's western edge sits Longview's first permanent building, the Monticello Hotel, a Georgian Revival brick building ornamented with white terra cotta. The hotel hosted the first visitors to Longview in 1923. Near the park's Eastern edge sits City Hall, a modern building from 1976 that sits on the site of the Art Deco original. The Georgian Revival style library (1926), with extensive grounds and a rooftop cupola, was built on the north side of the park, and a Deco post office (1933) was constructed on the south. According to a Longview Historic Preservation Commission brochure, "Longview's founders could look across Jeffer-

son Square down Broadway to the railroad station [now demolished], Washington Way toward Kelso, or Olympia Way toward Long-Bell lumber mills."

The arrangement of buildings around the square, the consistent use of masonry and terra cotta, and the massing of these buildings show a uniformity of design similar to other City Beautiful projects. Schematic drawings of buildings that were intended to join the others on the park's perimeter further emphasize this element of the plan. The same ideals are also evident in the retail district, where Long insisted that all business buildings be at least two stories high and made of masonry.

Hare's commercial district is one block east of the civic center. Many of the original buildings, including the Columbia River Mercantile Building (1923), the Pounder building (1925), and the Washington Gas & Electric Building (1928) remain, and many have been renovated in recent years to highlight their historic character.

West of the civic center is another anchor of the Hare plan, a large, naturalistic park surrounding Lake Sacajawea, a crescent of connected lakes a mile and a half long. That park is bound by a pair of graceful, wide boulevards that provide visitors with views of the park on one side, and views of the city's finest residences on the other. Many of Long's gifts to the city, including R. A. Long High School, the city's first church, and the YMCA building, are located along these boulevards. Personal gifts like these were said to have cost Long more than one million dollars.

The civic center's four radials overlay a grid of streets that gently curve to meet the arterials at right angles, producing lots that avoid the pie slice shapes that developers hate. Hare himself spoke of this as a variation on the Washington D.C. plan, another master-planned American city that incorporates diagonal streets:

> *"In Washington, the diagonals were superimposed upon a rectangular or grid-iron arrangement with no considerations given to the confusing angles which the intersections produced. At Longview, the rectangular arrangement is in a series of separate units, with connecting streets articulated across the diagonals, usually at right angles." (Planning of···paper)*

Even seemingly natural features like Lake Sacajawea were the result of careful planning. "Show me a city without parks and boulevards," said Sidney Hare in his famous essay "Influence of Surroundings," "and I will show you a people far behind the times in every way." His son, Herbert Hare. demonstrated that such graceful,

picturesque spaces relied heavily on the designer's artistry. Originally, Longview's lake was just a slough, a former oxbow of the Cowlitz. However, the dredging of the slough to create a lake and parkways was both a practical and aesthetic necessity. The lake was an integral part of Hare's design, a natural respite from the stress of city life. It was also an equalizing basin for the city's system of drainage canals. Finally, it was an excellent source of fill material. Sand was needed to raise the level of the lowest lying valley to the east of the slough, so nearly 2,000,000 cubic yards of sand was pumped up from the bottom of Fowler's slough, piped to the future residential district, and spilled onto the lands below.

Lake Sacajawea was originally named "Fowler's Lake," but when a Fowler descendent protested, the *Longview Daily News* held a contest for a new name. Far from original, Longview settled on Sacajawea. The young mother and guide had been with Lewis and Clark when they came west, though there's no proof that she was with them when they encamped at the mouth of the Cowlitz River.

As one observer noted, Lake Sacajawea is "an excellent example of the adaptation of an offensive waste into an object of beauty." It is now on the National Register of Historic Places for its significance as a naturalistic park.

Though aesthetics were important, Longview's designers also embraced the emerging ideals of the City Practical movement, which criticized its predecessor for honoring aesthetics over practical planning that addressed the socio-economic realities of city life. In Longview, both the practical and the aesthetic were incorporated. Longview integrated busses into the original city plan so that workers could be delivered to and from the work site. It also placed uses at convenient locations. Longview's plan provided room to grow and separated residences from the noise and smell of the industrial district. Hare once explained that "It was necessary under such an arrangement, to start what might be called 'nuclei of development,' each in its permanent location, and connect these by a system of main and secondary streets with their accompanying services." Main thoroughfares were designed to be 120 feet wide, and residential and business districts were fitted with alleys to allow for the delivery of wood from the mills, which was traditionally used as fuel.

In 1926, after most of Longview was constructed, Herbert Hare outlined his design philosophy, calling Longview "a city in which convenience and economy, though of primary importance, were to be combined with the highest type of beauty – that

beauty which is designed into a development as an organic part rather than added to it as an ornament."

In August 1922, construction crews began to build the city infrastructure based on Hare's plans. Streets had to be graded and paved with specially cured hexagonal plates of concrete, designed to resist wear and tear; utilities had to be installed; and, a new and higher dike had to be built around the perimeter of the city. Work also began on the first permanent building in Longview, the six-story, Georgian Revival style Monticello Hotel. R.A. Long Park was quickly laid out, paved and planted—a partner to the Monticello Hotel in Longview's early advertising efforts.

Hare designed R.A. Long Park as meticulously as he had designed Lake Sacajawea. Linear walking paths offered "24 distinct lines of pedestrian traffic" between buildings, he wrote. It was a challenge developing a design that was both aesthetically pleasing and practical, but Hare claimed in a 1931 article that the proof of the design's success was that after eight years of daily use, no paths had developed in the grass.

A raised terrace was placed at the center of the park for some kind of future monument. Though Hare envisioned a fountain, the platform has featured a bust of R.A. Long since 1946. Some of the trees that surround the terrace actually predate Longview and give the park what Hare has called a "finished appearance." Other elements of the park, including the surface of the walks, was designed with deep grooves between carefully designed panels that allow the water to run off the walking surface and keep the soles of one's shoes dry in the rain.

As the park and the hotel were completed, other buildings, including the community center, R. A. Long High School, and a number of residences, were also under construction. By the end of the 1922, a publisher had been invited to launch the *Longview Daily News*.

From 1922 on, the building of Longview proceeded at a blinding pace. As the development of the city and of the parks continued, communications between Hare, Vandercook, and Long regularly clarified areas of disagreement. For instance, Mr. Long was so fond of trees that major streets around R.A. Long Park were moved to avoid harming them. According to McClelland,

> *"One had to be left standing in the middle of Kessler Blvd, another at the point where Olympia Way entered the civic center. The curb on Louisiana near the hotel was bulged to accommodate a giant maple. The location of Nichols Blvd. was actually moved southward, near the east end of the lake, to avoid destruction of a huge cherry tree and other species."*

The years 1923 and 1924 were full of celebrations. Longview's dedication ceremonies were held in July 1923 in R.A. Long Park, and 10,000 people gathered to celebrate. The city was officially incorporated on Valentine's Day, 1924, and the crowds came again in July of that year to listen to Reverend Billy Sunday preach on the steps of the Monticello during the city's "Pageant of Progress," which celebrated both the city's first birthday and the opening of the world's largest lumber-mill, which was dedicated on July 31, 1924.

Though Longview was quickly becoming the model city, it was also becoming a key industrial city. The great expanse of riverbank was given over to Long's mills, and other industry followed. In 1925, Pacific Straw Board and Paper Company built near the new Long-Bell mills; and, in that same year, Weyherhaeuser Timber Company responded to a large fire by announcing that it would build a sawmill in Longview to salvage the timber.

By 1926, magazines around the country were noting the success of Long's new city. In *American City*, B. L. Lambuth went so far as to claim that the "The growth of Longview has been like the painting of a beautiful picture. Nature had prepared the canvas...The brushes of men, money, and materials are at work: the canvas begins to gleam with color."

In 1927, most of Longview's key buildings were in place, and more industrial innovation was underway. Longview Fibre Company built a plant east of Long-Bell and procured waste products from the world's largest mill to produce paper and linerboard.

Though these industrial leaders provided jobs for the new town of Longview, their timing, like Long's, was poor, as the timber industry was facing a downturn, and the nation was heading into the financial chaos of the Great Depression.

While Long began planning for a model city at the height of his own wealth and reputation, by the time the city was facing completion, his industry and his compa-

ny were struggling. Transportation had also changed. Personal cars were increasingly popular. Long had imagined his city as a hub of rail travel, and he'd personally financed a grand rail station at the foot of Broadway that matched, in materials and design, the Monticello Hotel and the public library. Trains were brought over the Cowlitz, and rail service was finally available to Longview residents in 1928. However, flooding and a lack of profit caused the trains to abandon their Longview service in the 1930s, and the depot was eventually demolished.

Long's early generosity defined the architectural and landscape character of Longview, but Long-Bell's investment in the construction of the city's infrastructure, its buildings, the new timber stands, and the mils eventually reached $50 million. Long had provided for the city, but he had failed to prepare for the coming storm.

Planners Hare & Hare transformed Fowler's Slough into Lake Sacajawea, creating a prized public park for Longview, Washington. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Spencer Howard

1.1.3 THE AGE OF MATURITY: 1928 – PRESENT

> *"A large body of land was necessarily acquired for our operations. The construction of a great many homes and buildings was necessary to provide facilities for our own people. As we began to work out our plans, we found that the location we had selected would lend itself to greater development and provide facilities larger than were required for our own use. Therefore, we concluded it was our duty—and such was our desire—to provide for a city which would be a desirable place in which many thousands of persons might live and do business. We have planned here for a city that within the next five years should have a population of 25,000, and within the next ten years, of 50,000 or more."*
>
> *-- R.A. Long, quoted in "A Small City Whose Growth Is Aided and Controlled by a Plan" in American City, August 1926.*

Like the rest of the country, Long-Bell expected that the downturn of the late 20s would be temporary. A slowdown in the lumber industry began in 1927, and construction around the nation slowed, sputtered, and stalled. The young city of Longview had not yet reached its fifth birthday. By the time the stock market crashed in 1929, the company had taken on new debt and was already struggling in earnest. A major restructuring and the selling of assets helped Long-Bell weather the 1930s, but it became clear that Longview could not continue to depend on its major benefactor.

In spite of economic conditions, Long kept his promises. In 1928, the new R.A. Long High School was completed. The new building of red brick and white terra cotta rose on large, graceful lawns fronting Lake Sacajawea Park. In 1929, the park also hosted the first of Longview's annual "Rolleos," big public affairs that pitted athletes against one another in swimming competitions, logrolling, and ax throwing. In honor of the great logging tradition in the Northwest, even the most elite businessmen, including R.A. Long, showed up in denim and red hats.

In March 1930, a new bridge by master engineer, Joseph Baermann Strauss, the designer of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, opened over the Columbia between Longview and Rainier, Oregon. It was, at the time, the longest and highest bridge in the country. This was only one of the major transportation innovations that would make Longview more accessible.

In 1932, work began on Longview's post office, a federal works project that was designed to complement the public buildings already in place around R.A. Long Park. The city's first City Hall, which no longer stands, was also completed at about this time.

In spite of progress, the years 1931 to 1933 proved the bleakest. Long provided a few thousand dollars for the maintenance of city amenities, but the parks began to suffer from neglect. These lands were still owned by Long-Bell, which meant that no public money could be devoted to their upkeep.

As economic conditions continued to sour, it became clear that relying on one benefactor had put the city of Longview at risk, but that investing so heavily in Longview had put Long-Bell at risk as well. Some of Long-Bell's assets were sold off to repay its debts, but the company could not meet its tax obligations as the primary owner of land in Longview. At the height of the Depression, R.A. Long Park and Lake Sacajawea Park were put up for auction for the nonpayment of back taxes. A developer threatened to subdivide the land and build housing down to the banks of Lake Sacajawea, but the threat mobilized Longview residents, who stepped in to help raise funds. Two local doctors, with the cooperation of local government, were able to raise enough money to pass the parks from Long-Bell's hands into the hands of the city for safe-keeping. Though Lake Sacajawea Park was already the city's jewel, in the worst years of the Depression, upkeep had to be deferred.

R.A. Long died in 1934, the year that the economy began to show signs of recovery in Longview. By 1939, Longview was once again expanding. Its port was busy, and the city had grown to include 72 business buildings, 192 stores, and 36 separate industrial plants. Along with Long-Bell's two enormous mills, these included Weyerhaeuser operations, a grain elevator, a canning plant, two marine oil plants, a plywood factory, a brass foundry, concrete products plant, and a paint and varnish company.

A 1939 report from the National Resources Committee claimed that property values were still low, which had resulted in insufficient tax base to properly operate the city, but it also stated that Longview faced a bright future as an independent city. "Since the national capital was planned by L'Enfant under President Washington, Longview is the largest completely planned new city on undeveloped land. It will stand as an example of what can be provided in attractive living and working

surroundings in contrast to the usual conditions in unplanned communities. It was given sufficient impetus by its founder to weather the depression of the early 1930s, and with better economic conditions, it should continue the controlled growth, as planned, of a modern, independent city, free from the domination of any one interest."

At the end of the 1930s, Longview emerged from the Depression with the rest of the country, especially once the war effort created new markets for lumber. In 1940, Longview captured a key industrial leader when the Reynolds Company built a plant along the Columbia. Its resources were also dedicated to the war effort, which kept Longview's economy strong throughout the 1940s.

As the city matured, forests in the Pacific Northwest were depleted. Eventually, the mills slowed, the old growth forests disappeared, and, by 1956, the last of Long-Bell's holdings in Longview were sold to International Paper Company. The 1980s were a particularly difficult decade for the lumber industry. Though wood is still processed at Longview today, Weyerhaeuser, which employed 5,000 people in 1967, employs only a couple hundred in 2009.

In spite of changes in the lumber industry, much of Longview remains as it did in the 1920s. Industrial plants still line the river, and the outlines of the original Longview plan are still dominant in the central city. Most of the streets retain their hexagonal pattern, and most of the city's historic buildings remain. The civic center, surrounded by the stately library, post office, City Hall, and the original focal point, the Monticello Hotel, is intact. The main differences are related to upkeep and land usage.

Lake Sacajawea Park continues to shine as a mature urban park surrounded by gifts from R.A. Long. The public high school, the city's first church, a hospital, and some of the city's finest and oldest residences still front the park, which has been carefully maintained since 1952. The park's mature trees, its series of bridges, and the wide lawns and 3.5 miles of trails are enjoyed daily by many walkers, joggers, and bikers looking for a peaceful place in the center of city life. The changes that have occurred often speak to the industry and pride of Longview residents. In 1964, for instance, Lions Club volunteers spent months clearing the jungle of underbrush and blackberry thickets looming 8 feet high from one of the islands in Lake Sacajawea. They planted grass and bushes and replaced a wooden footbridge

with a bridge of stone. They then began decorating the island in Christmas lights every winter.

The rest of Longview has continued to change as well, but slowly. The city struggles to maintain its industrial base in the face of an ever-changing marketplace. Improvements, including a new highway overpass built to provide access to Longview Fibre opened in 2004. The city also invested in development of the Columbia Industrial Park (1960s - 1970s) and Mint Farm Industrial Park (1990s – 2000s).

2009 view along Lake Sacajawea in late summer. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Spencer Howard

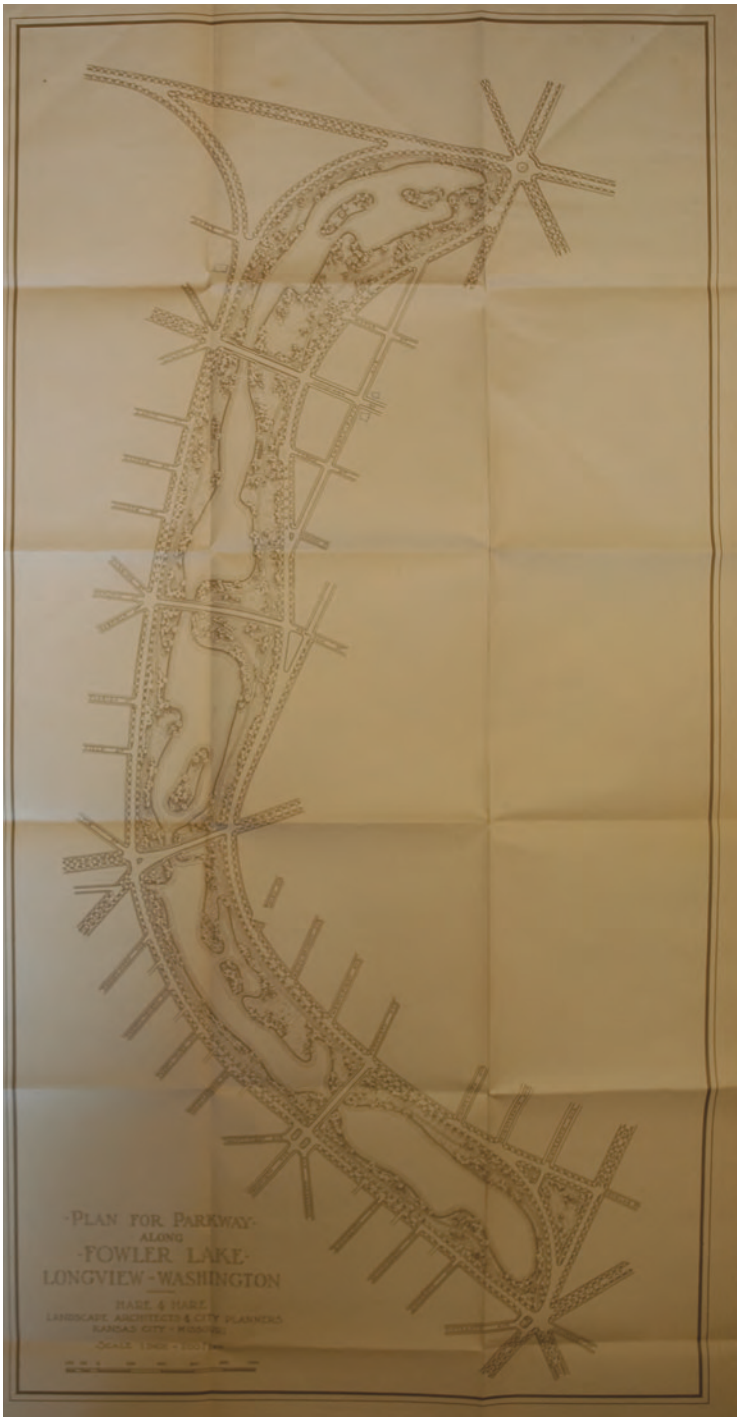
The popularity of personal cars has changed Longview in many of the same ways it's changed cities throughout the country. Longview has added more suburban developments with cul-de-sacs and curving streets on the outskirts of its grid-iron center. By the 1970s, people were building houses into the hills on the north, where they had lovely views of the valley. Highways gained greater popularity, and large malls and big box stores like Fred Meyer and Wal-Mart moved in to change the way Longview residents shopped. Longview has invested in Commerce Avenue to support its local long-time businesses, but the commercial district no longer retains its anchors and is no longer the city's primary shopping district.

In spite of the challenges and changes, Longview residents have remained respectful and proud of both the history and the ideals embedded in the plans for their city. In 1987, Longview passed a preservation ordinance in order to protect much of the remaining historic fabric. Though the street system, much of the road surface, some of the original trees, and most of the original buildings remain, this

one-of-a-kind city continues to be threatened by change, deterioration, and redevelopment. Currently, local and national registers of historic places recognize the significance of many of Longview's historic places, including the post office, the public library, the Monticello Hotel, both R. A. Long and Lake Sacajawea parks, First Christian Church, and Robert A. Long High School.

As Longview prepares to head into the second decade of the twenty-first century, it faces many of the same challenges and decisions of other mid-sized cities with strong ties to their history. But here as well, Longview is unique among its peers. Proud of its association with the Pacific Northwest timber industry, with R.A. Long, and with the nation's major innovators in city and landscape design, Longview has something that most cities lack. It has what the architect Daniel Burnham called "a noble, logical diagram" to guide the city's future development as effectively as it's guided the city's past.

2009 view along Lake Sacajawea in late summer. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Spencer Howard



Plan prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea Park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY

This section explores the changes over time to the park derived from Euro-American activities. Chronological development periods organize changes thematically.

Designed and built from 1924 through 1928, Lake Sacajawea Park extends for 1.67 miles in an arc along the west side of the City of Longview. The park contains 173 acres, of which water comprises 52.8 acres. The lake holds 100 million gallons at normal and 106 million gallons at overflow levels. A 1925 naming competition resulted in the name Lake Sacajawea, a change from the initial Fowler's Lake, which stemmed from the lake's predecessor Fowler slough. The lake served as an organic counter point to the city's master planned layout, a center piece for the surrounding neighborhoods and an important civic amenity for the community.

A 1920s photo of Fowler's Slough before it was transformed into Lake Sacajawea. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

1.2.1 PRIOR

The future site of Lake Sacajawea Park consisted of Fowler's slough, a former oxbow of the Cowlitz River. The river had since changed course, abandoning the oxbow which arced through the valley. Marsh lands flanked the standing water in the former oxbow, which reached depths of five feet. Cottonwoods, alders, as well as some walnut trees and other vegetation grew along the shorelines.

During initial implementation of Hare & Hare's master plan for the city of Longview limited improvements were undertaken to the slough in advance of construction work on the park design. During this period the Long-Bell Lumber Company also worked out a legal suit brought against them concerning land ownership along a section of Fowler's slough in 1924.

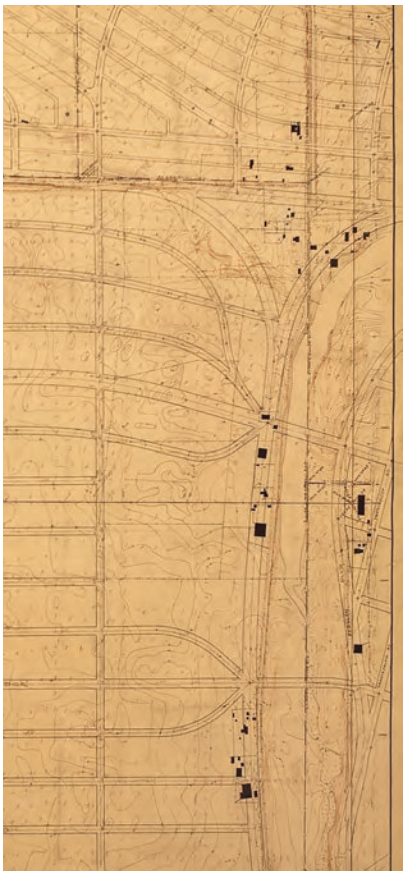
A 1920s photo of Fowler's Slough before it was transformed into Lake Sacajawea, with former buildings along the shoreline of the slough. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

1.2.2 DESIGN

In 1923 the Long-Bell Company (Company) debated as to whether the company should pay for park improvements or if the land and responsibility for improvements should be transferred to the city. This debate occurred amidst the early stages of implementing Hare & Hare's master plan for the city. Ultimately the Company decided to undertake the improvements and allocate the cost to the surrounding lots. This method allowed the company control over development and ensured the park would be completed in order for the company to benefit from its marketing power in the sale of adjacent lots. Hare & Hare estimated the cost for Lake Sacajawea park (then called Fowler's Lake) in 1923 to be $800,000. The Company converted this to a unit figure that applied to all property sales along the lake.[1] R. A. Long personally covered the expenditures for improvements to the park which benefited his taxes and provided clear authority.

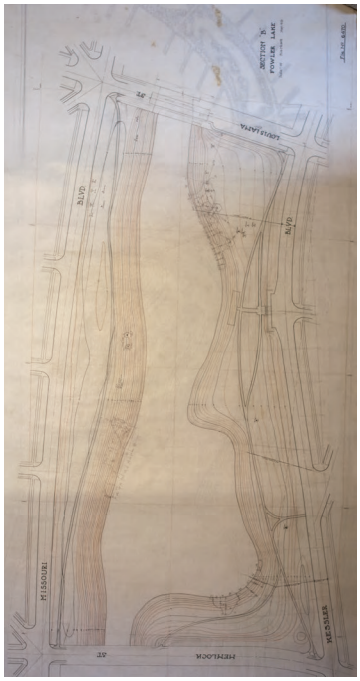
Hare & Hare designed an informal, picturesque park setting along the crescent former Fowler slough, which wrapped around the west side of the city. The design served both an aesthetic role providing an organic counterpoint to the practical and efficient layout of the city and its industrial functions while also providing a reservoir into which the marshland comprising the future city could be drained and once built could serve as an equalizing reservoir for the neighborhood storm water runoff.

By January of 1923 Hare & Hare had progressed through initial planning of topography and roadway alignments relative to the park.[2] During this design Hare & Hare, in order to optimize development space for the hospital at the south end of the lake, realigned Kessler Boulevard closer to the lake. By April of 1925 work was authorized at section B and plans developed for section E by December of 1925. Hare & Hare completed design of the water system and associated pump house for the park. Studies for the remaining sections A, C, and D followed in February of 1926 as Long wanted to have the park ready as soon as possible for real estate promotion and tourism marketing. By September of 1926 Hare & Hare completed grading and planting plans for the last three sections. By 1927



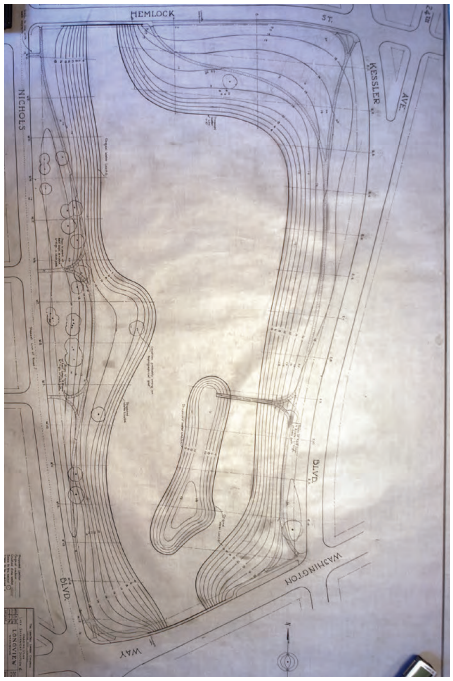
A PARTIAL VIEW OF A MUCH LARGER SURVEY MAP WITH THE MASTER PLANNED STREET GRID OVERLAY SHOWING THE LOCATION OF PREEXISTING BUILDINGS (BLACK FOOTPRINTS). COURTESY OF THE COWLITZ COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

Section A grading plan (northernmost) prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea showing the existing grade and the design of the new topography forming Lake Sacajawea park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.



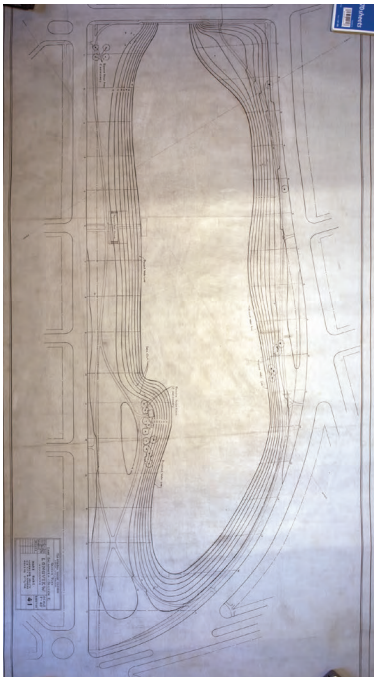
Section B grading plan prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea showing the existing grade and the design of the new topography forming Lake Sacajawea park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

Note that these drawings along with the planting plans, planting lists, and historic photographs are reproduced in larger format at the end of this report and include as part of a digital archive for the project for future reference. The grading and planting plans are also georeferenced with the City's GIS data to help inform future planning efforts and facilitate public reference.



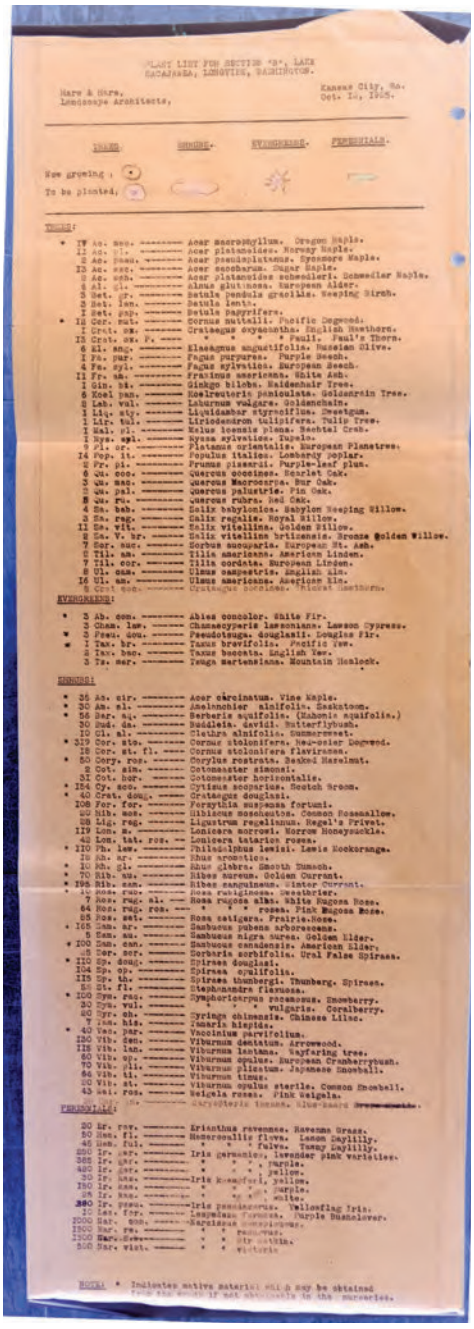
Section C grading plan prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea showing the existing grade and the design of the new topography forming Lake Sacajawea park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

Section D grading plan prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea showing the existing grade and the design of the new topography forming Lake Sacajawea park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.



Section E grading plan (southernmost) prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea showing the existing grade and the design of the new topography forming Lake Sacajawea park. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

finish work was underway and signage and site furnishings were being developed and located in the park.



PLANT LIST FOR SECTION "B", LAKE SACAJAWEA, LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON.

Hare & Hare, Landscape Architects, Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 12, 1965.

TREES | SHRUBS | EVERGREENS | PERENNIALS

New growing :
To be planted,

TREES:

IV Ac. mac. ——— Acer macrophyllum. Oregon Maple.
12 Ac. pl. ——— Acer platanoides. Norway Maple.
2 Ac. pseu. ——— Acer pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple.
15 Ac. sac. ——— Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple.
8 Ac. sch. ——— Acer platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple.
8 Al. gl. ——— Alnus glutinosa. European Alder.
3 Bet. gr. ——— Betula pendula gracilis. Weeping Birch.
2 Bet. len. ——— Betula lenta.
I Bet. pap. ——— Betula Papyrifera.
10 Cer. nut. ——— Cornus nuttalli. Pacific Dogwood.
I Crat. ma. ——— Crataegus oxyacantha. English Hawthorn.
15 Crat. ox. P. ——— " " " Paull. Paul's Thorn.
6 El. ang. ——— Elaeagnus angustifolia. Russian Olive.
II Fa. pur. ——— Fagus purpurea. Purple Beech.
4 Fa. syl. ——— Fagus sylvatica. European Beech.
II Fr. am. ——— Fraxinus americana. White Ash.
I Gin. bi. ——— Ginkgo biloba. Maidenhair Tree.
6 Koel pan. ——— Koelreuteria paniculata. Goldenrain Tree.
8 Lab. vul. ——— Laburnum vulgare. Goldenchain.
I Liq. sty. ——— Liquidambar styraciflua. Sweetgum.
1 Lir. tul. ——— Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree.
1 Mal. pl. ——— Malus ioensis plena. Bechtel Crab.
1 Syr. vgl. ——— Syrax sylvatica. Tupelo.
9 Pl. or. ——— Platanus orientalis. European Planetree.
14 Pop. it. ——— Populus italica. Lombardy poplar.
6 Pr. pi. ——— Prunus pissardi. Purple-leaf plum.
6 Qu. coc. ——— Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak.
3 Qu. mac. ——— Quercus Macrocarpa. Bur Oak.
3 Qu. pal. ——— Quercus palustris. Pin Oak.
8 Qu. ru. ——— Quercus rubra. Red Oak.
4 Sa. bab. ——— Salix babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow.
3 Sa. reg. ——— Salix regalis. Royal Willow.
11 Sa. vit. ——— Salix Vitellina. Golden Willow.
2 Sa. V. br. ——— Salix vitellina britzensis. Bronze Golden Willow.
7 Sor. auc. ——— Sorbus aucuparia. European Mt. Ash.
5 Til. am. ——— Tilia americana. American Linden.
7 Til. cor. ——— Tilia cordata. European Linden.
8 Ul. cam. ——— Ulmus campestris. English Elm.
16 Ul. am. ——— Ulmus americana. American Elm.
5 Crat dou. ——— Crataegus Douglasi. Thicket Hawthorn.

EVERGREENS:

3 Ab. con. ——— Abies concolor. White Fir.
3 Cham. law. ——— Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. Lawson Cypress.
3 Pseu. dou. ——— Pseudotsuga. douglasii. Douglas Fir.
1 Tax. br. ——— Taxus brevifolia. Pacific Yew.
2 Tax. bac. ——— Taxus baccata. English Yew.
3 Tx. mer. ——— Tsuga mertensiana. Mountain Hemlock.

SHRUBS:

35 Ac. cir. ——— Acer circinatum. Vine Maple.
30 Am. sl. ——— Amelanchier alnifolia. Saskatoon.
56 Ber. aq. ——— Berberis aquifolia. (Mahonia aquifolia.)
30 Bud. da. ——— Buddleia. davidi. Butterflybush.
10 Cl. al. ——— Clethra alnifolia. Summersweet.
319 Cor. sto. ——— Cornus stolonifera. Red-osier Dogwood.
18 Cor. st. fl. ——— Cornus stolonifera flaviramea.
60 Corg. ros. ——— Corylus rostrata. Beaked Hazelnut.
2 Cot. sim. ——— Cotoneaster simonsi.
37 Cot. hor. ——— Cotoneaster horizontalis.
184 Cy. sco. ——— Cytisus scoparius. Scotch Broom.
40 Crat. dou. ——— Crataegus douglasi.
108 For. for. ——— Forsythia suspensa fortuni.
20 Hib. mos. ——— Hibiscus moscheutos. Common Rosemallow.
28 Lig. reg. ——— Ligustrum regelianum. Regel's Privet.
119 Lon. b. ——— Lonicera morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle.
42 Lon. tat. ros. ——— Lonicera tatarica rosea.
110 Ph. lew. ——— Philadelphus lewisi. Lewis Mockorange.
28 Rh. ar. ——— Rhus aromatica.
10 Rh. gl. ——— Rhus glabra. Smooth Sumach.
70 Rib. au. ——— Ribes aureum. Golden Currant.
195 Rib. san. ——— Ribes sanguineum. Winter Currant.
40 Ros. rug. ——— Rosa rubiginosa. Sweetbrier.
7 Ros. rug. Al. ——— Rosa rugosa alba. White Rugosa Rose.
64 Ros. rug. ros. ——— " " " rosea. Pink Rugosa Rose.
95 Ros. set. ——— Rosa setigera. Prairie Rose.
165 Sam. ar. ——— Sambucus pubens arborescens.
5 Sam. au. ——— Sambucus nigra aurea. Golden Elder.
100 Sam. can. ——— Sambucus canadensis. American Elder.
28 Sor. sor. ——— Sorbaria sorbifolia. Ural False Spiraea.
110 Sp. doug. ——— Spiraea douglasi.
104 Sp. op. ——— Spiraea opulifolia.
115 Sp. th. ——— Spiraea thumbergi. Thunberg. Spiraea.
56 St. fi. ——— Stephanandra flexuosa.
100 Sym. rac. ——— Symphoricarpus racemosus. Snowberry.
30 Sym. vul. ——— " " " vulgaris. Coralberry.
80 Syr. chi. ——— Syringa chinensis. Chinese Lilac.
7 Tam. his. ——— Tamarix hispida.
40 Vac. par. ——— Vaccinium parvifolium.
120 Vib. den. ——— Viburnum dentatum. Arrowwood.
115 Vib. lan. ——— Viburnum lantana. Wayfaring tree.
60 Vib. op. ——— Viburnum opulus. European Cranberrybush.
70 Vib. pli. ——— Viburnum plicatum. Japanese Snowball.
84 Vib. ti. ——— Viburnum tinus.
90 Vib. st. ——— Viburnum opulus sterile. Common Snowball.
45 wei. ros. ——— Weigela rosea. Pink Weigela.
Chr ——— Caryopteris incana. Blue-beard

PERENNIALS:

20 Er. rav. ——— Erianthus ravennae. Ravenna Grass.
80 Hem. fl. ——— Hemerocallis flava. Lemon Daylilly.
45 Hem. ful. ——— " " " fulva. Tawny Daylilly.
200 Ir. ger. ——— Iris germanica. Lavender Pink varieties.
385 Ir. ger. ——— " " " " purple.
440 Ir. ger. ——— " " " " yellow.
30 Ir. kae. ——— Iris kaempferi yellow.
180 Ir. kae. ——— " " " " purple.
25 Ir. kae. ——— " " " " white.
380 Ir. pseu. ——— Iris pseudacorus. Yellowflag Iris.
10 Lat. tor. ——— Lespedeza formosa. Purple Bushclover.
2000 Nar. non. ——— Narcissus nonspectacus.
1300 Nar. re. ——— " " recurvus.
1500 Nar. [illegible] ——— " " Stella Turbin.
500 Nar. vict. ——— " " Victoria.

NOTE: * Indicates native material, all of which may be obtained from the woods if not obtainable in the nurseries.

ORIGINAL PLANTING LIST PREPARED BY HARE & HARE FOR LAKE SACAJAWEA. EACH SECTION (A-E AND THE SUNKEN GARDEN) HAD THEIR OWN PLANTING LIST. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1.2.3 CONSTRUCTION

The engineering department superintended construction of Lake Sacajawea park. Olympia Construction Company undertook grading, circulation network, and built environment construction. The landscape department under supervision of Mr. Null handled seeding and plantings per the Hare & Hare plans throughout the park.

Construction commenced in 1924 with section B with grading to create the topography, placement of circulation networks, and then seeding and planting of vegetation. Second in the series was the Sunken Garden in block 119, in front of the hospital. Third in the series was section E, followed by the sunken garden, and on February 10, 1926 Hare & Hare received authorization from R. A. Long to complete work in the remaining sections A, C, and D.[3] This included grading, circulation network and built environment development, water system installation, and seeding. This authorization however did not include planting (trees and shrubs), bridge and boat house design, or for tennis court development.

1.2.3.1 Lakebed

Construction of Lake Sacajawea park commenced on May 17th 1924 with the Company's dredge "Texas" moving in through the Washington Way ditch to the slough and working down from Ocean Beach Highway toward Oregon Way making the shoreline cut and lakebed depth defining the lake. The dredge continued work through 1925 and by February had three shifts running to complete the work by June 1, 1925 to get the dredge out of the lake before water levels rose in the Columbia river.

Hare & Hare's plans called for a lakebed depth of -2 feet (negative indicating depth

Long-Bell's dredges deepened Lake Sacajawea and provided fill for other portions of the city. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

below sea level) with the soil excavated used to fill low areas around the lake and surrounding neighborhoods. The dredge needed a minimum of -4 feet to operate (float) in. This additional depth cost significantly more, but the extra fill material gained through the work was used to fill in substantial sections of the surrounding neighborhoods.[4] Ultimately the barge cut the lakebed to a depth of -4 to -8 feet, which in contrast to surrounding sloughs in the valley was not deep as they often ranged from -15 to -18 feet in depth. Sections B and C yielded little complications during dredging in contrast with section A where north of Louisiana street the dredge's cutters encountered logs and mud. Stiff clay encountered at the south end of section E prompted an adjustment of the shoreline, with less removed. In total the dredge removed nearly two million cubic yards of mostly sandy soil to create the lake as a replicated natural body of water.[5]

1.2.3.2 Topography

Creation of the park's topography from 1925 to 1926 established the basic armature upon which all subsequent work would build. Hare & Hare's design created naturalistic rolling forms along the shoreline of the lake. Steps involved in creating these once the initial shoreline cut had been made by the dredge: bank sloping, grading, and hand-finishing followed by the landscaping and seeding processes of planting.

By 1925 grading was underway as section B. Over the course of the work the project employed fifty to sixty men and 125 horses using horse drawn graders to shape the shoreline edges. As grading work proceeded to section A the deeper depth of the lakebed proved problematic. To create the shoreline contours designed by Hare & Hare along the east shore an additional 17,795 cubic yards of fill had to be brought in. In addition, during grading the grades were lowered slightly and the shoreline pulled inward to equalize the transitions. Excess soil on the west side precluded the need for lowering of the grades. Added 4-inch tile drainage (1,600

HARE & HARE METICULOUSLY SCULPTED THE BANKS OF LAKE SACAJAWEA TO PROVIDE VISITORS WITH IDYLLIC VIEWS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

feet) in section A helped manage water seepage from several springs in the area. The Company also pulled fill in from a borrow pit on Olympia Way near the former filter plant to raise the flat area in section A designated as the proposed tennis court site.[6] Top soil was brought in to cover the sand fill at the length of Louisiana street crossing park, as the bridge and paving had not been constructed. Grades in section C necessitated cutting significant volumes of soil from the east side for use filling on the west side. By June of 1926 crews were working on the bridge approaches at Hemlock and the west side of Louisiana streets.

Early view of Lake Sacajawea during construction. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

By July of 1926 crews finished grading work for the remaining sections A, C, D, and E. This also included completion of sidewalk and path layout. Initially in section B grading had been done first followed by circulation network layout. The contractor and Company realized integration of the two tasks would save time and money. This became the standard method for the remaining four sections. Throughout the park correspondence records some field adjustments to grades and contours during the work to balance cuts and fills as crews progressed. The overall form and contours remained in alignment with Hare & Hare's grading plans. Seeding of the entire park was also completed in the summer of 1926.

Early view of Lake Sacajawea during construction. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

1.2.3.3 Circulation Networks

Circulation network construction from 1925 through 1927 provided the essential routes chosen by Hare & Hare for pedestrian movement through the park. They worked in conjunction with topography and vegetation to provide points of connection with the sur-

rounding neighborhoods, and set up spatial transitions and bring pedestrians to views created within the park.

The original designs called for crushed stone paths without edging and concrete sidewalks utilizing the same pattern employed throughout the city. By October of 1925 bids for installation of these in section B had been received. The concrete sidewalks were limited to those flanking the thoroughfares crossing the park, and the steps leading down from the balustrade at Larch Street. Log steps built by the Olympic Construction Company assisted in ascending steeper grades along the crushed stone paths.

The two boulevards flank the east and west sides of the park, as well as the two ways marking the north and south park boundaries received concrete paving. Design of the two ways drew primary influence from the development of the overall master plan. The two boulevards, also included in the master plan, responded closely to the design and adjustments of the park. The two boulevards provided essential picturesque thoroughfares for driving along between the designed landscape of the park at the flanking front yards and facades of residences fronting the park. Street trees added during the planting phase further developed the character and setting of these boulevards. The designers moved the curve of Kessler at section E's east side inward towards the lake to provide as much space as possible for the hospital lot to the east of the sunken garden triangle. The first paving was planned for Kessler Boulevard between Maple Street and Washington Way to correspond with the clustered development of the city. Since bridge construction had to wait until completion of dredging, the sections of Louisiana and Hemlock streets were filled with top soil and seeded in the spring of 1926.

In June of 1927 Hare & Hare modified the walkways leading from the hospital in to the sunken garden. Reducing their width by one-foot on each side. By 1927 issues with the crushed stone paths also emerged. Weeds began sprouting from

WALKWAYS GUIDED VISITORS AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE LAKE AND PAST MATURE TREES THAT PREDATE THE PARK. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Two grand boulevards run along the eastern and western banks of Lake Sacajawea. Courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

within the walks and the stone had not compacted to Hare & Hare's liking. A discussion ensued as to the advantages of a finer stone, oiled and compacted; concrete walks; and native stone with a half-inch bituminous concrete topping. Visits to Laurelhurst park reinforced the difficulty of developing an optimal crushed stone pathway. Gravel proved damaging to lawn mowers and was difficult to remove litter from. Both concrete and asphalt solutions were costly to install and maintain. Ultimately the design employed a fine grade of well-compacted crushed stone for the paths.

1.2.3.4 Vegetation

Planting of the park proceeded from 1925 through 1927 under the onsite direction of park superintendent John Null, a former nurseryman from Seattle.[7] Over the course of planting all five sections the Company spent $149,986 and utilized over 28,350 trees, shrubs, bulbs, perennials, and woody vines.

During design of the park Hare & Hare in concert with R. A. Long attended to the retention of many existing trees. The grading plans prepared by Hare & Hare identify existing trees throughout the park for retention, as well as some for removal and relocation. Of particular note were the large cherry (Uncle Bill's big cherry tree) and walnut trees near the former Kletsch homestead for which road alignments were adjusted to preserve these. In a 1923 letter from Hare & Hare to the Company's chief engineer S. Hare replied with regards to removal of the cherry tree near Missouri Boulevard "if anyone is going to play the part of George

More than 28,000 new trees, shrubs, bulbs and vines supplemented existing trees. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

Washington in relation to this cherry tree, it certainly is not going to be the landscape architect and city planner."[8]

Hare & Hare finished the planting plan and list for section B in October of 1925, followed by section E, and then the remaining sections A, C, and D in September of 1926. During the period of plant selection leading up to the 1925 section B plans, Mr. Null recommended the inclusion of more evergreens, to which S. Hare replied "that did not feel that the nature of the park is such that it should be planted other than as he has recommended in the plans." Hare & Hare's shrubbery selection reflected S. Hare's sentiment that "shrubbery is at its best if allowed to grow closely to the ground and does not fulfill its purpose of ornamentation if trimmed up…"[9] Hare & Hare also employed dense shrubs at the storm water outlets to obscure them from view. Long urged progress on implementing the planting plans move ahead as quickly as possible. Marketing of the residences along the lake and within the city would benefit from a landscaped park, even if the plantings were young. The Company also posed the question of planting a tree to commemorate the town's emergence. Hare & Hare recommended the island in section C, and designated the north end to receive a four-year old derrick quality Douglas fir (replacing an extant smaller fir tree) to be known as the Longview Tree.[10]

LAKE SACAJAWEA WAS EQUIPPED WITH A DRAINAGE SYSTEM TO CONTROL IN- AND OUTFLOWS. COURTESY OF THE COWLITZ COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

During planting several trees in section A were moved and lowered. The landscape crews also started picking off all the fruit from the trees while green, in response to Morris's concern that branches would be damaged after seeing people in the park picking ripe fruit from the trees in 1926. An irrigation system with an electric pump and pump house at Louisianna Street provided water from the lake fed to hoses for watering the landscape. Initial plans for a sprinkler system changed to hose bibs and the use of hose as a more economical approach despite requests from the landscape department for sprinklers.

In 1927 the American Legion submitted a request to plant twelve redwood trees in the park. Although in this instance Hare & Hare successfully incorporated eight of the requested twelve into the overall design of the park they were clear to point out to Long the damage that could result from fielding and granting these re-

quests. Hare & Hare's foremost concern stemmed from preserving the landscape's composition and the unity of design.

1.2.3.5 Built Environment

Construction of the park's built environment extended from 1925 through 1928 following completion of topography, circulation network development and early vegetation planting. Several items identified as proposed elements that were not built are addressed at the end of this section.

Early wooden bridges over the lake predated the later concrete bridges. This view looks south over sections D and E and the Sunken Garden. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

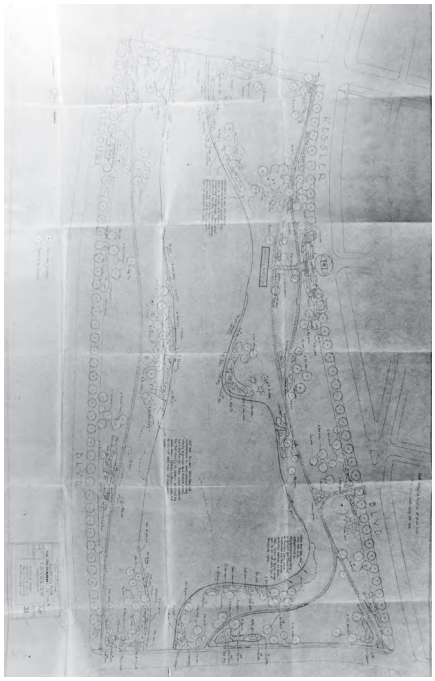
Drainage systems were some of the first elements constructed within the park. These provided water in and out flow to the lake, as well as storm water discharge from the abutting neighborhoods to collect runoff. Hare & Hare placed the lake's outlet near Washington Way on the west side of the lake. The outlet connected to ditch no. 1. Inlets for the park occurred at the northeast end of section A and the east shore of section E. During design development for the northeast headwall, Long substituted the existing configuration for a broader retaining wall. In 1925 Long's engineers determined the proposed headwall used less concrete, though required an additional 3,000 cubic yards of fill from the spoil bank located at the end of ditch no. 6.[11] The new configuration featured a concrete housing that channeled water from ditch no. 6 as well as a storm sewer into a single large culvert. Wing walls to either wide of the culvert outlet prevented

the current from washing out the bank. The park's original design also included twenty-eight storm sewers draining into the lake from the adjacent east and west neighborhoods. These ranged in size from eight to 54 inches in diameter.

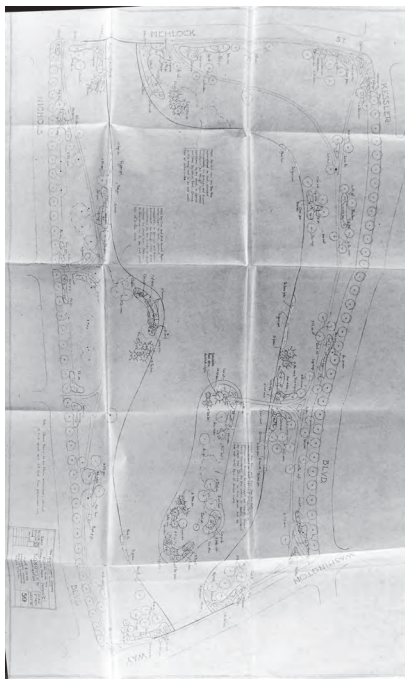
Bridges, both automobile and pedestrian, comprised important built environment features. They provided thoroughfares across the park for principal streets and linked islands with the shoreline. S. Hare in a letter to Long emphasized the important design role bridges exerted within the park: "I [S. Hare] was also impressed with the important part the bridges at Louisiana and Hemlock Streets, Washington Way and 20th Avenue will play in the complete landscape picture, and the necessity of good architectural design in these bridges."[12]

Design and construction of the permanent automobile bridges held off until completion of the dredging to not interfere with the movement of the dredge. By 1925 a temporary wood bridge with associated wood bulkhead and rip rap (west shore) stood at Washington Way and by 1927 a temporary wood bridge stood at 20th Avenue. The rip rap bank covered two 54-inch diameter pipes leading from the lake to ditch no. 1 installed by the local improvement district. None had been built at the Louisiana street crossing, even though part of the sidewalk and curb-

SECTION A PLANTING PLAN (NORTHERN-MOST) PREPARED BY HARE & HARE FOR LAKE SACAJAWEA. PREPARED FOR EACH SECTION THESE PLANS IDENTIFIED EXISTING TREES TO RETAIN AND NEW TREE AND BED PLANTINGS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.



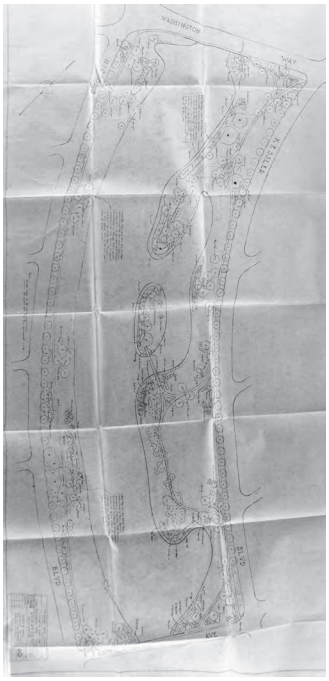
SECTION B PLANTING PLAN PREPARED BY HARE & HARE FOR LAKE SACAJAWEA. PREPARED FOR EACH SECTION THESE PLANS IDENTIFIED EXISTING TREES TO RETAIN AND NEW TREE AND BED PLANTINGS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.



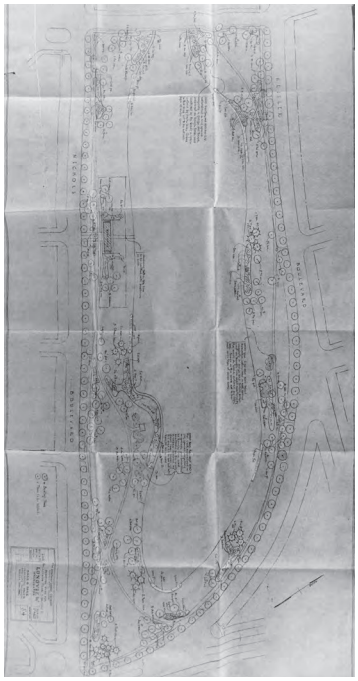
SECTION C PLANTING PLAN PREPARED BY HARE & HARE FOR LAKE SACAJAWEA. PREPARED FOR EACH SECTION THESE PLANS IDENTIFIED EXISTING TREES TO RETAIN AND NEW TREE AND BED PLANTINGS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ing had been installed. Long hopped by 1928 to have these temporary bridges replaced by permanent concrete bridges, though this depended upon coordination with the local improvement district.[13] Since both Louisiana and Hemlock streets did not yet have bridges, Long directed the graded approaches at each be seeded. Hare & Hare designed a parking inset off Larch Street featuring a basalt retaining wall and low railing fronting the park. In the overall design of the city's master plan, Larch Street held a role similar to Louisiana Street providing a connection from the civic center (now R. A. Long Park) out through the west neighborhoods. A direct flight of concrete steps flanked by low cheek walls led down into the park. The Olympic Construction Company built the balustrade and steps in 1926.

Foot bridges in the park's original design occurred in sections A, C, and D to islands nos. 1, 3, and 4, respectively and in section B at Hemlock Street. Work commenced by 1926 with the design of the footbridge in section C underway to island no. 3 (known today as Lion's Island). The first foot bridge in section C employed concrete abutments. In order to save on costs, the foot bridge designs for sections A and D utilized creosoted wood abutments. In 1927 Olympia Construction Company received the award for construction of foot bridges in sections A, C, and D.



Section D planting plan prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea. Prepared for each section these plans identified existing trees to retain and new tree and bed plantings. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.



Section E planting plan (southernmost) prepared by Hare & Hare for Lake Sacajawea. Prepared for each section these plans identified existing trees to retain and new tree and bed plantings. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

Design of the boathouse and landing (floating dock) in section E was underway by 1927. Long had authorized the one boathouse in section E, but anticipated that eventually two would be needed. In the design Hare & Hare decided to employ a floating platform to which the boats could moor. By July of 1927 the landing was under construction. The new landing opened on July 20, 1927 and construction of the boathouse was completed by 1928. Boat rentals for the day totaled $34.95.[14] An older boathouse predated this 1927 boathouse. Correspondence did not indicate if this older boathouse originated through improvements by a former homesteader along Fowler slough, or if it was built as a temporary and marketing measure by the Long-Bell Company. Initially considerations were made to reuse parts of the boat house in the 1927

boathouse; however this did not occur. Swan houses erected at a discrete location along the lake were completed by 1928. This provided nesting space for a series of swans introduced to the lake.[15] In September of 1926 Long had approved construction of a boat in section D for use by the landscape department. This boat would allow tools and equipment to be transported to and from the islands.

The original planting and grading plans included several proposed items. Subsequent correspondence and historic photographs indicate that although proposed, these were not realized. These include a shelter on island no. 1 just west of the bridge end and tennis courts in section A near the intersection of Kessler Boulevard and Louisiana Street.

1.2.3.6 Sunken Garden

Development of the sunken garden commenced as early as 1925 closely after work started with section B. The sunken garden provided a unique formal element within the park and an important role within Long's overall beautification efforts for the city. This design feature served as a linking space between the park, the hospital and the community YMCA for residents in the neighborhoods. Hare & Hare's design created a hexagonal garden having long sides leading up to a tapered west end and lowered four feet into the triangular parcel. A low retaining wall and elevated platform backed by conifers defined the west focal point of the garden. Flowers ar-

IMAGES FROM THE NEWLY DEVELOPED LAKE SACAJAWEA PARKWAY, COMPLETE WITH BOULEVARDS, NEW PLANTINGS, FURNISHINGS AND MATURE TREES.

IMAGES FROM THE NEWLY DEVELOPED LAKE SACAJAWEA PARKWAY, COMPLETE WITH BOULEVARDS, NEW PLANTINGS, FURNISHINGS AND MATURE TREES.

EARLY VISTA ALONG LAKE SACAJAWEA. THE ABOVE THREE PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Images from the newly developed Lake Sacajawea Parkway, complete with boulevards, new plantings, furnishings and mature trees.

Images from the newly developed Lake Sacajawea Parkway, complete with boulevards, new plantings, furnishings and mature trees.

The original tree island saving an oak at the intersection of Larch Street and Kessler Boulevard behind the basalt wall. The above three photographs courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

ranged end festooned beds extended along the gradual slopes of the garden's walls. Several larger beds covered the floor with walkways between. Low hedges defined the upper edge of the garden and increased the sense of tranquility within the garden. Hare & Hare utilized walkways to define the garden's axis. Double walkways leading to the hospital defined the north/south axis. A walkway leading to the YMCA formed the east/west axis. Additional walks extended out to the southeast and southwest providing connection to the park. Hare & Hare's design retained the existing cottonwoods at the site within an informal park setting around the garden.

During the early 1940s the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace purchased the Longview Memorial Hospital (now the St. John Medical Center). The Sisters erected a Madonna statuette on a stone pedestal within the Sunken Garden. Damaged by vandals in the 1990s, the statuette was removed. State constitutional restrictions prohibit the city from repairing and replacing it.

1.2.3.7 Furnishings

Furnishings comprised one of the last elements to be integrated into the park, occurring in 1927. The main furnishings employed by Hare & Hare in the park consisted of light standards, benches, and boats.

Light standards replicated types employed at the abutting high school. The grading

and planting plans did not indicate standard locations. Correspondence recorded their installation at the boat landing in section E and Long's direction to paint them green. Benches served an important role within the parking, providing a visual element and a place of respite. In June of 1927 Long directed the purchase of fifty benches for placement around the lake.[16] These matched benches employed at the civic center (now R. A. Long Park) and consisted of concrete sides built by the Concrete Pipe Company. The Long-Bell Lumber Company installed the wood in the benches. S. Hare recommended the concrete ends of the sunken garden benches be painted to match the concrete in the garden.[17] S. Hare, after visiting boat houses in Olympia and Tacoma, and Offut Lake just southeast of Olympia recommended a larger floating dock than he had originally anticipated to provide moorage for row boats (5), Clinker Built boats (5) and canoes (5).[18]

LONGVIEW COMMUNITY CHURCH, NEAR THE BANKS OF LAKE SACAJAWEA. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1.2.3.8 Signage

By 1928 Hare & Hare submitted samples of street signs for Long's consideration. Integration of the designs into the park in an unobtrusive and economical manner were key concerns. Correspondence and drawing records did not yield examples of original sign designs.

1.2.3.9 Wildlife

Wildlife introduced by the Company included stocking the lake with bass as early as 1926 and purchasing three pairs of swans from New York in August of 1927. Carp entering from the rivers via ditches proved a constant maintenance issue for the park. By 1927 discussions about screening the lake off from the ditches to prevent the entry of carp was raised.

RESIDENCES LOCATED NEAR THE BANKS OF LAKE SACAJAWEA. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1.2.4 OWNERSHIP

Wooden footbridge designed by Hare & Hare crossing the lake in section B.

Wooden footbridge designed by Hare & Hare leading to the island in section A.

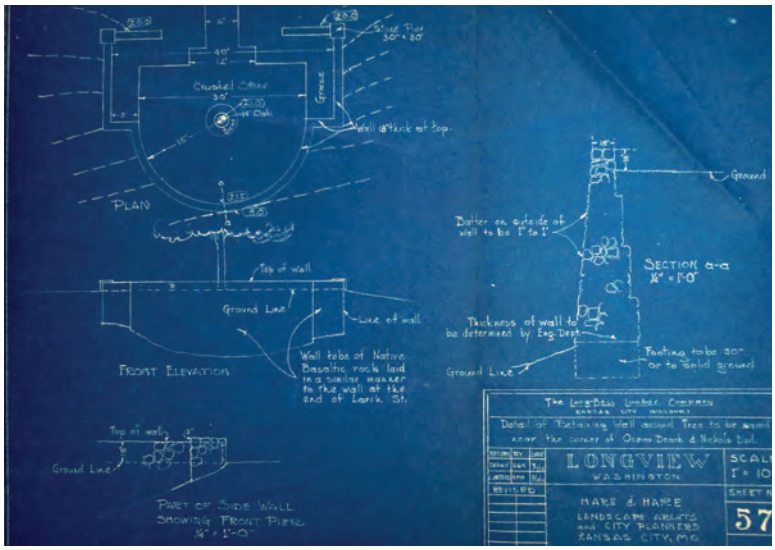
Wooden footbridge designed by Hare & Hare leading to the island in section D. The above three photographs courtesy of the Cowlitz County Historical Museum.

Lake Sacajawea Park started out under ownership of the Long-Bell Company, as did the rest of the city. By 1935 the Company was leasing the lake to the city. During the 1930s the city pursued the use of Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor to help maintain the park. The federal government turned down the application on account of the property being in private ownership, despite the city's lease.

City purchase of the land however was hindered by unpaid property taxes owed to the county amounted to $3,000 had accumulated on the property and with the Great Depression still in full effect neither the company nor the city was in a position to pay the taxes. In 1936 the Company considered subdividing the property for sale as lots, hiring Mr. Howland to survey the land. Along the two boulevards Howland determined that 346 fifty to one-hundred foot lots could be created. Local residents, especially those with lots fronting the lake that had had the value of improvements to the park factored into their purchase price, strongly supported keeping the lake as is.

Citizens formed the Lake Sacajawea Club to pursue preservation of the park. Moving ownership from the Company to the City was the first goal. To this end the club lobbied for state legislative changes allowing cities to purchase park and playground land from counties without competitive bidding. In March of 1937 this change became effective. The local Diking District and Local Improvement District Committee advised the city that if title passed to them and

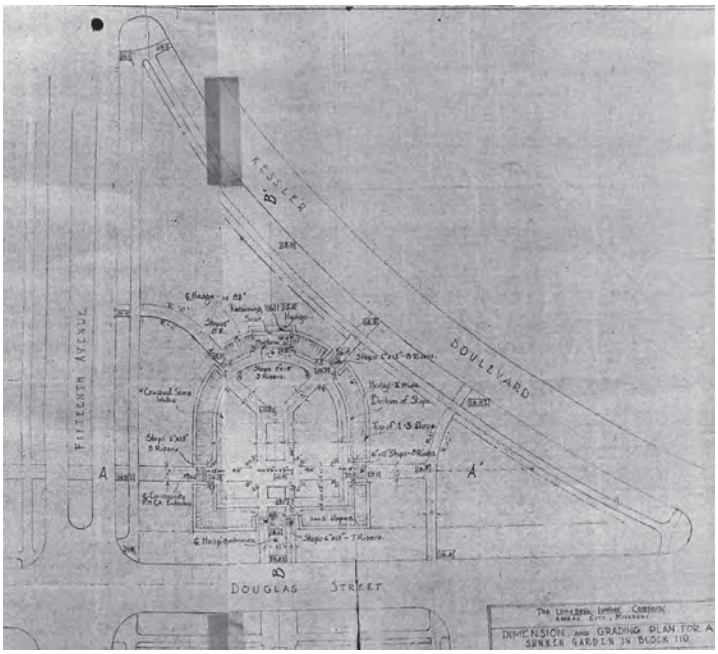
the county agreed to nonpayment of the taxes, they would then deed the park to the city. The County did agree to the nonpayment of taxes and called a foreclosure sale. Both the R. A. Long Memorial Association and the Lake Sacajawea Club received notifications of the pending sale in the hopes that they could purchase the property. The county put out to auction with an opening minimum bid of $10 Lake Sacajawea (except for a 120 foot wide strip along Kessler Boulevard carrying a large LID assessment), the Civic Center (now R. A. Long Park), sunken garden, and Highlands Park intending that the city would purchase the property. During the auction however, Lawrence Perry, a realtor from West Kelso bid up the property to $9,500 before withdrawing. The bondholders, represented by C. C. Tibbetts purchased the property for $10,000 though relinquished their portion of the Local Improvement District assessments against the land and sold it to the city for $2,059. Fund raising by the R. A. Long Memorial Association and the Lake Sacajawea Club raised the funds for this purchase. The city received the deeds on December 19, 1938. The county sold at auction in February of 1940 the last 120 foot wide strip to the city for a minimum bid of $10, thus completing transfer of the park into city ownership.[19]



A BLUEPRINT OF A LAKE SACAJAWEA RETAINING WALL PREPARED BY HARE & HARE. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

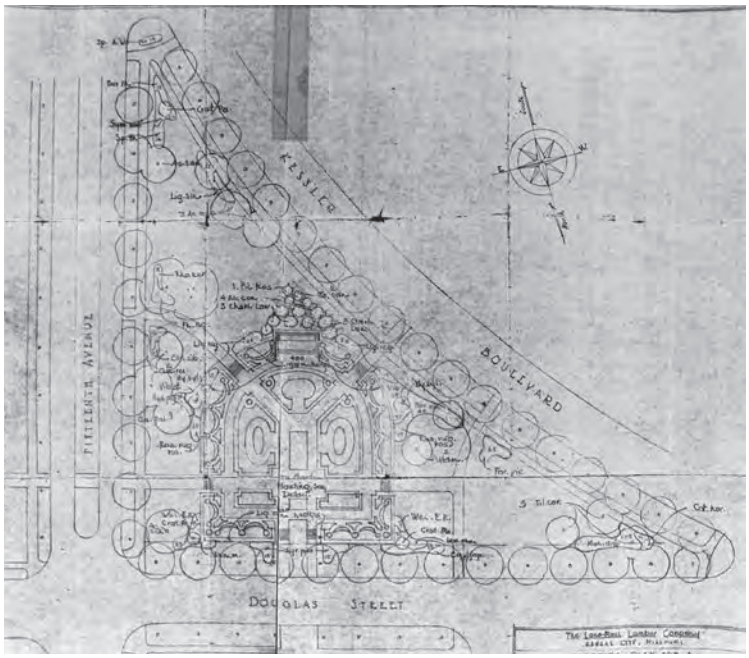
1.2.5 RECREATION

Pedestrian activities along the walkways served originally as the primary recreation activity within the park. The maintenance of small, slow moving row and electric motor boats for rent in section E at the boat house provided another early public activity. By 1929 these rented for $1 or more an hour, according to the number of passengers. Swimming also emerged by 1926 as a considered recreation activity. The YMCA inquired if the lake could be utilized for swimming. Water impurities, liability, and conflict of improvements needed to accommodate swimming with the original design intent prompted Long to not allow swimming in the lake. Morris relayed this decision to Hays in an August 19, 1926 letter. In August of 1926 Long directed signs to be placed along the banks informing the public as to this decision.[20] For a brief period in 1929 "Ma" Kennedy followed by other residents took to horseback riding in the park. Long did not approve of this use which was quickly stopped. City policies allowed horseback riding until the late 1980s-1990s.



Plan prepared by Hare & Hare showing grading and walkways in the Sunken Garden on the southeast border of Lake Sacajawea Park. Courtesy of the City of Longview, Parks Department.

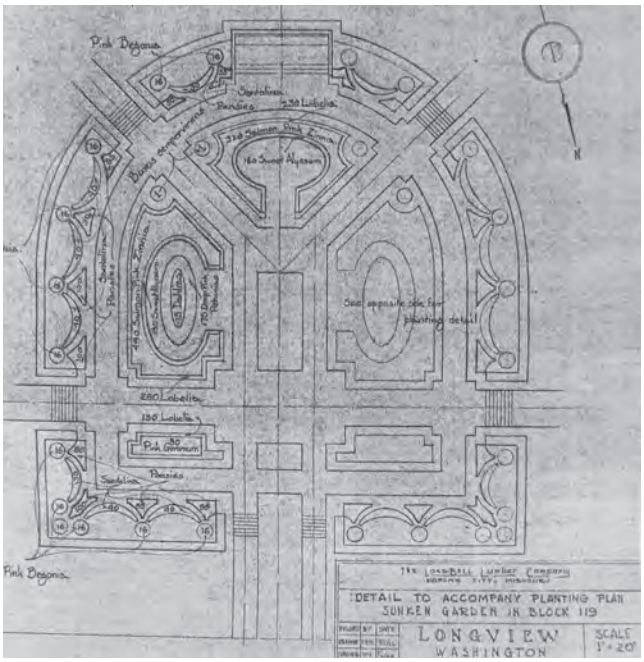
1.2.6 ALTERATIONS



PLANTING PLAN FOR THE SUNKEN GARDEN PREPARED BY HARE & HARE. COURTESY OF THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, PARKS DEPARTMENT.

During the 1930s minimal alterations occurred to the park. Landscaping department decreased their frequency of watering cycles to save money. In 1931 the question of swimming in the lake was again raised, water quality tested and found not suitable. The city posted an announcement in the Daily News notifying residents not to swim in the lake. In 1932 the State Department of Fisheries removed carp from the lake. During the later part of the 1930s erosion of banks along the lake became an increasing issue. Additional plantings were added to help prevent this.

War time priorities during the 1940s minimized alterations to the park. Watering of the lawns ceased and in 1945 the State Game Department again removed carp from the lake. In 1947 the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B. P. O. E.) built a community building. By 1948 the city installed electric fish screens at the intake and outlets for the lake.[21] At this time depths measured in the lake reached 19 feet. In addition the water from



PLANTING PLAN DETAIL FOR THE SUNKEN GARDEN PREPARED BY HARE & HARE. COURTESY OF THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, PARKS DEPARTMENT.

Boating was popular on Lake Sacajawea in the city's early years. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

the YMCA swimming pool to the south emptied into the lake. In 1949 the State Game Department returned and utilized the chemical rotenone to remove the carp. During 1950 the State Game Department stocked the lake with 40,000 trout. In 1948 the City Council authorized operation of a boat rental business at the park, though this was not realized. During the 1949 Silver Jubilee celebration temporary docks were installed and then removed around the lake. In 1949 the annual tradition of the GoForth festival started to commemorate the City's 25th anniversary with the Silver Jubilee. Increased attendance over the years led to addition of permanent restrooms in the 1960s near Hemlock Street, a gift from the Wasser family. The festival now includes a Timber Carnival, free concerts, vendors, arts and crafts and antiques as well as the fireworks display.

The 1950s brought a renewed interested in sprinkling the lawns and improving water quality in the lake. Park superintendent Null worked out an affordable sprinkler system over the course of 1949 through 1950. By 1952 the City Council had awarded a contract to Farmland Irrigation Company of Portland for $1,393.68 to install a system of moveable sprinklers.[22] In 1952 John Null retired at the age of 83 from his position as superintendent. The city hired Frank Willis as the new superintendent. To improve water quality in the lake the city invited professional engineer and assistant UW professor of civil engineering Robert O. Sylvester to investigate conditions at the lake and provide recommendations for improvements.

Residents could rent boats form a local vendor on the banks of the lake. Shown in this photo is an example Hare & Hare identified during their travels as a possible type for Lake Sacajawea. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

The park has been, from the beginning, a retreat within the city and a place for quiet reflection. Courtesy of the Longview Public Library.

Accumulated organic matter along the lake bed proved the principal concern. The city changed the source of the lake's water supply from the drainage ditch to a direct waterline extended to the Cowlitz river. This line, completed in 1955, runs to Ditch 6 from the river along Fisher's Lane then to northeast end of the lake. The city also added copper sulphate to the incoming water to help control biological growth.[23] Despite these efforts, resident use of the lake diminished during this decade. In 1954 the city received a pair of muskovy and two pair of Pekin ducks from Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle for the lake. In 1959 a rash of illegal behavior in the park prompted removal of a majority of the shrub layer to improve sight lines.[24]

BENCHES, PATHS AND LAWNS ACCOMMODATE SMALL GROUPS AND PICNICS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The 1960s marked a reclaiming of the park by the community, primarily through volunteer driven efforts. Starting off the decade the city stopped watering the lawns during the summer of 1960, which prompted an outcry from the neighborhoods and led to a return to sprinklers the following year. A concept by the Longview Planning Commission to infill section E of the park for use as a flat, waterless recreation field. Strong community opposition eliminated this plan. In 1961 the city upgraded the water supply line to the park adding a 12-inch diameter pipe from the former Cowlitz River Pumping station to Ditch no. 6. This bypassed the city's filter plant which reduced burden on the plant. This same year the Lake Sacajawea Improvement Committee was established. Following the damaged to trees caused by the 1962 Columbus Day to the city's parks and street trees Frank Willis implemented a tree program and in October of 1963 a Master Street Tree Plan. In 1962 Harry Martin built the first 20 x 40 foot wood dock along the lake in section C just south of Hemlock street and donated the dock to the city. Two years

THE BROAD BANKS AND EXPANSIVE LAWNS ALSO ACCOMMODATE SPECTATORS WHO ATTEND WATER SPORTS, CONCERTS AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS. COURTESY OF THE LONGVIEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

later, Ernie Kuntz a member of the Lions Club, cleared brush from island no. 3, built a new wood footbridge with concrete bulkheads out to the island and began a stringing upwards of 15,000 lights on the island each winter.[25] In 1969 the city formally named the island Lion's Island in honor of
the club. His family established a park memorial fund in his name which, in part, continues to fund lighting improvements at the island. In 1968 the Hemlock Street Bridge collapsed pitching bystanders watching the fireworks display into the lake. An aluminum bridge from Reynolds Metals replaced the collapsed bridge.

During the 1970s the park experienced several additions. In 1973 the double log arches were erected at Hemlock Street and in 1975 the series of wood docks along the lake were added. In 1979 the Environmental Protection Agency funded a five million dollar effort to improve water quality in the lake. The project was funded by the federal EPA to clean-up the lake water by pumping fresh Cowlitz River water at the north end, intercepting storm drainage from the Old West Side neighborhood, and creating a new drainage culvert at the south end along Oregon Way. The project also included dredging the lake of fifty years of decayed plant material and other refuse. The resulting water clarity cause an unprecedented, and unanticipated, explosion of weed growth, eventually resolved by the introduction of weed-eating carp. A naturally-occurring source of phosphorus near the Louisiana Street Bridge contributed nutrients formerly thought to come from residential run-off.

The project also constructed an eight-foot diameter culvert the length of the park's east shore (paralleling Kessler Boulevard). This diversion tunnel allows muddy spring and storm water from the river and ditches to be diverted through this tunnel bypassing the lake instead of discharging into it. When the river flows clear water is run through the culvert and allowed out through valves along the east side of the lake to flush the lake with freshwater. This improvement also allowed the lake to serve as a flood control mechanism, capable of handling upwards of sixteen million gallons of water for each foot rise in water level.

During the 1980s the city redirected storm water along the park's east side to flow into the culvert (added in 1979) along the shoreline. This diverted the storm water that used to run into the lake out through the culvert away from the lake. Storm water along the west side still runs into the lake; however due to grade sloping away from the lake this is less of an issue. Restrooms were added to the park and

a picnic shelter. During the 1980s a temporary boat rental concession was added along Nichols Boulevard across from Kessler School. The volume of boat rentals however did not support continuation of the business.

During the 1990s science classes from the high school began conducting botany lessons in the park. The following decade experienced several additions of sculpture and other amenities. In 2002 the Frank Willis Arboretum was dedicated as a feature within the park. The city currently rents out the following recreation sites within the park: Cottonwood Nook, Japanese Island Overlook, Louisiana & Kessler, Perennial Gardens, Peninsula, Lions Covered Shelter, and The Grotto in the sunken garden.

Landscaping of the Japanese Island served to strengthen historic ties between the community and Japan, both economically and culturally.

(ENDNOTES)

1 LETTER FROM L. C. STITH TO R. W. STITH. (JULY 29, 1926).
2 IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1925 THAT HARE & HARE RECEIVED DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE SLOUGH.
3 WORK ON SECTION E COINCIDED WITH WORK ON THE LIBRARY GROUNDS, WHICH LONG DESIRED COMPLETED BY DECEMBER OF 1925. WORK ULTIMATELY STRETCHED INTO 1926.
4 THE COMPANY HAD BEEN EAGER TO HAVE THE DREDGING MOVE FORWARD AS THIS RELOCATED FILL NEEDED AT LEAST HALF A YEAR TO PROPERLY COMPACT AND DRAIN BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES COULD BEGIN.
5 REMOVING THE DREDGE FROM THE NEWLY CREATED LAKE ENTAILED REMOVING AND REINSTALLING A DAM BETWEEN DITCHES TWO AND THREE; REMOVING AND REPLACING BRIDGES AT COLUMBIA WAY, OREGON WAY, AND MISSOURI BOULEVARD; FOLLOWED BY REMOVING AND REPLACING RAILROAD BRIDGES NEAR COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA WAYS BEFORE FINALLY OPENING THE LOG POND AND MOVING THE DREDGE OUT ONTO THE RIVER. ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THIS WERE $6,500.
6 LETTER FROM PHIL F. HELMER TO D. H. WALSH. (JULY 27, 1926).
7 NULL HELD THIS POSITION FOR THE NEXT 49 YEARS.
8 LETTER FROM S. HARE TO WESLEY VANDERCOOK. (FEBRUARY 5, 1923).
9 LETTER FROM HARE & HARE TO R. A. LONG. (SEPTEMBER 15, 1928).
10 LETTER FROM HERBERT HARE TO S. M. MORRIS, LONG-BELL LUMBER COMPANY. (JUNE 8, 1927).
11 LETTER FROM PHIL F. HELMER TO D. H. WALSH. (JULY 27, 1926).
12 LETTER FROM HARE & HARE TO R. A. LONG. (SEPTEMBER 15, 1928).
13 LETTER FROM R. A. LONG TO S. M. MORRIS. (DECEMBER 3, 1925).
14 BY 1928 LIABILITY CONCERNS PROMPTED THE COMPANY TO CONSIDER TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP OF THE PARK TO THE CITY.
15 LOCATIONS OF THESE WERE NOT IDENTIFIED ON THE PLANTING OR GRADING PLANS. CORRESPONDENCE AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO DATE HAVE NOT IDENTIFIED THEIR LOCATIONS. HARE & HARE EMPLOYED SHRUBBERY TO HIDE THEM FROM VIEW.
16 HARE & HARE SENT LONG A PLAN OF THE PARK MARKING RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR 63 BENCHES. THE DECISION WAS ALSO MADE NOT TO PLACE PICNIC TABLES IN THE PARK, THOUGH NO BACKGROUND AS TO THE REASONING WAS PROVIDED IN THE CORRESPONDENCE.
17 LETTER FROM HARE & HARE TO R. A. LONG. (SEPTEMBER 15, 1928).

[18] The new dock size was 100 by 12-feet.

[19] At this point the land carried a total of $160,000 worth of assessments against it.

[20] Letter from R. A. Long to S. M. Morris. (September 13, 1926).

[21] In 1948 Cowlitz Valley Moose Lodge purchased a mate for a pelican that had taken up residence on the lake, known as Gloomy Gus.

[22] Initially Null had estimated a system would cost the city $12,000 before subsequent investigation and refinement lowered the estimate to a workable amount of $7,600.

[23] Previously the city briefly considered importing nutria to help control the water plants. Fortunately the State Department of Fish and Wildlife advised against this. Though in 1953 the city had the state trap three beavers that had taken up residence in the lake. The city also hired a trapper in 1957 to remove over 100 moles from the park.

[24] Given deferred maintenance of lawns during the Depression and World War II the unchecked growth of the original plantings may have contributed more to the blocked sight lines than the original plantings.

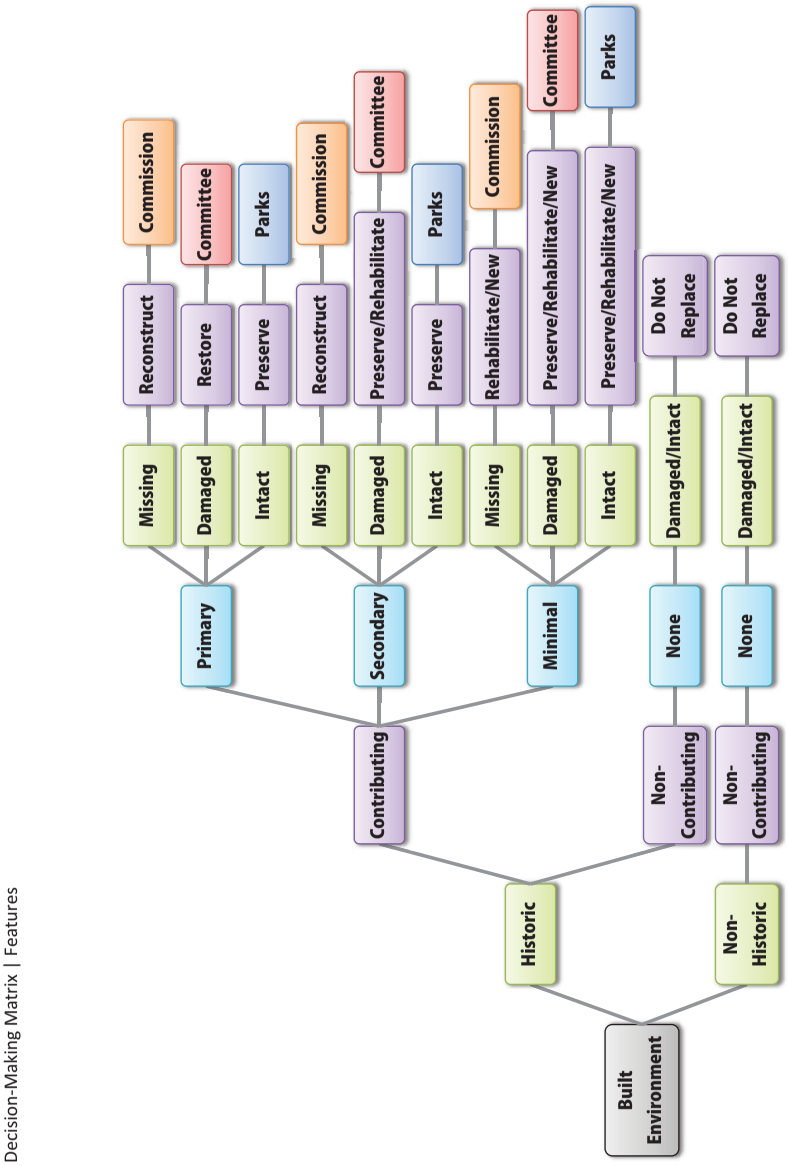
[25] In the 2000s the city installed a new transformer on the island that doubled the electrical capacity, increasing the number of lights.

1.3 RESOURCE CATALOG

The following catalogs the character-defining built environment, circulation networks, site furnishings, topography, and vegetation (resources) within the park. The intent of this inventory is not to fragment the park into multiple features. Instead the catalog provides a practical pathway for decision-making. This information informs both internal policy and planning development, as well as external regulatory entities. The catalog pro-actively identifies cultural resources in compliance with the *National Historic Preservation Act's* (1966) sections 106 and 110.

The illustrated catalog is organized according to the above listed categories, in alphabetical order. Within the catalog the following columns provide background on each element according to the categories of original design, alterations, status, level and condition. These tie in with the decision-making matrix and significance maps presented in the Evaluation chapter for cross-referencing. Copies of the decision-making matrixes also precede each of their respective sections to facilitate use. Throughout this catalog the following preservation planning terms are used to describe resources and their role within the park relative to Hare & Hare's original design:

- HC: historic, contributing. Historic denotes 50 years or older. Contributing denotes an element that was part of the original design and as such contributes to the character of the park's overall composition.
- HNC: historic, non-contributing. Non-contributing denotes an element that was not part of the original design, but a later addition that does not contribute to the character of the park's overall composition.
- NHNC: non-historic, non-contributing. Non-historic is any feature less than 50 years of age.
- Intact: feature remains largely whole with only minor condition issues.
- Damaged: feature exhibits significant condition issues, such as cracks.
- Missing: feature was built, but no longer exists due to previous removal.
- Primary, secondary, minimal and none: refer to section 2.2 Significance Analysis for a definition of these terms and associated maps.


Built Environment
Historic
Non-Historic
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Primary
Secondary
Minimal
None
None
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Damaged/Intact
Damaged/Intact
Reconstruct
Restore
Preserve
Reconstruct
Preserve/Rehabilitate
Preserve
Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Do Not Replace
Do Not Replace
Commission
Committee
Parks
Commission
Committee
Parks
Commission
Committee
Parks

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section A

Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Missing
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

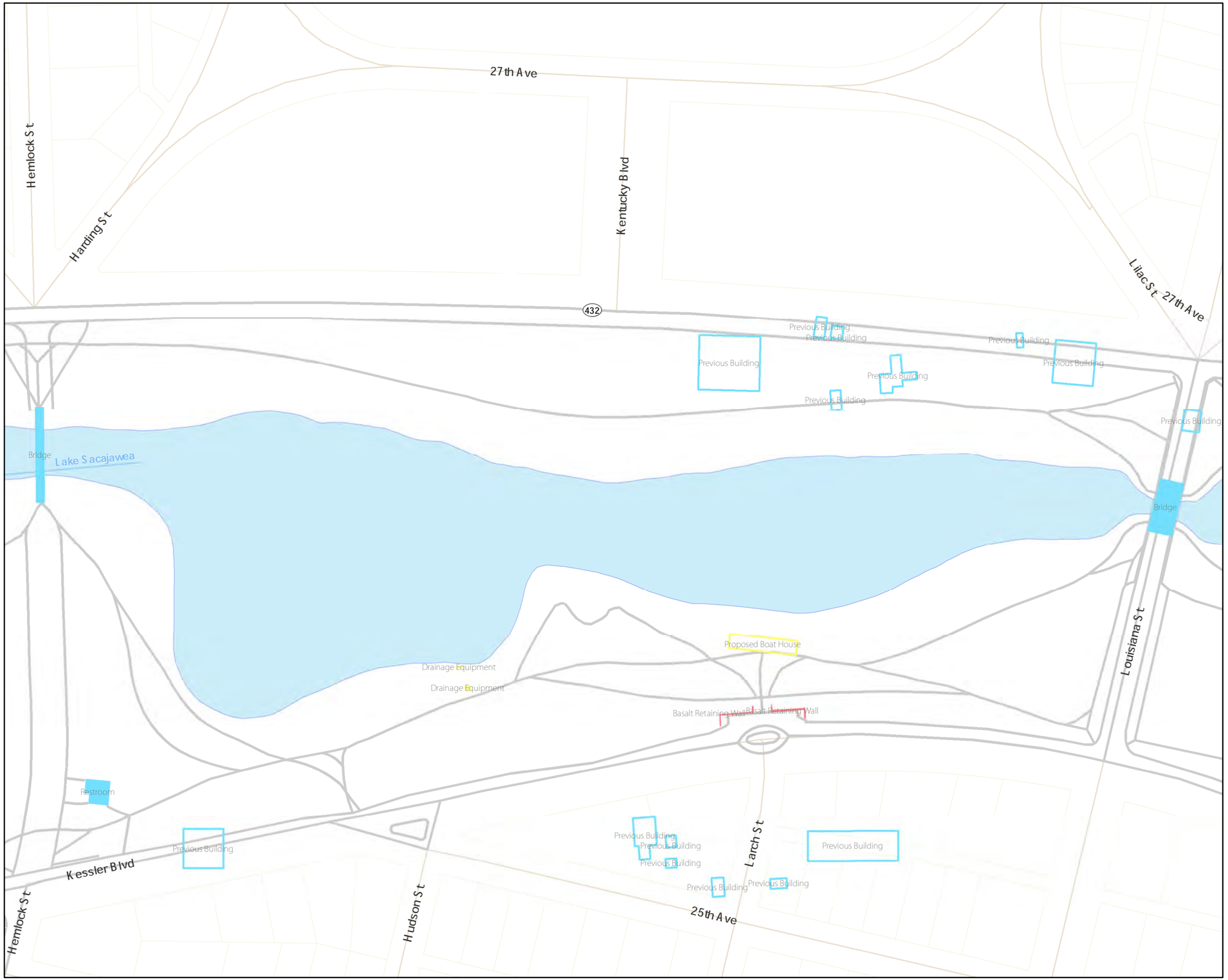
N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section B



Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

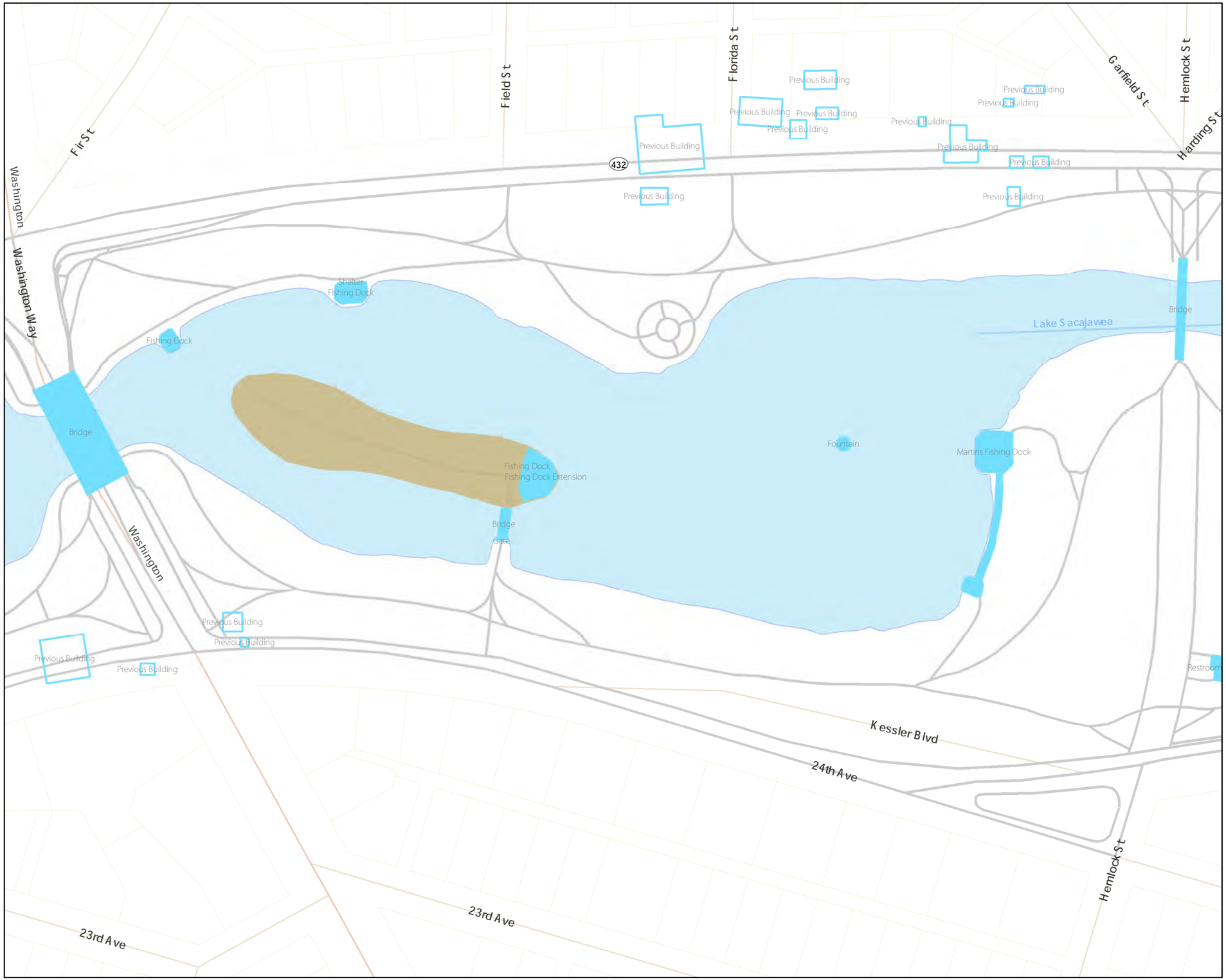
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Missing
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section C



Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Missing
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

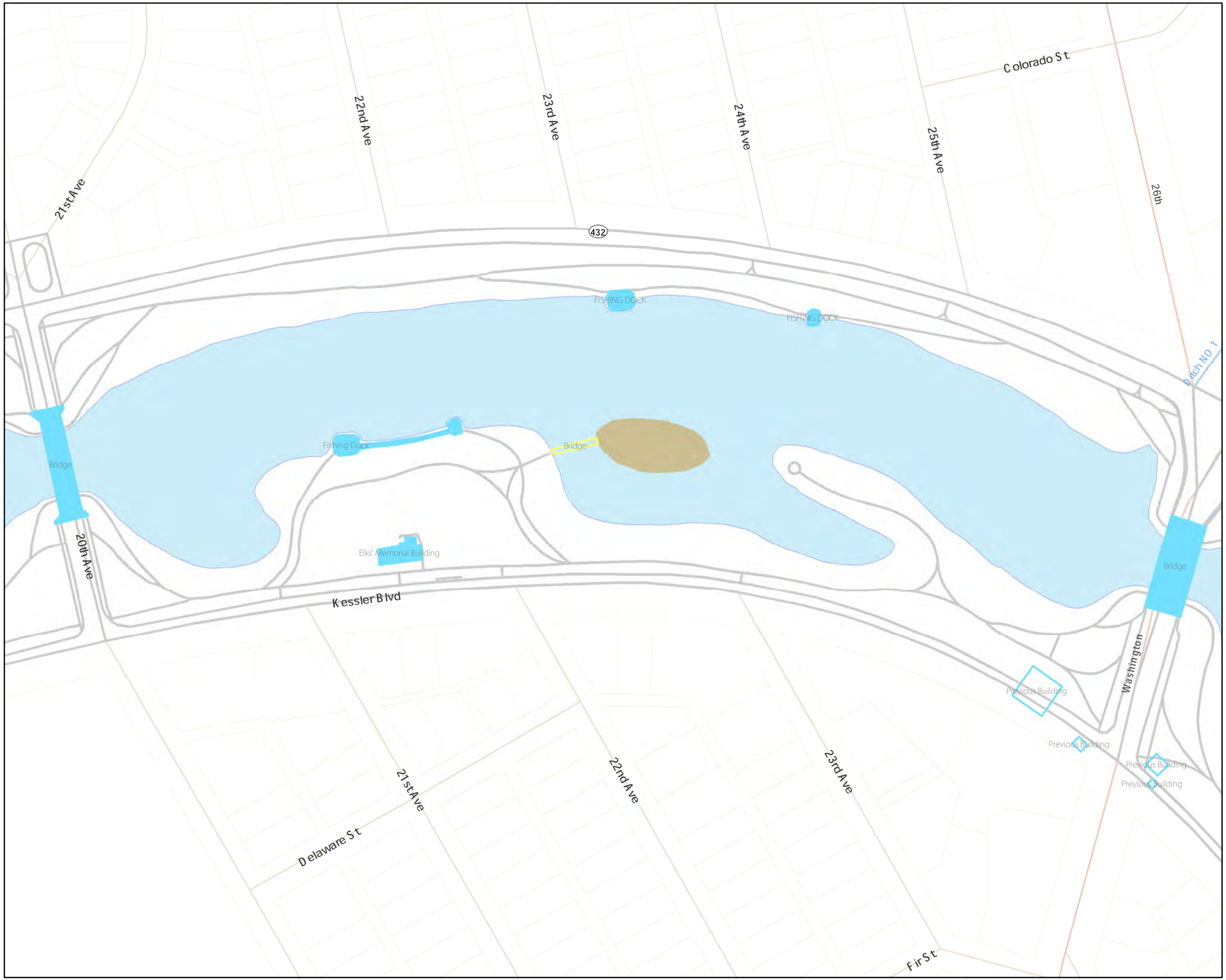
N

0 95 190 380

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section D



Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

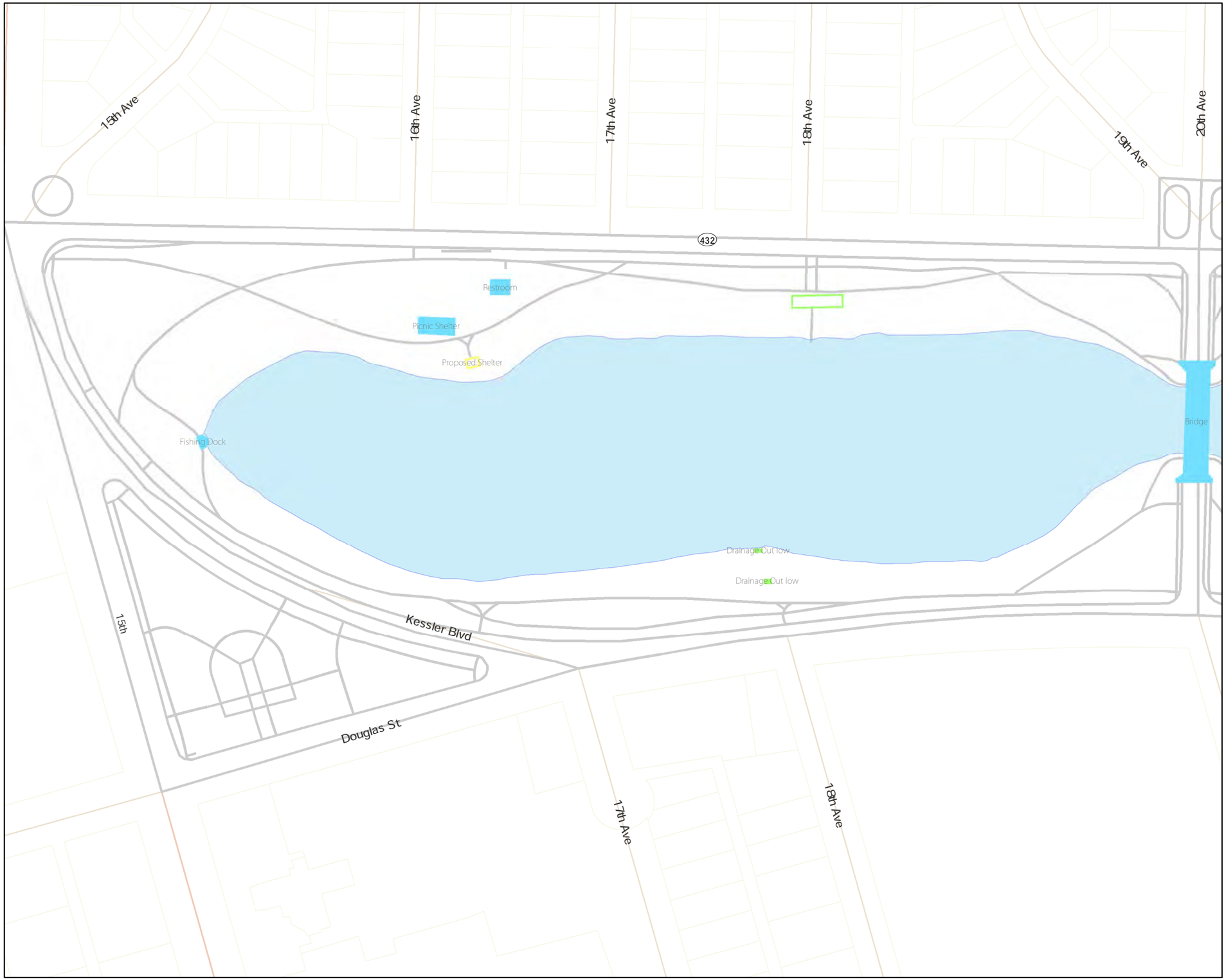
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Missing
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan



Section E & Sunken Garden

Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Mssing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Mssing
- Historic Contributing, Mnimal, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Mnimal, Mssing
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Mssing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 110 220 440

Feet

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
1.3.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT comprises and integral part of the overall character of the park, while providing important functional components within the park.					
Basalt Wall  	Built in 1926, this low basalt wall provides an overlook along the east side of the park. The wall consists of two low L-shaped retaining wall sections to either side of a central stairway. A low basalt railing with basalt corner balusters runs along the retaining wall. Grass extends behind the wall with planting areas in front. The wall frames a small parking area at the intersection of Hudson Street with West Kessler Boulevard. A direct flight of concrete stairs leads from the parking area down to the park. Concrete copings run along the railing and low basalt cheek walls that flank the stairs. The overall design originated with Hare & Hare; however the Longview Company engineers prepared the drawings for construction in 1926.	• Previous repairs replaced some of the concrete coping along the railing. • Mortar was renewed at some stone joints. Some but not all of the replacement mortar followed the original beaded profile. • In 1977, an azalea garden was added in front of the wall.	HC	Primary	Intact
Boat house, section B 	Proposed for section B this boat house would have been located just west of the basalt wall off Larch Street. Indicated on the original plans, subsequent historic photographs suggest the boat house was not built.	• NA	NA	NA	Not Built

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Boat House, Section E 	Built by 1927, this boat house provide moorage and rental facilities for small canoes, row boats, and Clinker Built boats. The public could rent these boats for use within the lake. The original designs called for a boathouse up on the shore with a pathway leading down to a floating dock. Historic photographs indicate the boathouse and dock were merged into one. Consequently a structure was not built on the park land, but on a floating dock in the lake. The boat house featured a front gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable end. Exposed rafter ends extended along the eaves.	• Removed.	HC	Primary	Missing
Bridge, 20th Avenue  	Built by 1928, this automobile bridge consisted of a flat deck supported on creosoted pilings. The bridge spanned between abutments on either shore. A wood railing, painted white, extended along the bridge. Originally stone rip rap along the base of the west abutment, reinforcing this area. A second bridge replacing the first is shown in the lower photograph at left.	• In 1990, the bridge approach was improved. • Contemporary addition to the park, this bridge consists of a flat deck with wood post supports and diagonal dimensional member bracing. Creosoted pilings exist. Utilities run along underside of bridge. Concrete retaining walls are at the abutments. Pedestrian pathway beneath bridge runs between retaining wall and lake. Dimensional lumber appliqué added over front of bridge frame on both sides form arches and beam ends. Balusters mounted to outer face of bridge with vertical railings and horizontal cap piece runs length of deck. Asphalt deck present. Concrete curb and Pedestrian boardwalk along span with concrete sidewalks lead up to walkway.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bridge, Hemlock, 1969 	See Bridge, Hemlock, Original.	• In 1969, a bridge replaced the collapsed original bridge. This aluminum footbridge features a main arch over the waterway with vertical post supports carrying the footbridge deck to either side. Concrete buttresses along the shoreline support the arch and central vertical supports. Diagonal bracing runs between the vertical supports. An aluminum railing with wood horizontal rails extends along both sides of the deck.	NHNC	None	Intact
Bridge, Hemlock, Original	Built by 1928 this wood pedestrian bridge provided access across the lake at Hemlock Street. A flat wood deck spanned between two concrete abutments. The deck width aligned with gravel path widths.	• Collapsed in 1968 during Fourth of July show, dumping 100 to 200 people into water at night. See Bridge, Hemlock, 1969.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bridge, Island No. 3 	Hare & Hare prepared this design for the bridge in 1927, which complimented other footbridge designs employed within the park. Built of wood, the bridge featured two abutments and two main piers. A arch sprung from the piers crossing the lake. Wood railings extended alongside the wood deck. Originally a footbridge, it is the same width as the path leading down same width as all gravel paths	• Contemporary flat bridge across the water, it features two round culverts allowing water passage. It has built-out rubble rock approaches to bridge on either side. Low concrete walls are on either side with scored arches around each culvert opening. It includes a low concrete railing with concrete cap and a gravel walkway. • The 1964 replacement bridge constructed by the Lions Club and Ernie Kuntz featured concrete bulkheads and a wood footbridge.	HC	Secondary	Missing
Bridge, Island No. 4 	Built by 1928, this wood pedestrian bridge provided access to island no. 4. The bridge featured creosoted wood abutments and two piers within the lake. Curved brackets springing off these vertical elements assisted in carrying the flat wood deck. Diagonal metal struts between the vertical elements beneath the deck reinforced the structure. Wood newels with decoratively carved tops anchored a wood railing between. The deck width aligned with gravel path widths. The wood pedestrian bridge at Hemlock utilized the same newel and railing types. The bridge was not painted.	• Removed, including abutments.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bridge, Japanese Garden 	Built by 1928, this wood bridge spanned from the shoreline to island no. 1 (known today as the Japanese Garden). The bridge featured a central bow arch support springing from two creosote timber abutments set within the lake. A flat deck spanned the arch with wood balusters and railing. Approaches from the shore and island consisted of sloped walkways flanked by wood railings. Horizontal timber spanned between the bank abutments and the timber abutments within the lake. Vertical supports ran between these members and the approach decks. The bridge was not painted.	• Weyerhaeuser Centennial Bridge was dedicated on May 28, 2003 as part of the opening ceremonies for the Japanese garden. In 2006, it won a national competition in category of Pedestrian/ Light Vehicular bridges. • In 1996, a floating bridge was installed to island.	HC	Primary	Missing
Bridge, Louisiana Street  	Included in the park's original design as a point of crossing. A bridge was not erected at this site until the 1960s. No drawings or photographs have been located of Hare & Hare's design intentions for the bridge to date. The photograph at left shows the bridge location prepared, including approaches, but without the bridge. The lower photograph shows the current bridge installed in the 1960s.	• A 1960s concrete beam and deck replacement bridge spans the lake at Louisiana Street. The bridge features concrete abutments and rip-rap rock along the sides of the approaches. A steel railing runs along the bridge deck. Metal guard rails flank the approaches to the bridge. Concrete sidewalks run alongside the roadway across the bridge. This design departs from original bridge designs used elsewhere in the park.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bridge, Washington Way, New 	See Bridge, Washington Way, Original.	• A contemporary replacement bridge consists of a flat span with timber framing across the waterway. Round creosoted pilings with diagonal dimensional lumber bracing support the deck. Concrete block retaining wall is at base of abutments on both sides of the lake. I features rounded outer edges and concrete block units along inner section beneath bridge. Pedestrian trail passes in front of retaining walls beneath bridge. Slope above retaining wall is covered with concrete. • Wood balusters are bolted to outer side of deck with two dimensional wood members for railings bolted to balusters. Pipes and utility connections run along underside of bridge deck. Rock rip-rap extends into lake along base of pedestrian trail beneath bridge. The deck features four lanes paved with asphalt. • Concrete sidewalks along sides lead up to bridge with wood boardwalk for pedestrians on either side across span. Pressure treated lumber is used for boardwalk. • In 1996, the bridge approach was improved.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bridge, Washington Way, Original 	Built by 1928, this automobile bridge consisted of a flat deck supported on creosoted pilings. The bridge spanned between abutments on either shore. A wood railing, painted white, extended along the bridge. Originally stone rip rap along the base of the west abutment, reinforcing this area.	• See Bridge, Washington Way, New.	HC	Primary	Missing
Control Gates 	Built in 1926, this reinforced concrete structure located at the north end of the park controls water access into the lake.	• None	HC	Primary	Intact
Control Gates  	Built ca. 1926, they are located in section E and B. The gates consist of a central concrete housing capped by a concrete slab. The housing projects slightly above grade with the cap extending slightly beyond the housing's footprint. A steel manhole cover provides access to the interior. A round outlet exits the west side of this housing discharging into the lake. Board-formed concrete walls flank the westernmost portion of the outlet with wood planks providing a cap over the outlet. The concrete walls taper down at the lake. Soil abuts the outer sides of these walls. The lower ends of both walls flanking the outlet have broken off at the lakeside. Lower edges of the cap on the main housing exhibit spalling and concrete loss.	• An added steel cable links the wood planks together.	HC	Primary	Damaged

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Dock, Lion's Island Fishing Dock 	NA	• A 1975 dock addition to the north end of Lion's Island in conjunction with a shelter provided facilities for fishing. • A 1991 addition to the existing dock off the north end of Lion's Island, the extension affords an expanded space for views north along the center of the park. • Brick run along inner side with scored concrete outer apron. Brick sourced from downtown tree wells as trees expanded. Installed at former railroad tie bunkers used for fireworks setup. Low wood bumper runs along outer edge. Concrete steps lead up to shelter. Work funded by the Go Fourth Festival Association to expand the area for fireworks on the fourth of July.	NHNC	None	Intact
Dock, Martin's Fishing Dock 	NA	• A 1962 addition to the park in section C, this wood dock provided dedicated fishing facilities.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Dock, Model Boats	NA	• Undated addition to the west shore of section E, this dock allows model boat builders to launch their craft into the lake.	NHNC	None	Intact
Dock, Section E 	NA	• A 1975 addition to the south end of the lake in section E, this dock features a concrete surface with exposed aggregate. A wood bumper extends around the outer face of the dock with a low wood railing along the perimeter. This site is attributed as the original dock site; however this could not be confirmed through original drawings or historic photographs.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Docks, Section C 	NA	• 1975 additions to the west shore of the lake in section C included: • Southernmost: Concrete with exposed aggregate surface. Low wood bumper around outer edge. End grain wood sections set artistically in middle of dock with several taller sections. Wood dividers between concrete panels and around center wood installation Low wood railing and wood bumper attached to outer face of concrete panels. • Middle: same bumper, railing, concrete, but center has shelter	NHNC	None	Intact

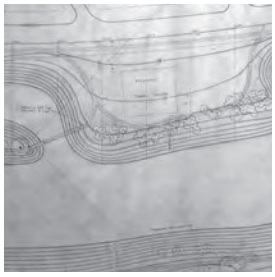
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Docks, Section D 	NA	• 1975 additions to the east and west shores of the lake in section D included: • East: just below the Elks Memorial building, same as others, wood end grain center pieces in both projections with connecting walkway between two docks, wood end grain border along east side between concrete and shoreline. • West: north at bridge same as others, but much smaller, no end grain wood sections, added pathway down to dock, gravel. • Middle: added pathways down to dock, gravel, added retaining walls, dock same as north dock in section C, though missing some of end grain wood sections. • South: added pathways down to dock, gravel, same dock type as in section C, shelter, added retaining wall.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Double Log Arches 	NA	• Added in 1976 by the 23 Club (comprised of original residents of Longview and their descendents), at west end of Hemlock street, the arches feature cross timbers 20 feet long and rest on support logs 14 feet tall. Individual logs are 2 feet in diameter. Added on 50th Anniversary celebration of Longview. Intent was to duplicate the original 1924 arches used in the Pageant of Progress at intersection of Washington Way and Vandercook Way. Built with donated materials and labor.	NHNC	None	Intact
Electric Expansion 	NA	• A 1995 addition to section C adjacent the east Hemlock Street pedestrian area, these facilities support the Fourth of July food vendor facilities. Funded by the Go Fourth Festival Association.	NHNC	None	Intact
Electrical Equipment 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park addressing infrastructure needs.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Gate, Japanese garden 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this gate features a front gable roof and vertical board fences to either side. The gate serves as the outer gate to the Japanese garden off the path through the park.	NHNC	None	Intact
Gate, Japanese garden 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park in the Japanese garden, this gate consists of a bamboo structure with a side gable wood shingled roof. Reed gates open and close. A low bamboo fence extends to the side.	NHNC	None	Intact
Gate, Lions Island 	NA	• A 1997 addition to the island presents a formal entry to the island and provides a means to close the island to public use after hours. • Concrete foundation supports brick columns. Metal gates hang off brick columns. Expanded metal wings extend off either side of columns towards water to inhibit passing around the columns.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Gate, Torii 	NA	• Added to securely close the Japanese Garden during off-hours, the Torii Gate's design stems from a similarly functioning gate in Miyajima, Japan. Wood fencing extends to either side of the gate. Parks Department personnel constructed the gate.	NHNC	None	Intact
Go Fourth Plaza 	NA	• A 2008 addition to the park, this plaza features a variety of colored and textured concrete surfaces as well as bricks with the inscribed names of donors over the approach expanse between Hemlock Street and the Hemlock Street footbridge. A central light standard with hanging flower baskets standing on a cultured stone base is flanked by a bronze sculpture of Sacajawea.	NHNC	None	Intact
Grotto 	NA, see also Retaining Wall for background on the original feature.	• A curved stone grotto added behind the retaining wall in the sunken garden. This wall wraps around two trees planted as part of the garden's original design. This addition contained a statue of the Virgin Mary. Statue removed by the City due to vandalism and retained in storage.	HC	Minimal	Intact

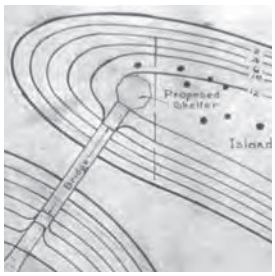
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Outflow & Control Gates 	Built as part of the 1926 construction of the park, this outflow discharges into the lake. They occur at Washington & Nichols, in section E near 15th Street and in section C. A main concrete housing sets back from the shoreline. A concrete cap with manhole access point identifies the housing location. A tunnel runs from this housing west to the lake with a board formed concrete wall at the outlet. A metal pipe railing runs along the top of the concrete wall.	• None	HC	Secondary	Intact
Picnic Shelter, Section E 	NA	• A 1982 addition to section E providing dedicated picnic facilities adjacent the play equipment in this section, this structure features posts supporting a raised ridge metal roof. The side gable building features open gable ends. Open sides and ends allow access to the interior. A concrete slab runs throughout the space and extends out to the edge of the roofline.	NHNC	None	Intact
Previous Buildings 	Built prior to 1923 previous buildings constitute a collection of homestead and early residential and outbuildings constructed along the shores of Fowler slough. These buildings pre-date ownership of the land by the Long-Bell Company. The black footprints on the map at left mark former building locations. These are plotted in GIS. The ownership and type of structures shown was not identified on the maps. The map is courtesy of the Cowlitz County Museum. GLO maps from the area did not contain building footprints.	• During grading and dredging for the park these buildings were removed. Correspondence did not indicate if they were demolished or simply relocated to new site.	HNC	None	Missing

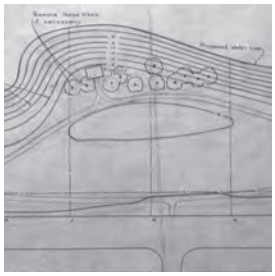
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Proposed Tennis Courts  	Proposed tennis courts in grading plans for sections A and D were not built. Tennis court in section D corresponds to area with Elks building and playground, as well as in section A with the Rolleo log towers.	• NA	Not Built	NA	NA
Pump Station	NA	• A 1974 addition in section B along the west shore of the lake, this pump station was removed in 1995.	NHNC	None	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Pumping Equipment, Section E 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park at the northeast end of section E, this equipment consists of a pump and related electrical panels and equipment. A chain link fence with vertical slats encloses the pump.	NHNC	None	Intact
Restroom 1 (Hemlock Street) 	NA	• A 1991 addition to section B, this compact structure features a concrete foundation with brick clad structure. Standing seam metal clads the hip roof building. Skylights provide day lighting to the interior. Flush panel metal doors provide access to the building interior. A small bench and drinking fountain attached to the building provide exterior amenities. A concrete walkway extends around the building. Metal pipe guards extend out at doorways to prevent pedestrians from being accidentally hit by an opening door.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Restroom 2 (16st Avenue) 	NA	• A 1991 addition to section E, this compact structure features a concrete foundation with brick clad structure. Standing seam metal clads the hip roof building. Skylights provide day lighting to the interior. Flush panel metal doors provide access to the building interior. A small bench and drinking fountain attached to the building provide exterior amenities. A concrete walkway extends around the building. Metal pipe guards extend out at doorways to prevent pedestrians from being accidentally hit by an opening door.	NHNC	None	Intact
Retaining Wall 	Built in 1926 as part of the original design for the sunken garden, this poured-in-place concrete retaining wall resides at the west end of the sunken garden. The wall frames a small patio area. The low wall features concrete balusters with a concrete wall running between. The wall features a projecting concrete cap with sloped top surface. The front-most retaining wall wings taper downward to the east. Three concrete steps lead up to the patio area.	• One of the lower retaining wall caps has been lost.	HC	Primary	Intact
Retaining Wall, Section A 	This 1926 retaining wall was built along the northeast corner of the site above the control gates with poured-in-place concrete	• ca. 2000s replaced with concrete block.	HC	Secondary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Retaining Wall, Section A 	NA	• Contemporary addition along the north edge of the relocated path, this concrete block retaining wall makes a series of curves creating setback areas along the pathway. A second, related retaining wall runs along the lower outside edge of the path.	NHNC	None	Intact
Retaining Wall, Section D 	NA	• This 1975 addition along the pathway leading down to the middle, south docks in section D, includes concrete retaining wall, and concrete retaining wall behind north dock in section D. • In 2007, the retaining wall along the west shore of the lake in section D was replaced. Concrete block masonry units form the retaining wall along the west side of the pathway. Replaced only south and central, not north.	NHNC	None	Intact
Retaining Walls, Section C	NA	• This 1975 addition along the pathway leading down to the southernmost dock and shelter in section C. Includes a poured-in-place concrete retaining wall. • In 2007, the retaining wall along the west shore of the lake in section C was replaced. Concrete block masonry units form the retaining wall along the west side of the pathway.	NHNC	None	Intact

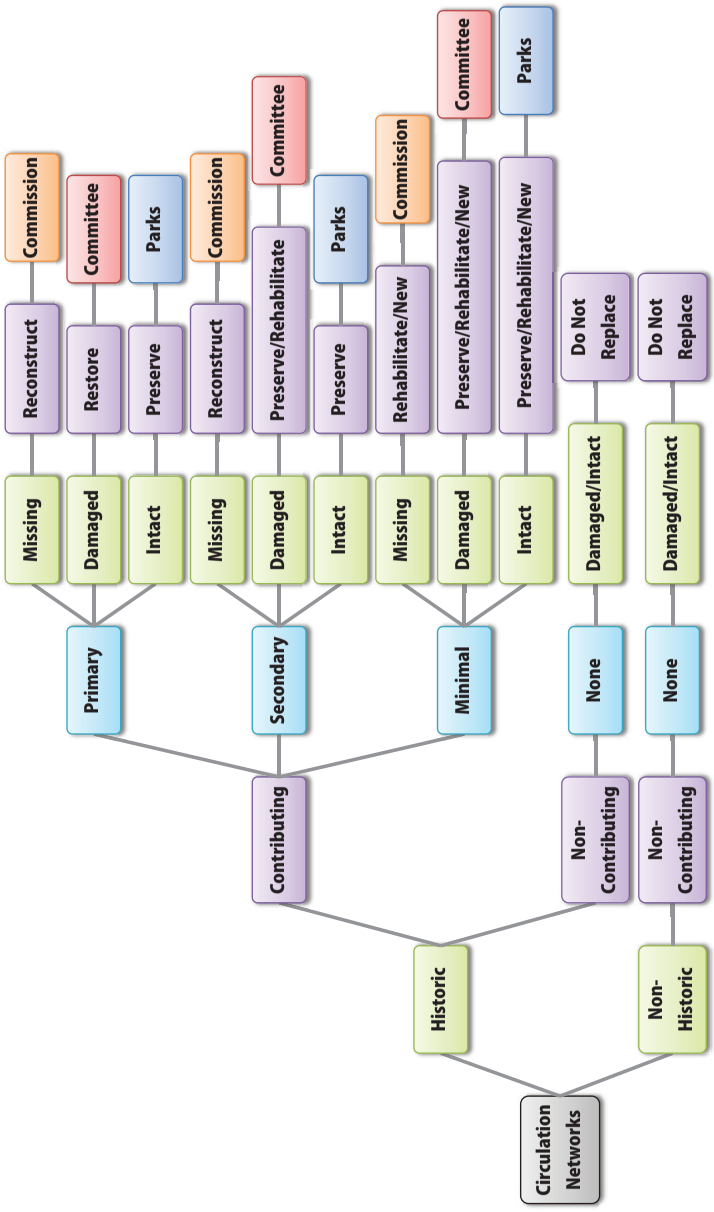
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Shelter, Island No. 1 	Proposed shelter indicated on the original planting plans for this island. The hexagonal shelter resided at the end of the walkway off the bridge leading to this island.	• Removed.	HC	Secondary	Missing
Shelter, Japanese garden 	NA	• A 2003 addition to the park as part of the Japanese garden, this front gable roof structure features peeled wood posts carrying the roof structure. The walls are partially enclosed with vertical boards on the north and northwest sides. Stone pavers form the floor. Built to house security cameras.	NHNC	None	Intact
Shelter, Lion's Island 	NA	• A 1975 addition to the north end of Lion's island, this shelter features a pyramidal form metal roof. Wood posts support the roof. A concrete floor slab runs throughout the space. The structures sides are open and a picnic table resides in the middle.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Shelter, Section C 	NA	• A 1975 addition to one of the docks along the west shore of the lake, this structure features a hipped metal roof supported by wood posts. A picnic table resides beneath the shelter.	NHNC	None	Intact
Shelter, Section D 	NA	• This 1975 addition is the same as in section C, located on west shore on southernmost dock.	NHNC	None	Intact
Shelter, Section E 	Proposed shelter on the west shore of section E.	• Removed.	HC	Secondary	Missing

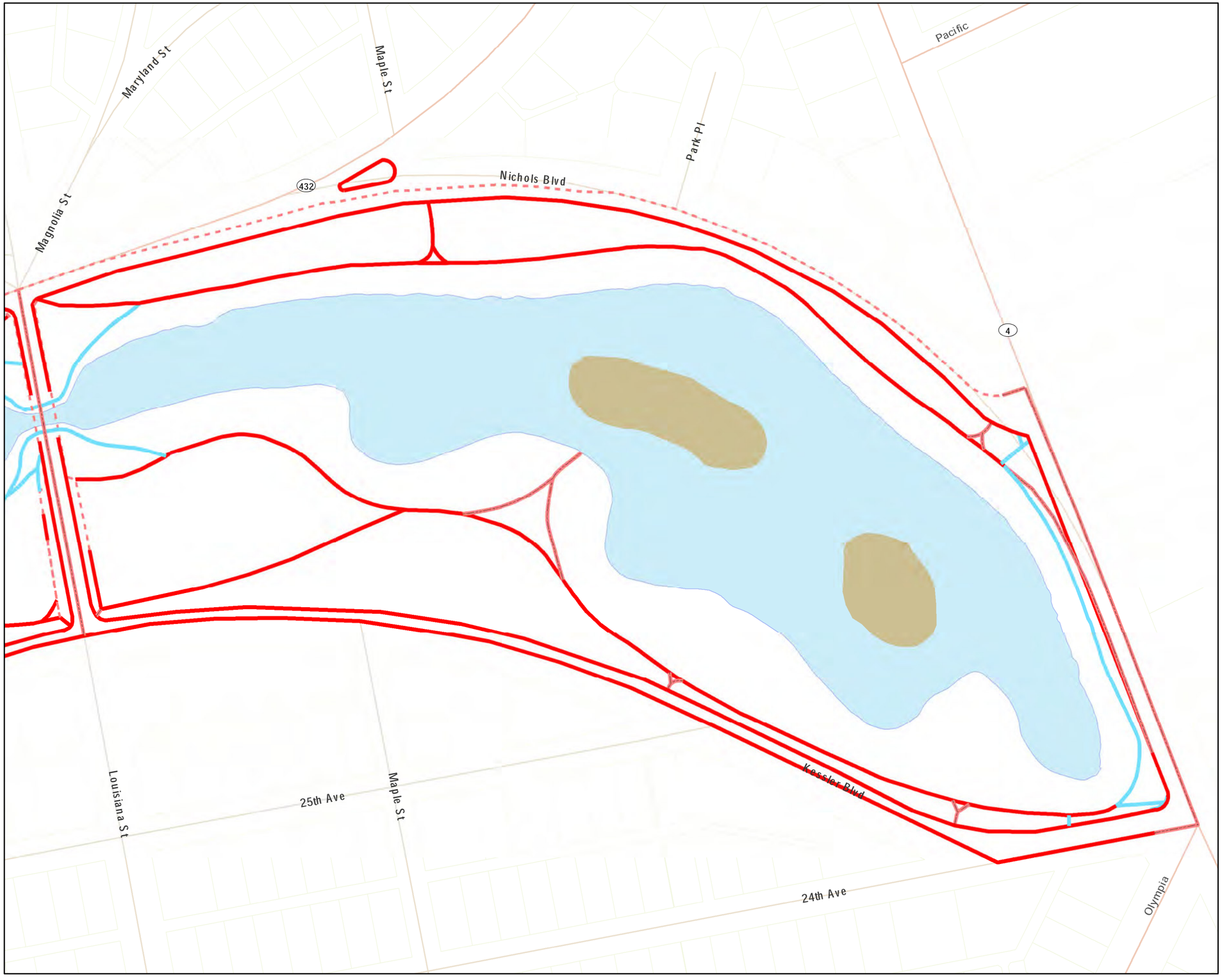
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Swan Houses	Extant by 1928, shrubs were added to make the rear and sides less conspicuous.	• Removed			

HC
Minima
Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
World War II Elks Memorial Building 	NA	• Added in 1947 and dedicated in June to children, this building is a Living War Memorial. The BPOE dedicated the building to the youth of America. The Elks operated a play center each summer until 1975 when the building transferred to the city. City opened it to community. • In 1948, American Red Cross used the building during flooding of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers, 24 hours a day for two weeks, as they threatened to break dikes. • The wood frame building stands on a concrete foundation. A side gable roof with front gable roof entry shelters the interior. Slender metal posts support the outer edge of the front entry gable roof. The rooflines feature modest eave and gable projections. Stucco clad the building exterior with vertical board in the upper gable ends. Metal gutters and down spouts direct storm water away from the building. Glass block windows on the front facade provide day lighting to interior spaces. Flush panel double entry doors provide access to the interior. Both interior and exterior restrooms serve playground users.	NHNC	None	Intact


Circulation Networks
Historic
Non-Historic
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Primary
Secondary
Minimal
None
None
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Damaged/Intact
Damaged/Intact
Reconstruct
Restore
Preserve
Reconstruct
Preserve/Rehabilitate
Preserve
Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Do Not Replace
Do Not Replace
Commission
Committee
Parks
Commission
Committee
Parks
Commission
Committee
Parks

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan



Section A

Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.

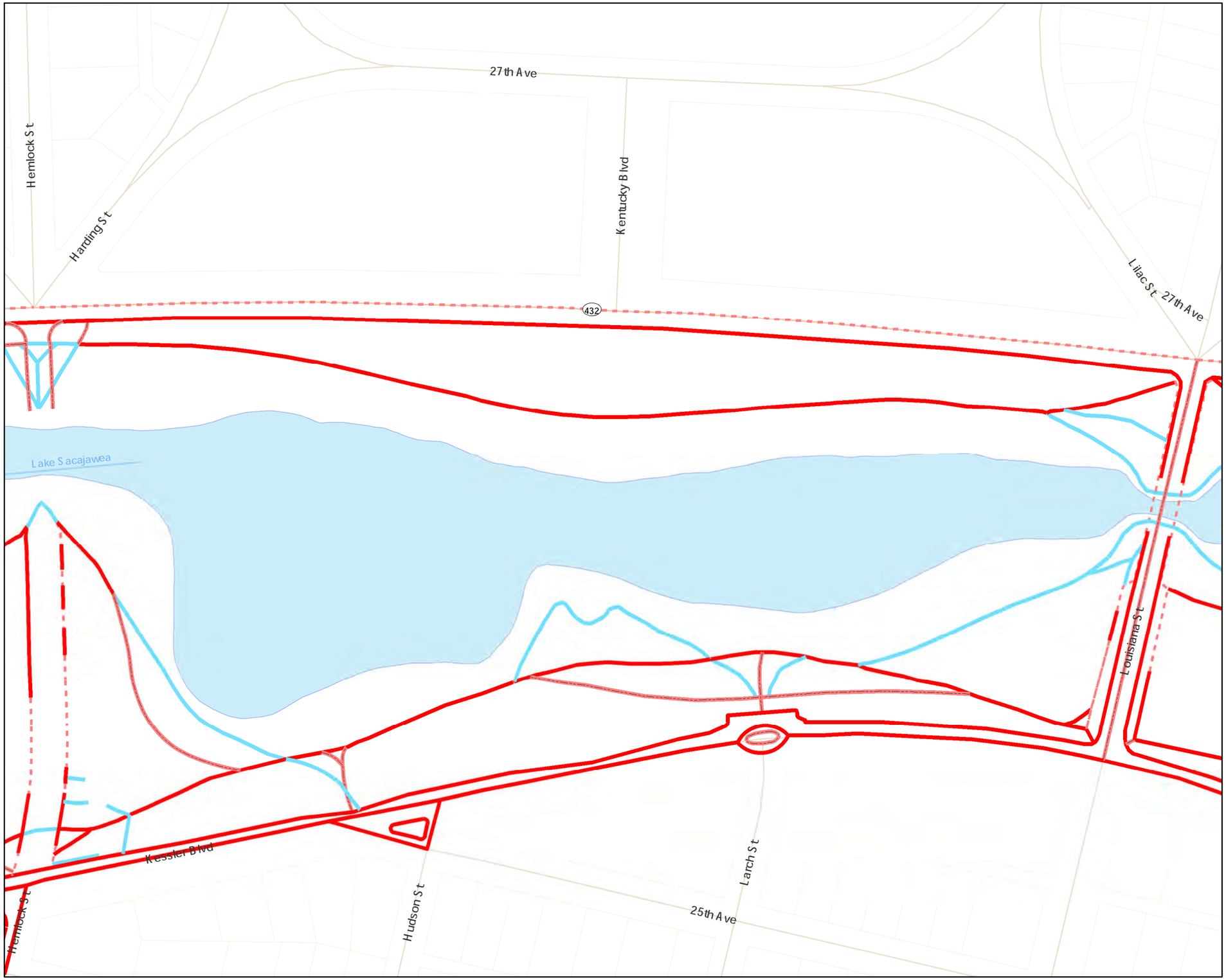
N

0 135 270 540

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section B



Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.

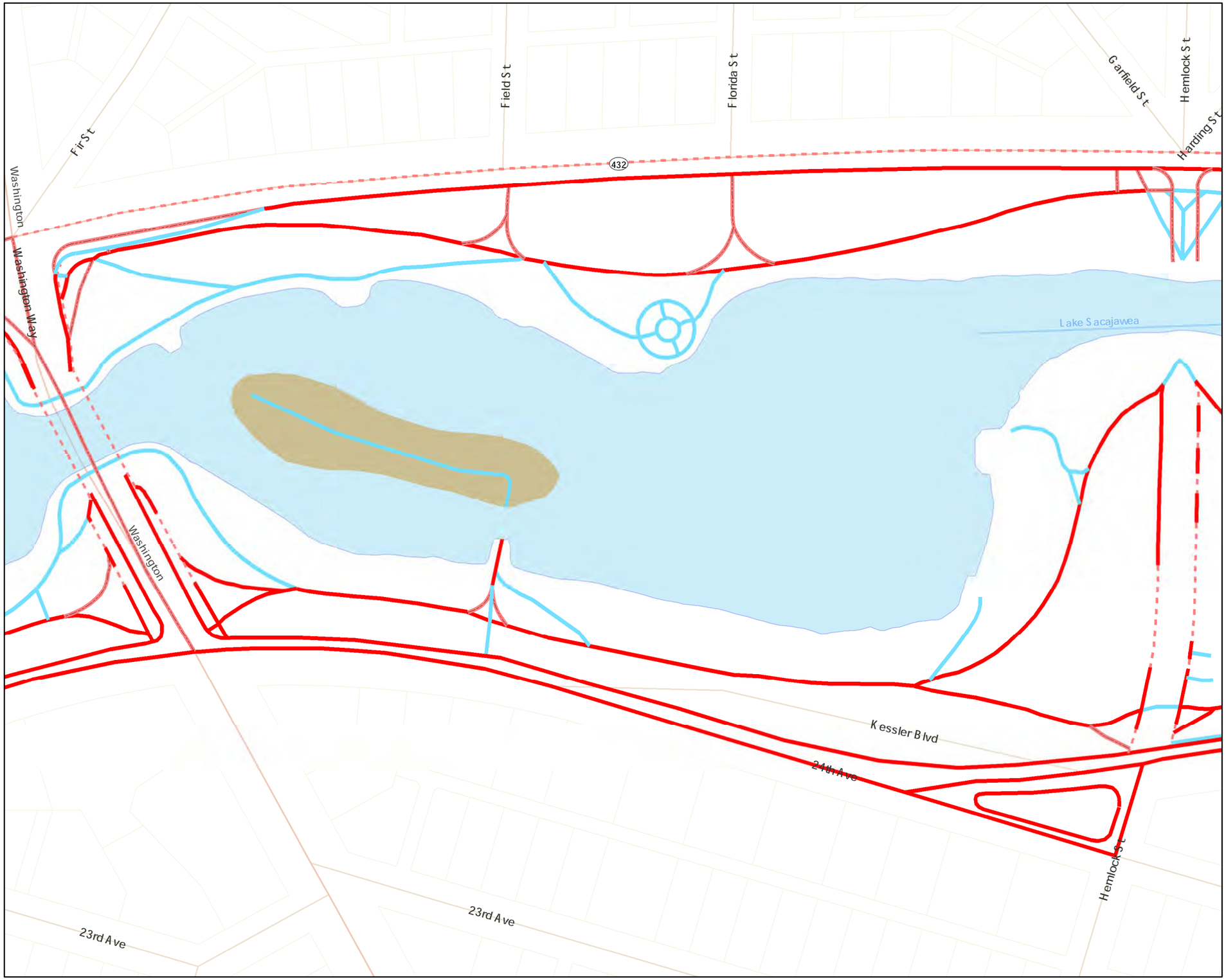
N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section C



Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.

N

0 110 220 440

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section D

Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Mssing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Mssing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.

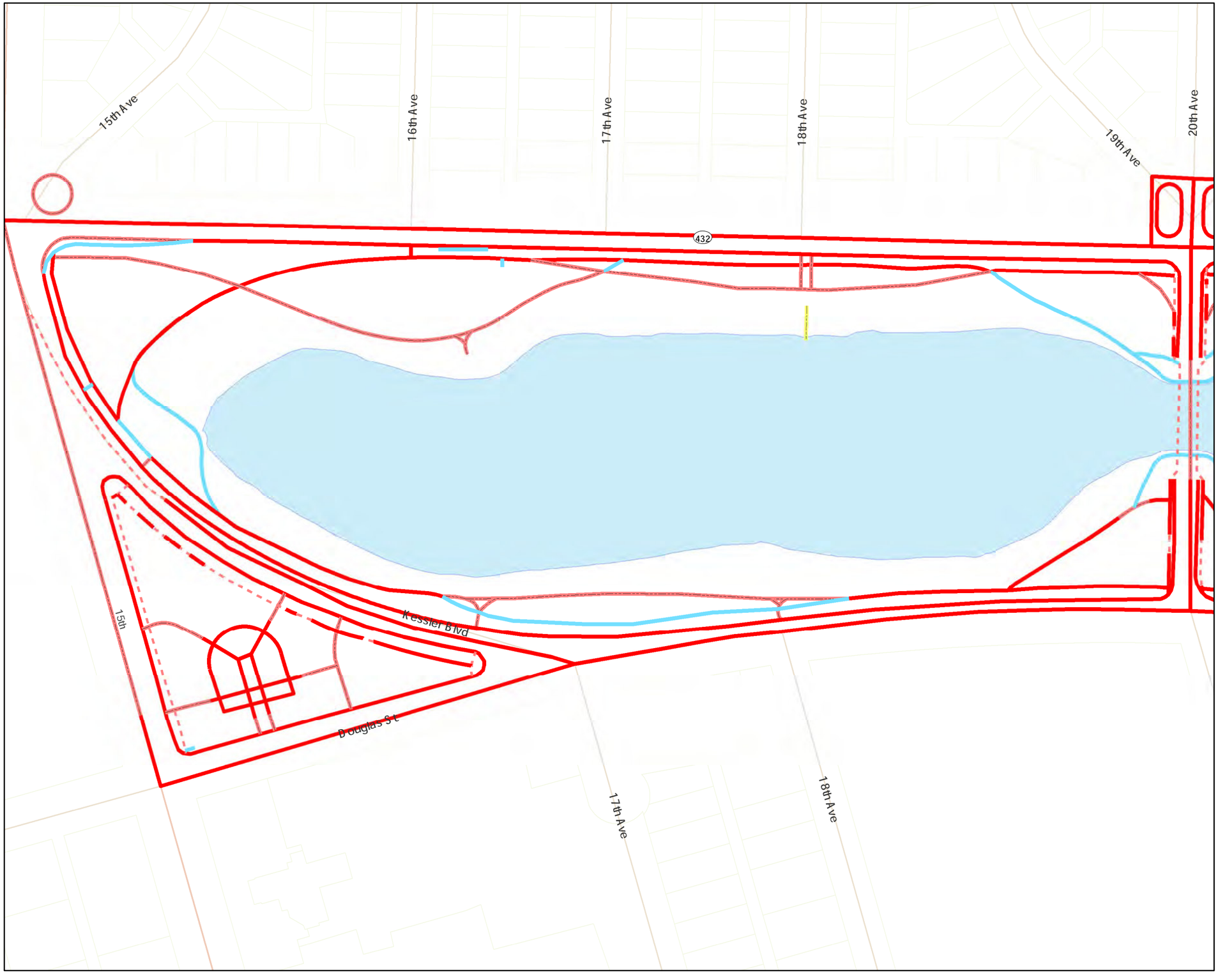
N

0 135 270 540

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section E & Sunken Garden



Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

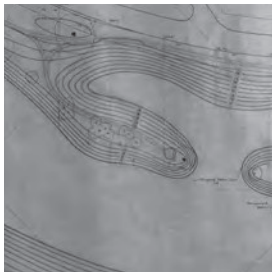
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.

N

0 130 260 520

Feet

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
1.3.2 CIRCULATION NETWORK for the park features automobile and pedestrian components. This network is essential for bringing users to the park, facilitating travel across between neighborhoods, and for the pleasurable movement of peoples through the park. The core automobile features include: 1) boulevards flanking and defining the east and west edges of the park, including their curbs and paving (see Vegetation for street trees); 2) streets crossing the park (Louisiana Street, Washington Way, and 20th Avenue), including their paving, sidewalks, and curbs; and, 3) parking areas for automobiles along the park edges. The four key components organized around pedestrians: 1) connections to surrounding circulation networks, which serve as points of entry to the park; 2) paths within the park for movement through and enjoyment of vistas; 3) paths within the park over bridges connecting to the opposite shore (at Hawthorn Street) and from the shore to islands; and, 4) paths paralleling the streets on either end (Ocean Beach Highway and 15th Avenue) and crossing the park (Louisiana Street, Washington Way, and 20th Avenue), which continue circulation networks along these roadways and afford the opportunity for vistas from the bridges up through the park.					
Circular Overlook, Section D 	Located at the end of the peninsula in section D, this overlook provided a view out over the lake. The overlook resided at the end of the pathway and consisted of crushed stone.	• Removed with no remnants remaining.		HC	Secondary	Missing
Larch Street Island 	Built by 1926, this island at the end of Larch Street in section B served as a means to retain a notable existing tree that otherwise would have resided in the middle of Kessler Boulevard. The island resided just behind the basalt wall. It featured a concrete curb with lawn and a massive oak located in the middle of the island.	• Removed.		HC	Secondary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Paths  	Gravel paths formed the predominant path type throughout the park and were built as part of the original 1926 design. Pathways tended to have a bow form, starting at outer corners at street intersections, arcing inward into the park at the middle of each section, and then returning back to next intersection. Corners and turns were gradual to work with a pedestrian's stride. Intermediate connection points provided access to other streets. The paths consisted of compacted crushed black stone. Historic photographs indicate wood board edging along the paths set at to just slightly above path grade. The boards provided an immediate means to define the edges during the creation process, yet a biodegradable feature that would gradually fade from prominence over time. Initially the paths were found unsatisfactory as they did not compact well. Hare & Hare considered testing one path type with a bituminous treatment and another with a finer grade of fine screenings and sand over the crushed stone. R. A. Long in correspondence indicated his preference for the crushed stone rather than a bituminous walkway. During this period, park superintendent John Null also visited Laurelhurst Park in Portland to study similar walks.[3]	• Contemporary additions of narrow paths due to pedestrian use. See Paths, Narrow. • In 2008, the pathway along Ocean Beach Highway (State Route 4) at the park's north end was relocated. The original gravel path was removed and a new pathway created closer to the waterline. Concrete block retaining walls at the east end hold back the upper grade. • From 2007 to 2009, pathways leading to and through the perennial garden in section C were added. See Paths, Brick Edging. • In 1975, gravel pathways and associated retaining walls in sections C and D to docks along the shoreline were added.	HC	Primary	Damaged

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Points of Entry  	Points of entry to the park consist of short paths linking the main park paths with the surrounding neighborhoods and the streets passing through the park. The points of entry along the sides of the park aligned with streets from the adjacent neighborhoods connecting into Nichols and Kessler boulevards. These were built as part of the original park design. Entry points C2, C5, and C6 featured half-log steps incorporated into the paths. A notable variation is entry point B4 in section B, consisting of concrete parking area let into the park's east edge at the basalt wall. Originally, Section A featured seven points of entry. Section B originally featured six points of entry. Section C featured eight points of entry. Section D featured ten points of entry. Section E featured nine points of entry. Intact examples include A2, B4, B5, C3, D6, S3, S4, and S5. The following letters assigned to points of entry correspond with Circulation Network maps prepared for this report. The numbering sequence starts at the southwest corner at the Nichols Boulevard intersection and proceeds clockwise around the section. The letters correspond to the original section lettering utilized by Hare & Hare. The letter 'S' refers to the sunken garden. • A1: new concrete. A3: removed with no remnants remaining. A4: new concrete. A5: original paths removed and in-filled. A new concrete curb and panel poured at the street. Remnants of the original grade and path alignment remain discernible. A6: Modified for ADA access to the park through replacement of the gravel path with concrete ramp and removal of the curb and installation of a ramp. A7: new concrete.	• B1: new concrete. B2: new concrete including an extended section along Nichols Boulevard. B3, B6: new concrete. • C1: new concrete. C2: removed, although grade remnants remain. C4: new concrete. C5, C6, C7: removed with no remnants remaining. C8: new concrete. • D1: new concrete. D2, D3, D4: removed with no remnants remaining. D5: new concrete. D7, D8, D9: removed with no remnants remaining. D10: new concrete. • E1: new concrete. E2: intact with a ramp and concrete ADA pad added to the north. Just north of this point of entry is an added ADA drop-off location with new concrete pad and signage. E3: removed, although grade remnants remain. E4, E5: removed with no remnants remaining. E6: new concrete. E7, E8: removed with no remnants remaining. E9: new concrete. • S1: new concrete. S2, S6, S7: removed with no remnants remaining. S8: new concrete. S9, S10: removed with no remnants remaining. S11: new concrete.	HC	Primary	Damaged

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Roads, Boulevards   	Kessler and Nichols boulevards define the respective east and west edges of the park. The original design of the city by Hare & Hare with consultation by George Kessler laid out these boulevards. Original designs for the park (grading and planting) do not specifically address the details of roadway construction since the park was developed within this character-defining setting. The boulevards form an integral part of the park and serve an important role as both buffer and pedestrian transition between residential neighborhoods and the park. The hexagonal "honey comb" panels provided a superior quality over square panels. Testing commissioned by the Long-Bell Company in 1924 recorded higher load capacities, and that typical cracking split the panels in two large halves that could be more easily repaired than the typical corner cracks of square panels that are too small to easily repair.[4] Each boulevard is 40 feet wide and features character-defining concrete curb profile, concrete paving, planting strip, and street trees. See Vegetation for details on the later two features. Curbs feature a rounded profile marking a gentle transition between roadway and lawn. These concrete elements feature an exposed aggregate surface. Paving consists of pentagonal concrete sections along the sides of the roadway that interlock with a center row of hexagonal concrete sections running down the middle of the roadway. These concrete elements feature an exposed aggregate surface.	• Contemporary selective replacement of concrete panels during utility work. • Contemporary selective replacement of concrete curbs during roadway work and removal of former pathway entry points to the park. • Alterations to and along Ocean Beach Highway and 15th Avenue underscore the importance of the boulevards in providing a buffer and pedestrian transition to the park. • Refer to the status maps for surrounding streets for a representation of intact, damaged and missing original paving extents.	HC	Primary	Damaged

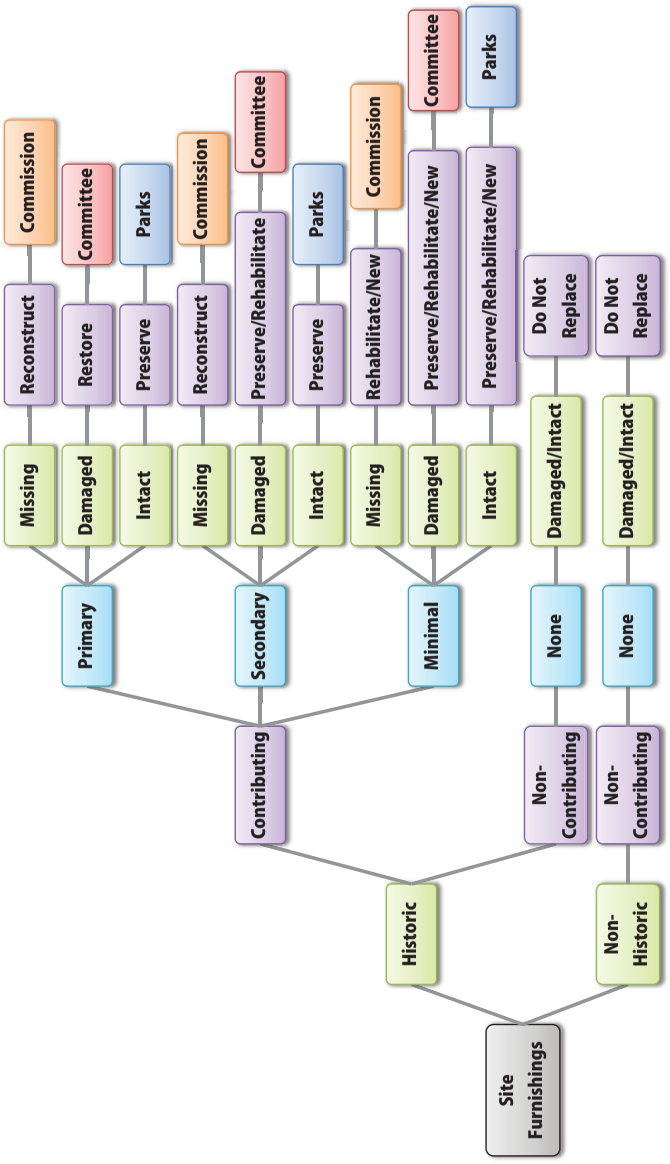
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Roads, Crossing 	Three roads cross the park. These occur at Louisiana Street, Washington Way, and 20th Avenue. The flow of traffic moves through although affords drivers brief glimpses of the park's expanses to the north and south. Each road is 40 feet wide and features character-defining concrete curb profile, concrete paving, and planting strip. See Vegetation for details on the planting strip. Curbs feature a rounded profile marking a gentle transition between roadway and lawn. These concrete elements feature an exposed aggregate surface. Paving consists of pentagonal concrete sections along the sides of the roadway that interlock with a center row of hexagonal concrete sections running down the middle of the roadway. These concrete elements feature an exposed aggregate surface.	• Asphalt paving replaced concrete paving over the bridges and along the roadways. • Hemlock Street, although originally designed as a through street across the park, was closed off to automobile traffic and converted to a pedestrian pathway and footbridge.	HC	Primary	Damaged
Sidewalks 	Concrete sidewalks built as part of the original design extended along the streets crossing the park. These sidewalks matched sidewalks utilized throughout the rest of the city as part of the original master plan and design. The design consisted of poured-in-place slabs with a scored design parallel to either side of the walkway. Smaller indentations perpendicular to the walkway edges provided grooves to minimize water on shoes. The concrete exhibited exposed aggregate.	• Alterations removed some sections and replaced them with new concrete that does not match the detailing of the original.	HC	Primary	Damaged

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Stairs 	Stairs occur only in the sunken garden. These concrete stairs provide a means for visitors to descend into the garden. The garden features two sets at the east side, one each on the north and south sides, and one each on the northwest and southwest sides. The stairs feature exposed aggregate surface.	• None	HC	Secondary	Intact
Steps, Concrete  	Concrete steps in section E augmented paths in a steep area off the street. These steps consist of poured-in-place concrete with an exposed aggregate surface. The steps alternate between broad and short tread while maintaining a uniform riser height. This profile alternating tread width mimics the gentle contours of the slope allowing these stairs to blend in with the site.	• None	HC	Primary	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Steps, Log 	Steps made from half-logs augmented paths in steep areas of sections C and D. These steps featured 6-inch high risers. In section C, these occurred at connection points entering the park. In section D, they occurred at the foot-bridge approach to island no. 4 on the land side.	• Alterations removed these steps.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Street Islands 	Street islands provided important circulation elements for streets around the park helping to blend the radial grid of the master planned city with the organic form of the park. These islands featured concrete curbs matching those used along the boulevards with lawn and tree plantings within. The largest of these islands contained the sunken garden. Islands included: • Triangular-shaped island at the corner of Kessler Boulevard and 15th Avenue. This island contains the sunken garden and is the largest of the islands. • Long islands within 15th Avenue that have curved corners. These would have made 15th Avenue more of a parkway and provided a softer transition between the traffic and commercial activities across from the park. • Circle at the corner of Nichols Boulevard and Oregon Way. This circle provided a means for reconciling traffic coming in from the northwest via 15th Avenue to the intersection of Nichols Boulevard and Oregon Way. • Oblong island at the corner of Nichols and 20th avenue; • Triangular island at the intersection of Kessler, Hemlock, and 24th Avenue; • Island Nichols/section A Nichols NE and NW; and, • Kessler & Hudson Street.	• Alterations reworked the circle at the corner of Nichols Boulevard and Oregon Way.	HC	Secondary	Damaged

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Paths, Brick Edging 	NA	• From 2007 to 2009, pathways leading to and through the perennial garden in section C were added. These gravel pathways feature brick edging. • In 1999, pathways within the rhododendron garden in section B were added. These gravel pathways feature brick edging.	NHNC	None	Intact
Paths, Narrow 	NA	• Contemporary addition of narrow foot paths through repeated pedestrian use. These occur at approaches to bridges angling up from the route beneath the bridge to join with the sidewalk. They also occur at former path locations where the path has been relocated, as in section E's southeast corner, but the narrow path follows the approximate original path location.	NHNC	None	Intact


Site Furnishings
Historic
Non-Historic
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Primary
Secondary
Minimal
None
None
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Missing
Damaged
Intact
Damaged/Intact
Damaged/Intact
Reconstruct
Restore
Preserve
Reconstruct
Preserve/Rehabilitate
Preserve
Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Preserve/Rehabilitate/New
Do Not Replace
Do Not Replace
Commission
Committee
Parks
Commission
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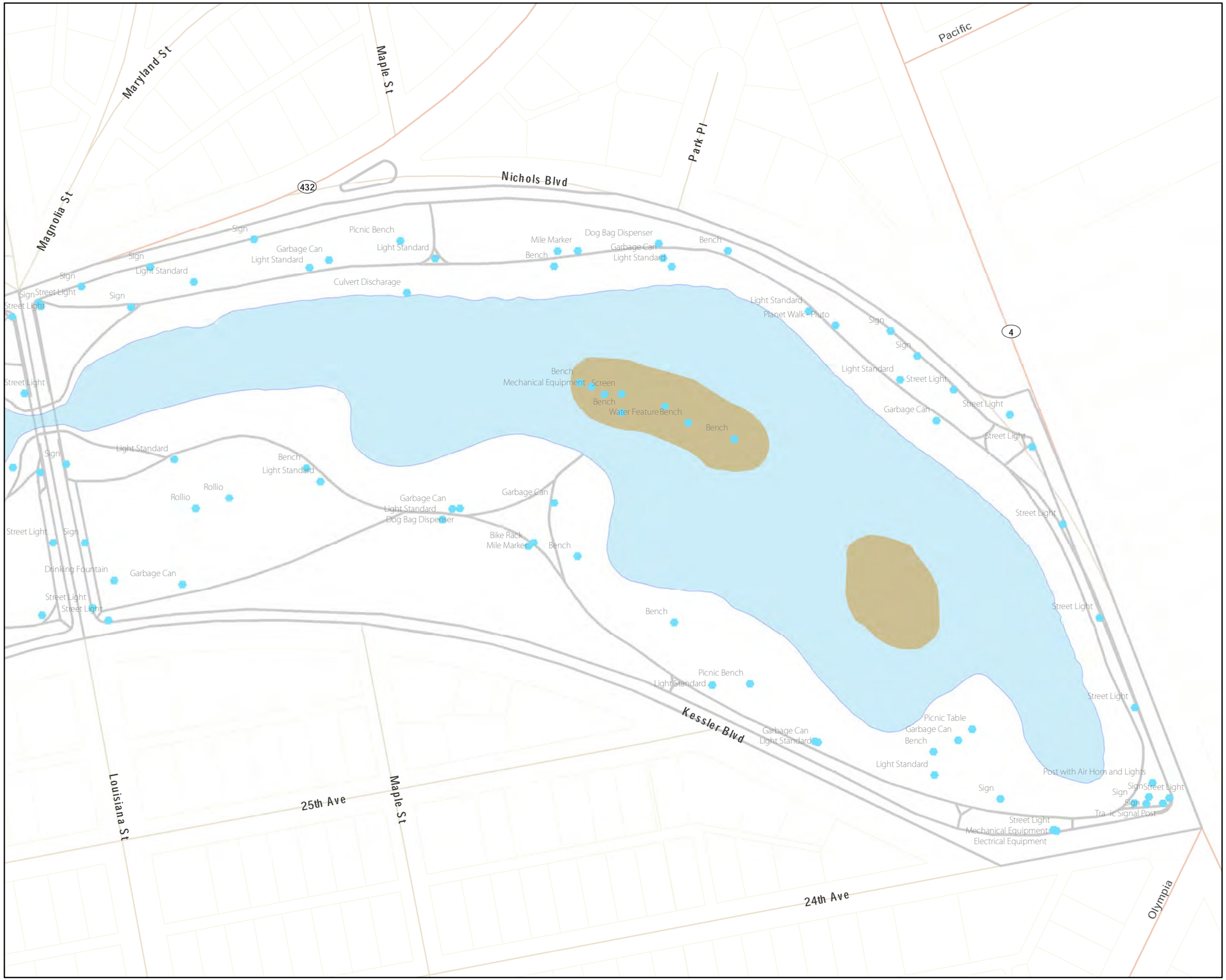
Parks
Commission
Committee
Parks

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section A



Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Non-Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 115 230 460 Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section B

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Non-Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section C

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Non-Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

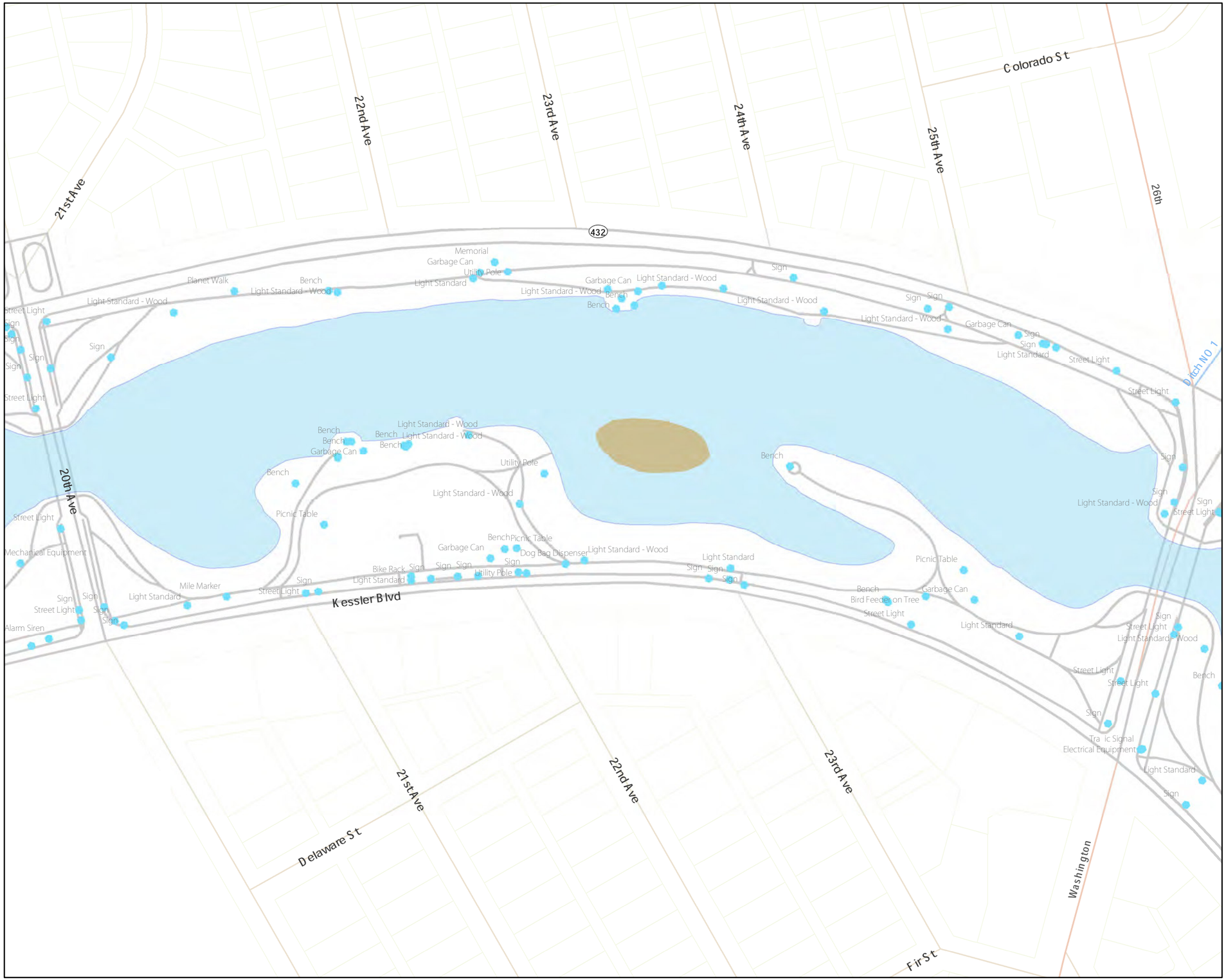
N

0 95 190 380

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section D



Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Non-Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

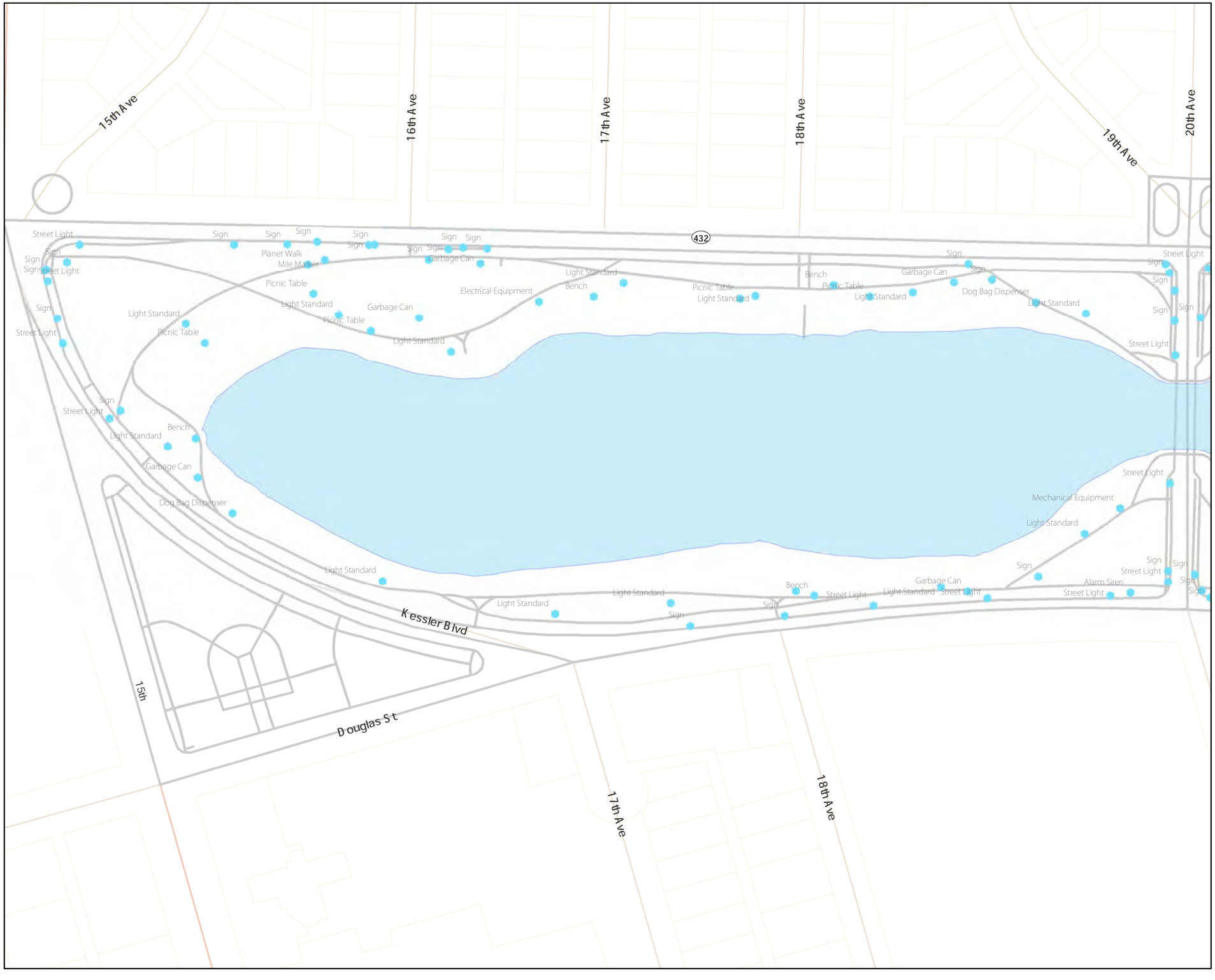
N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section E & Sunken Garden



Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Non-Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 110 220 440

Feet

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
1.3.3 SITE FURNISHINGS both respond to user needs and provide an important augmentation to the park's visual character.					
Alarm Sirens 	NA	• Contemporary additions in sections A and E, these consist of a tall wood pole with speakers mounted to the top of the pole. These are indicators of gate positions during high water and flood control events. A shorter, adjacent pole features lights mounted to its top. A small painted steel box and associated panels contain the electrical equipment.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Benches  	NA	• Contemporary addition consists of concrete end pieces with rounded corners and wood seat and back. Bolts run through the end pieces into the wood backs tie the bench together. This type draws on basic styling of the original benches. Variations have taller feet and lack the through bolts. Another type features tall feet with openings for the board ends to project through.	NHNC	None	Intact
Benches 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the Hemlock Street pedestrian area; these consist of a concrete slab supporting a metal bench.	NHNC	None	Intact

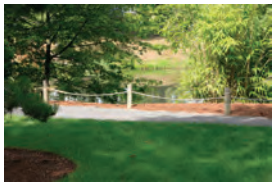
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Benches 	NA	• In 2003, benches were added to the Japanese garden; they consist of a peeled half-round log section supported on a larger cut-out log section. These occur only in the Japanese garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Benches  	NA	• Contemporary addition consists of a concrete slab supporting a powder-coated metal bench. A bronze plaque on the concrete slab bears text dedicating the bench. Variations on the painted metal bench type feature decorative arms and back with concrete block retaining wall behind them and decorative scoring on the concrete slab.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Benches 	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a pre-cast painted concrete bench standing on a concrete pad. Concrete blocks form a low retaining wall behind the bench that forms a small planting area. Text dedicating the bench is inscribed on the back of the bench. Benches of this type on relatively flat locations do not have the retaining wall behind.	NHNC	None	Intact
Benches, Original 	Built and placed within the park by 1928, these benches matched those employed in the Civic Center (known today as R. A. Long Park). They consisted of pre-cast concrete sides with horizontal wood seats and backs extending through the sides. Wood pegs secured the assembly together. Originals painted light green in color.[5]	• Removed.	HC	Primary	Missing
Bike rack 	NA	• Contemporary addition in front of the Elks Building and in Section A consists of tubular steel, painted and mounted to concrete base.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Bird Feeder 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these consist of a simple wood bird feeder mounted to the side of a tree. The feeders are painted red.	NHNC	None	Intact
Boats 	By 1927 the park featured canoes, row boats, and Clinker Built boats for public rental and use within the park. The boat house and dock were located in section E.	• Removed	HC	Secondary	Missing
Bollards 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park at Hemlock street, these feature a metal chain hung between them to deter automobile entry into the park. Metal construction painted yellow.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Dog Bag Dispensers 	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a metal pole with a metal dispenser containing plastic bags for owners to pick up pet droppings.	NHNC	None	Intact
Drinking Fountain, Concrete 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, these consist of a round concrete casing protecting a single metal pipe with a fountain attached to the top.	NHNC	None	Intact
Drinking Fountain, Plastic 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, these consist of a round plastic casing protecting a single metal pipe with a fountain attached to the top. Depression to side is for watering pets.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Electrical Equipment Cover 	NA	• A 2003 addition as part of the Japanese garden, this feature consists of a stained wood cover for an electrical equipment element.	NHNC	None	Intact
Fence, 20th Street Bridge 	NA	• Ca. 1996, this addition along the outer edge of the trail passes beneath the Washington Way bridge. Railing consists of steel posts supporting 2 x 6 railings bolted to the posts.	NHNC	None	Intact
Fence, Bamboo 	NA	• Contemporary addition as part of the Japanese garden, this fence consists of bamboo posts with bamboo and wood panels between.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Fence, Metal 	NA	• Contemporary metal fence added along the relocated path at the north end of section A.	NHNC	None	Intact
Fence, Rhododendron Garden 	NA	• A 1999 addition to the park, this low stained-wood fence partially defines the boundaries of the rhododendron garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Fence, Rope 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this fence runs along the outer edge of portions of the Japanese garden on Island No. 1. The fence features wood posts with a cotton rope passed through holes in the posts.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Fence, Washington Way Bridge 	NA	• Ca. 1996, this addition along the outer edge of the trail passes beneath the Washington Way bridge. Railing consists of steel posts supporting 2 x 6 railings bolted to the posts.	NHNC	None	Intact
Flag Pole 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this metal pole is anchored to a concrete base. A round ball finial tops the pole.	NHNC	None	Intact
Garbage Cans 	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a round concrete pad supporting a single round garbage can anchored to the pad. The garbage can features an open painted steel outer frame with an inner receptacle.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Garbage Cans 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park consisting of a round steel expanded mesh frame containing a plastic receptacle within. This garbage can type is set on at grade.	NHNC	None	Intact
Hemlock Street Planters 	NA	• A 2000 addition along the east pedestrian path extension of Hemlock Street, these reinforced concrete structures feature a concrete apron around their base. As of 2009, added light standards are located within each planter. • 2009 and ongoing the planters will receive stone cladding to match original stone wall at Larch and Kessler intersection. Stone purchased by a private citizen.	NHNC	None	Intact
Light Standards, Metal Modern 	NA	• Contemporary addition in section B provides lighting for the pedestrian area along Hemlock Street. Painted metal construction with a hood at the top to direct light downward. Signs attached to the pole. The standard is mounted to a concrete base.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Light Standards, Metal Period 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these provide lighting for pedestrians along the paths. The painted metal construction includes a base, decorative moldings, and tapered shaft with a plastic fixture at top.	NHNC	None	Intact
Light Standards, Original	In place by 1928, they were painted green and from Washington Gas & Electric Company; the same applied to all light standards in town. The light standards at the school abutting the park's west edge were initially white. Hare & Hare did not like how the white looked prompting them to be repainted green in conjunction with the painting of the park's light standards.[6] All were concrete lamp posts and featured a single incandescent bulb within a glass enclosure at the top.	• Removed.	HC	Primary	Missing
Light Standards, Relocated 	These fixtures originally served as light standards within the city's commercial district.[7]	• Relocated to the island no. 3 in the 1990s, these five electric light standards provide lighting along the asphalt pathway running the length of the island. • Round pedestal with stepped moldings leading to tapered octagonal shaft with capital support light fixture. Fixtures placed on a concrete base.	HNC	Minimal	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Light Standards, Wood 	NA	• Ca. 1970s additions to the park, these light standards consist of a wood post supporting a single fixture at the top. The fixture features a hood directing light downward.	NHNC	None	Intact
Monument, Rhododendron Garden 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this small stone monument commemorates the donation of plants from Chet Blake, making possible the rhododendron garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Phone Booth 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this phone booth maintained by Qwest provides park users without cell phones the capacity to call out.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Picnic Tables 	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a concrete pad with a painted metal picnic table anchored to the slab. Benches and tables consist of expanded metal mesh.	NHNC	None	Intact
Picnic Tables 	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a concrete pad with painted metal picnic table anchored to the slab. The benches and table consist of wood.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Picnic Tables  	NA	• Contemporary addition consisting of a concrete pad with a painted metal picnic table anchored to the slab. The square table features benches on all four sides. Variations include round tables with curved benches. Benches and table consist of recycled plastic products resembling wood.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Playgrounds 	NA	• Contemporary additions installed playgrounds in sections C, D, and E. • Playground in section C occupies a portion of gently sloped open space just south of the pedestrian portion of Hemlock Street. This playground is open. • Playground in section D occupies a former proposed tennis court location just north of the 1947 World War II Elks Memorial Building. This playground is fenced and used in conjunction with child care facilities in the building. Playground installed by the Elks Club when the building was built in 1947. • Playground in section E occupies a flat section near the intersection of 16th Avenue and Nichols Boulevard. This playground is open.	NHNC	None	Intact
Purple Martin Nesting Boxes 	NA	• A September 21, 2005 donation by Pacific Lamination, these two poles stand in section B along the east shore of the lake. They provide dedicated nesting space for Purple Martins. Each pole features three wood nesting boxes attached to its upper end.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Rolleo Poles 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these two tall peeled wood poles function as part of the Rolleo festival held at the park. • Spar poles used for International Timbersports competition each fourth of July produced by the Go Fourth Festival Association. Original poles installed on the south end of the lake, then in the 1960s or 1970s relocated to the depression north of Hemlock below the restrooms. The Louisiana Street location began in the 1990s when the City of Longview began hosting international events.	NHNC	None	Intact
Rubble Rock Walls 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park in the Japanese garden, these low walls define areas within the garden. They consist of loosely stacked rubble stone walls and edging along waterways in the garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Sculpture	NA	• Japanese garden features added in 2003.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Sculpture 	NA	• Contemporary addition as part of the Japanese garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Sculpture 	NA	• Traditional Asian design sculpture located on the outer side of the gate to the Japanese garden.	NHNC	None	Intact
Sculpture, Granite Pagoda 	NA	• Contemporary addition as part of the Japanese garden, this granite sculpture features a traditional Asian design.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Sculpture, Boy & Dog 	NA	• A 2001 addition, this bronze sculpture of a boy throwing a ball for his dog resides in section C. The two pieces stand on a stained (colored) concrete base amidst the lawn. A bronze plaque explains the gift of the sculpture to the city in memory of Violet Davidson Hart and Harvey Blake Hart, Longview pioneers.	NHNC	None	Intact
Sculpture, Lions 	NA	• Contemporary additions, these lions rest on concrete bases and flank the entrance to Lion's Island.	NHNC	None	Intact
Sculpture, Sacajawea 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the park, this bronze sculpture of Sacajawea stands on the west shore in the pedestrian area at the Hemlock Street bridge approach.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Signs	By 1928, existing in poor state, Grainart considered but would be expensive and would still have to deal with wood decay which means constant replacement. Hays recommended using more permanent measure of using brass or bronze letters in the curbing.[8]	• Removed.	HC	Minimal	Missing
Signs, Automobile 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, automobile oriented signs include traffic directional signs, parking signs, bike route signs, ADA loading/unloading location signs, and street and highway name signs. Signs consist mainly of metal poles with a flat metal sign with lettering. The street and highway name signs consist of wood posts supporting large metal billboard-type street signs. These are located in the sunken garden triangle along 15th Avenue and in section A.	NHNC	None	Intact
Signs, Birds	NA	• 2010 additions to the park. These Ruth Deery bird signs identify bird types and provide background on each type.	NHNC	None	Intact

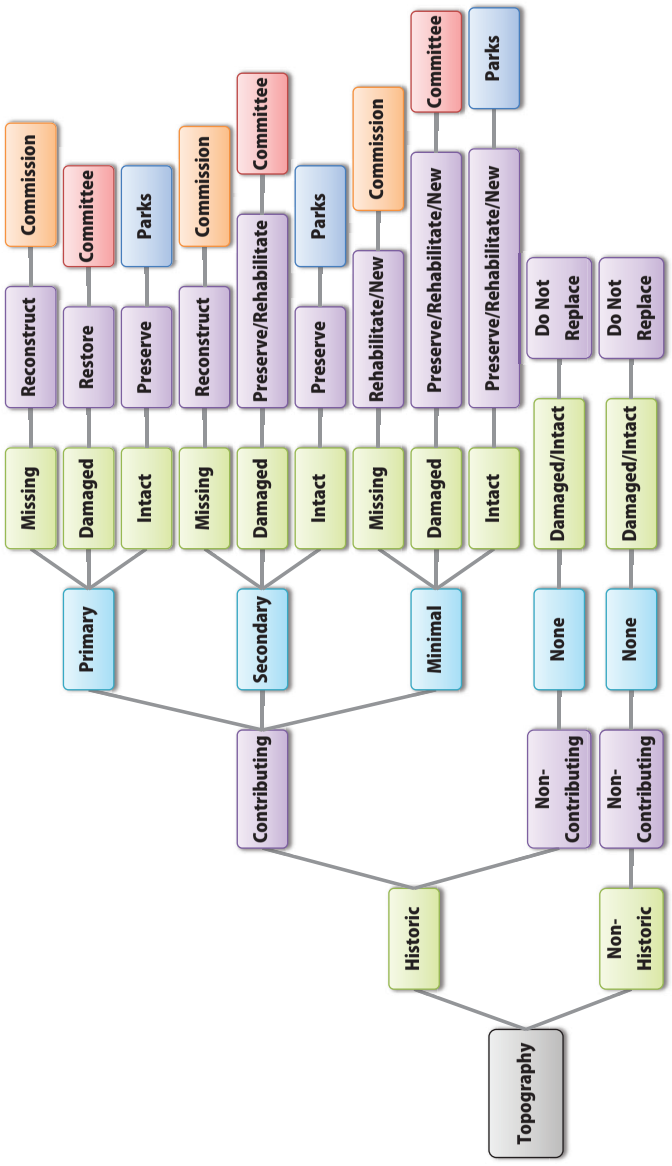
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Signs, Entrance  	NA	• Contemporary additions at the north and south ends of the park consist of wood posts with a horizontal board sign between the posts. The horizontal board is painted with contrasting lettering. There are two at the Ocean Beach Highway and Kessler Boulevard intersection and one at the Oregon Way and Nichols Boulevard intersection.	NHNC	None	Intact
Signs, Island 	NA	• Contemporary addition to the south end of Lions Island identifies the island as Pioneer Lions Island. The sign consists of wood posts with horizontal painted boards having lettering painted a contrasting color.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Signs, Mileage 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these concrete and brick markers sit flush with the path surface and mark distance around the park along the trails. The loop starts in section B.	NHNC	None	Intact
Signs, Pedestrian 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these pedestrian oriented signs include primarily signs stating park regulations and no fishing from the bridges. These signs feature metal poles with a metal panel sign with lettering.	NHNC	None	Intact
Signs, Trees 	NA	• Contemporary pressure-treated wood posts added in front of select trees with a metal name plate identify the botanical and common name of the tree. Trees identified as part of the Willis Arboretum dedication.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Solar System Walk 	NA	• Dedicated on September 22, 2001 as a gift to the community from the Friends of the Galileo Astronomy Club, the walk consists of a self-guided tour of the solar system beginning at 15th Avenue and working north to the Ocean Beach Highway. Markers installed in the lawn adjacent the pathways set at grade with a polished granite marker embedded in concrete.	NHNC	None	Intact
Street Lights, Originals 	These fixtures continued the street light fixture employed throughout the city. They consisted of a reinforced concrete structure having a single incandescent bulb at the top enclosed within glass housing. The standards measured fifteen-feet in height and were placed immediately adjacent the curb along the street.	• Alterations removed these fixtures and replaced them with steel and wood varieties.	HC	Primary	Missing
Street Lights, Steel 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these consist of metal pole cobra head fixture–type street lights.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Street Lights, Wood 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these consist of a wood pole with metal cobra head fixture at the top.	NHNC	None	Intact
Totem 	NA	• A 1976 addition to the south end of Lions Island. • Donated to the city of Longview by the Longview Pioneer Lions. A bronze plaque on the south side chronicles the donation. The pole stands on stained red concrete base. The pole is illuminated at night.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Traffic Signal Post 	NA	• Contemporary additions to the park, these occur at street intersections and support traffic signals.	NHNC	None	Intact
Utility Pole 	NA	• Contemporary additions consisting of typical wood utility poles with connections at their upper ends.	NHNC	None	Intact
Water Element, Japanese Garden 	NA	• A 2003 addition as part of the Japanese garden, this small pool features an outlet into the lake. Rubble stone and wood pilings define the pool's edges. This also includes a pumping station for the pool and stream.	NHNC	None	Intact



Decision-Making Matrix | Features

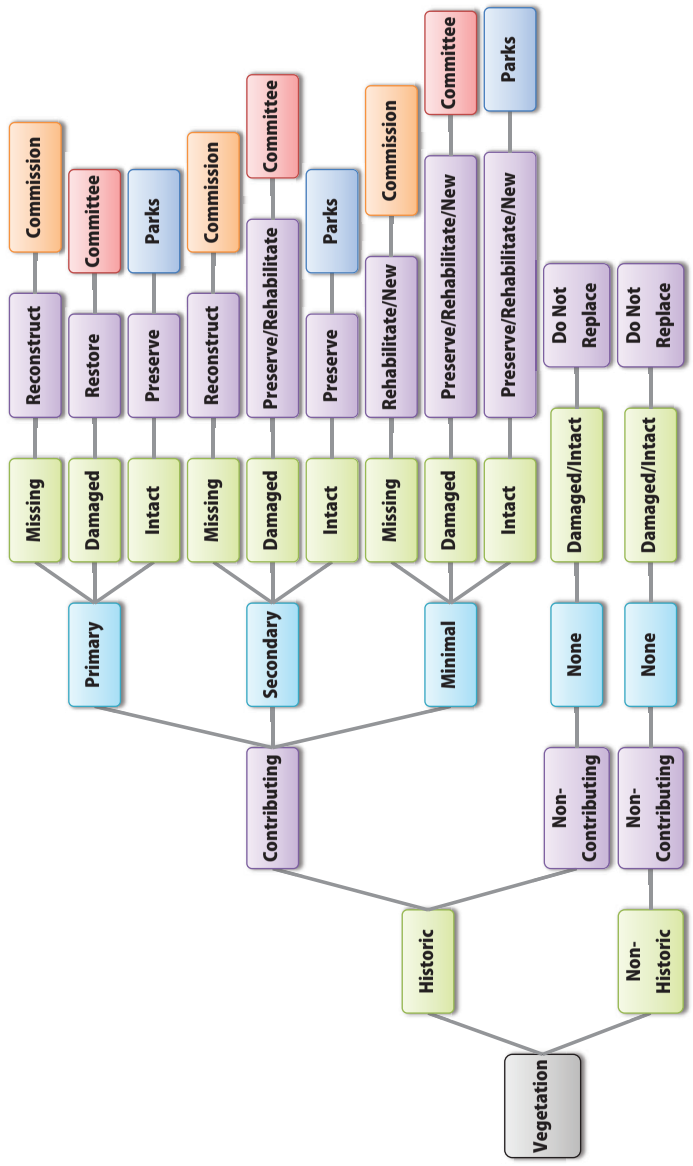
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
1.3.4 TOPOGRAPHY provides the basic armature upon which are added the vegetation, circulation networks, and built environment. Essential components include slopes, flats, high-points, islands, and water. Slopes define pedestrians, relationship to the water and islands. They provide an intimate sunken garden space. The islands break up expanses of water, as well as provide opportunities to be out amidst the water and enjoy views back to the shoreline. References to islands denote the landmass only; they exclude vegetation, circulation networks, site furnishings, and built environment elements that reside upon them. The majority of the park's topography remains intact and in good condition.					
Flats 	Flats within the original design of the park provide expanses for vistas, insulate pedestrians from activities outside of or at the fringes of the park, and provide activity areas within the park. The original design employs landmass to create views out over the water and up along the length of the sections. This is particularly evident at Hemlock and the peninsula in section D. The flats are a few feet higher than the tops of the islands. Pathways run along the edges of these areas, and trees and shrubs define their corners and edges. Originally, they remained open spaces within the park. Proposed activity spaces, such as proposed tennis courts, aligned with some but not all of these flat areas.	• Contemporary picnic table and bench additions provide both an opportunity for use of the flat areas and potential visual clutter. • Contemporary tree plantings outside of the originally specified locations have started to diminish the open qualities of some flat areas • Contemporary structure additions have in-filled some of these flat areas to provide facilities for public activities.	HC	Primary	Damaged
High-points	High points enjoyed minimal usage throughout the park. High points are localized areas reaching 22 feet (plus/minus) of elevation. They often corresponded to existing tree locations where grading could not be further adjusted without damaging the tree roots.	• None identified.	HC	Secondary	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Island 1 	Created in 1926 as part of the original park design, a small footbridge provided access to the island. Original planting plans retained some existing trees and added additional trees, as well as shrubs, perennials and bulbs. See also Vegetation for additional information on plantings. The island originally featured a peak elevation of 12 feet with steep shorelines along the east and west sides and a gentle taper at the north and south ends. Sides featured an elevation change of 8 feet originally over a 20 foot distance. The island currently measures 257 square feet. Note: island numbers utilized in this report stem from the original drawings and not their sequential order.	• Erosion has resulted in the loss of some shoreline. • In 2003, the island was cleared and landscaped, creating the Japanese garden. Dedicated on May 28, 2003, this garden stemmed from efforts beginning in 1966 with a request to replace the original bridge to the island. By 1967, the concept of an oriental themed garden emerged. In 1990, renewed efforts to landscape an island led to selection of the north island for the Japanese Garden as a community gift and connection with Longview's sister city, Wako City, Japan. Installed electricity and irrigation. See also Vegetation for specifics on the Japanese garden. Efforts to clear brush growth on the island using goats were undertaken in the 1980s. These were not successful. Deferred maintenance led to the loss and encroachment of non-original plantings. By the 1970s to 1980s, these contemporary plantings covered the island making pedestrian activities impossible.	HC	Primary	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Island 2 	Created in 1926 from existing island as part of the original park design, this small island was never accessible to pedestrians. Original planting plans retained many existing trees, added additional trees, as well as shrubs, perennials, and bulbs. See also Vegetation for additional information on plantings. The island originally featured a peak elevation of 12 feet with steep sides. The sides drop 8 feet of elevation over 17 feet. The island currently measures 168 square feet.	• Erosion has resulted in the loss of some shoreline. • The park currently exhibits dense vegetation growth that is not consistent with the original design intent.	HC	Primary	Intact
Island 3 	Created in 1926 from an existing island as part of the original park design, this island originally featured pedestrian access. Original planting plans retained some existing trees and added additional trees, as well as shrubs, perennials, and bulbs. See also Vegetation for additional information on plantings. The island originally featured a peak elevation of 12 feet with steep sides. The island currently measures 283 square feet.	• Erosion has resulted in the loss of some shoreline. • In the 2000s, a transformer on the island was installed, doubling the electrical capacity for lighting. • In 1969, the city officially named island Lions Island in honor of the club. • In 1964, Ernie Kuntz, "Mr. Lion," a member of the local Lions Club, began stringing some 15,000 lights on the island. Kuntz cleared brush on island and built concrete bulkheads for a new wooden footbridge.	HC	Primary	Intact
Island 4 	Created in 1926 from an existing island as part of the original park design, the Original planting plans retained some existing trees and added additional trees, as well as shrubs, perennials, and bulbs. See also Vegetation for additional information on plantings. The island originally featured a peak elevation of 12 feet with steep sides. The island currently measures 93 square feet.	• Erosion has resulted in the loss of some shoreline, in particular at the south end. • Also known as Elk's Memorial Island due to proximity to World War II Elk's Memorial Building. • In 1992, youth seasonal workers cleared the island of brush.	HC	Primary	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Slopes, Lake 	Slopes provide the transition between the flats and the shoreline (water). The slopes define the shoreline. The original design created steeply graded slopes averaging at drop in elevation of 10 to 14 feet over the run of the slope. Slope width, measured in plan view (flat), is the distance from the shoreline to the top of the slope. Slope width ranged from 40 to 100 foot. The majority of slopes ran between 60 and 80 feet in width. The original grading plans placed the majority of pathways along the top edge of the slopes at an elevation of between 16 and 20 feet. The steep slopes separated pedestrians from the water to deter activities in and along the water's edge while affording vistas out over the islands and water. The scale of grade change retained an intimate quality while providing sufficient perspective to create vistas.	• Erosion contributes to the loss of slopes and the steepening of their lower portions. • The 2008 path relocation at the north end of section A moved the pathway into the slope, necessitating the addition of retaining walls and bringing pedestrians into closer proximity with the water. • The 1975 dock additions in sections C and D introduced pathways across the slopes and created unintended vistas from the water level out over the lake, shorelines, and sides of the islands. These views from the water's edge are a new and non-contributing feature for which the park's arrangement was not intended.	HC	Primary	Damaged
Slopes, Sunken Garden 	Slopes create a sanctuary at the sunken garden. The original design lowered the garden area down below the surrounding grade height. The addition of hedges around the garden perimeter further augments this recessed character. Stairways leading down the slopes into the garden transport the pedestrian to a quiet, intimate space adjacent the busy 15th Avenue.	• None identified.	HC	Primary	Intact

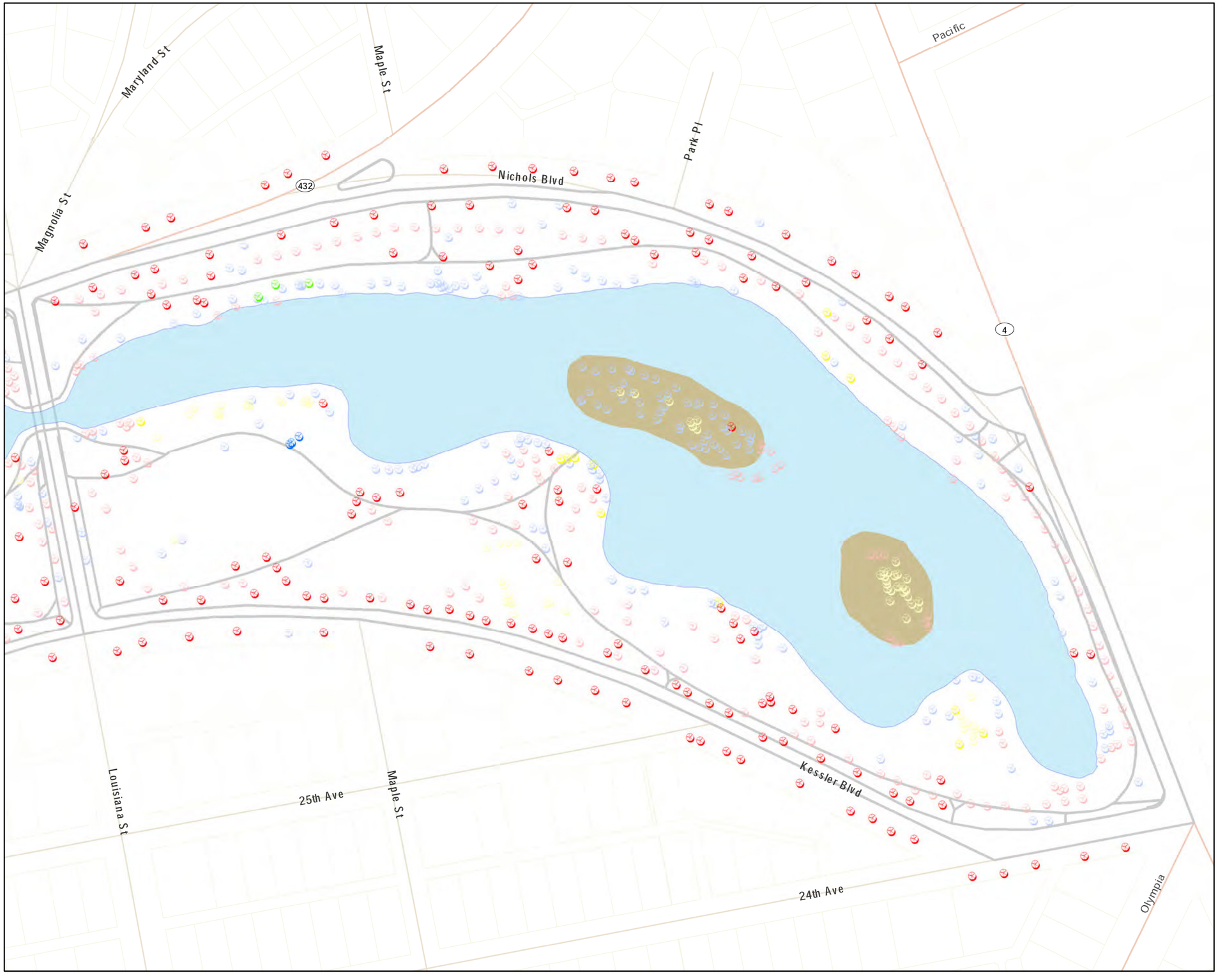
ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Water 	Created originally by dredging the remnant water bodies of the former Cowlitz River oxbow. A single lake runs the full length of the park. Shorelines constrict the transition between park sections at street crossings to between 70 and 100 feet. Section E features the largest expanse of open water.	• In the 1990s, fountains were added in sections A and C to help aerate the water. Section A fountain donated by a private citizen. Section C purchased with funds from Weyerhaeuser as part of a donation to improve water quality due to a spill and acceptance of Parks Superintendant's aeration proposal for the lake.	HC	Primary	Intact



Decision-Making Matrix | Features

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section A



Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section B

Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 100 200 400

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section C

Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

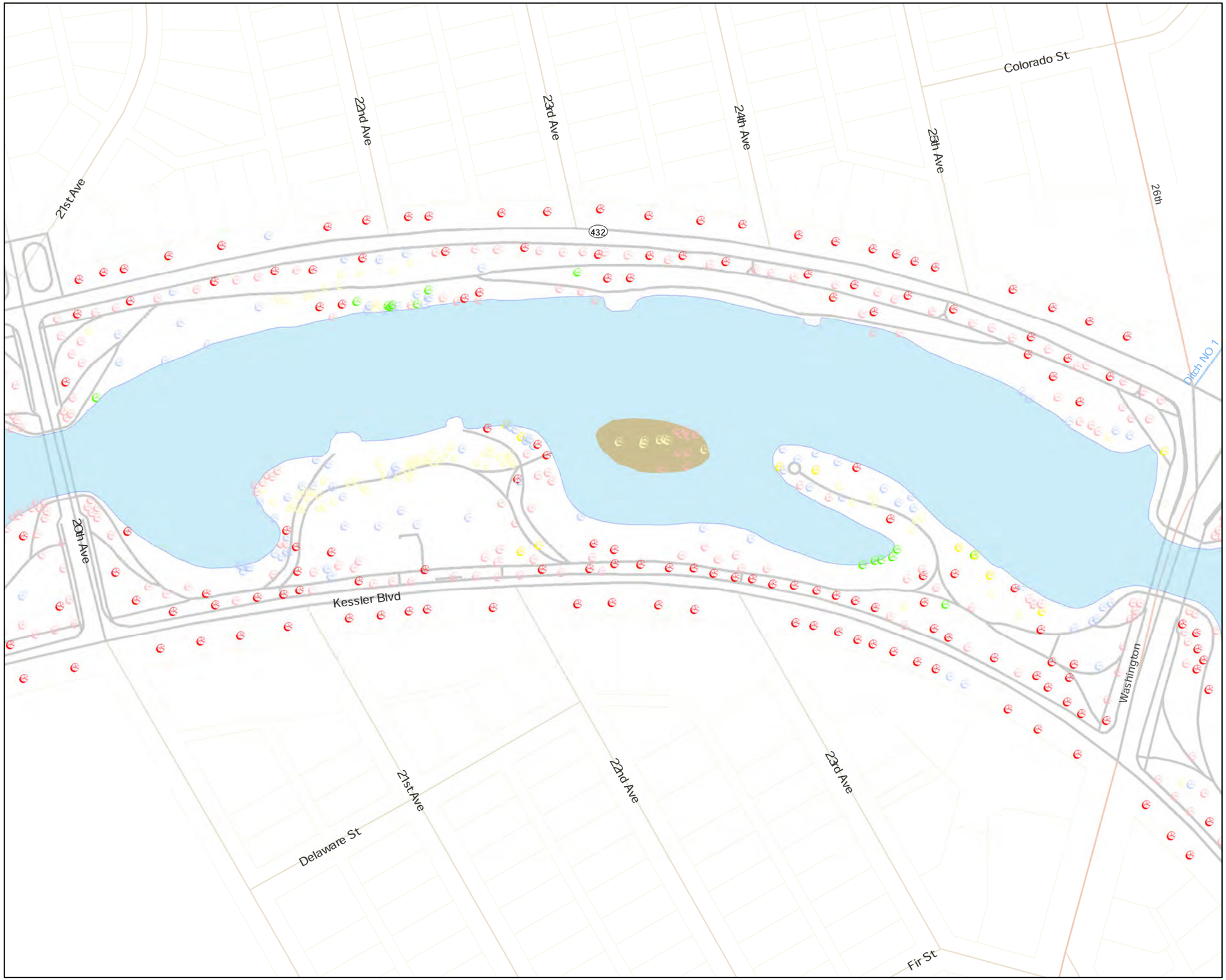
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 95 190 380

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan



Section D

Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

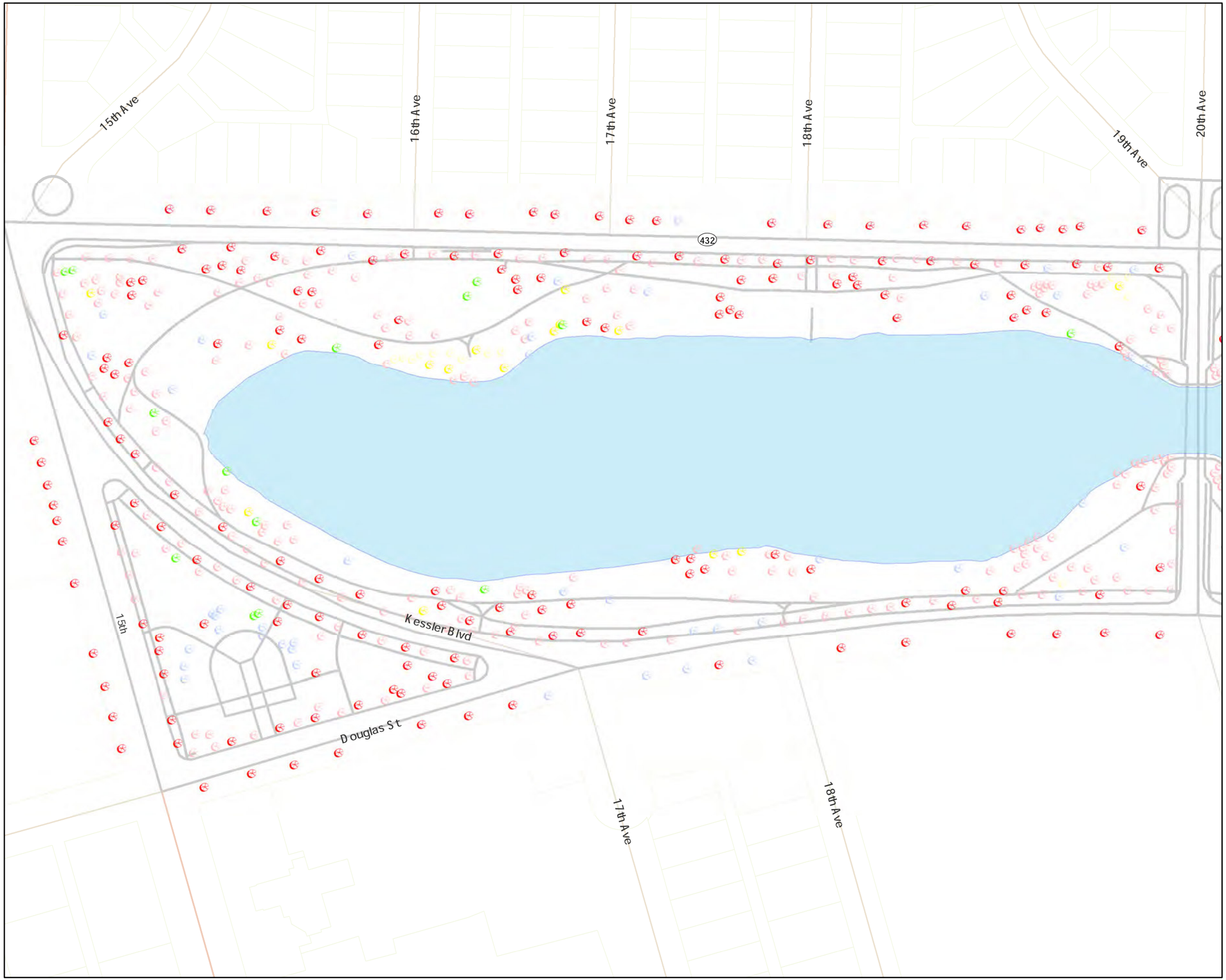
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Mssing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Mssing
- Historic Contributing, Mnimal, Intact
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 115 230 460
Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section E & Sunken Garden



Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

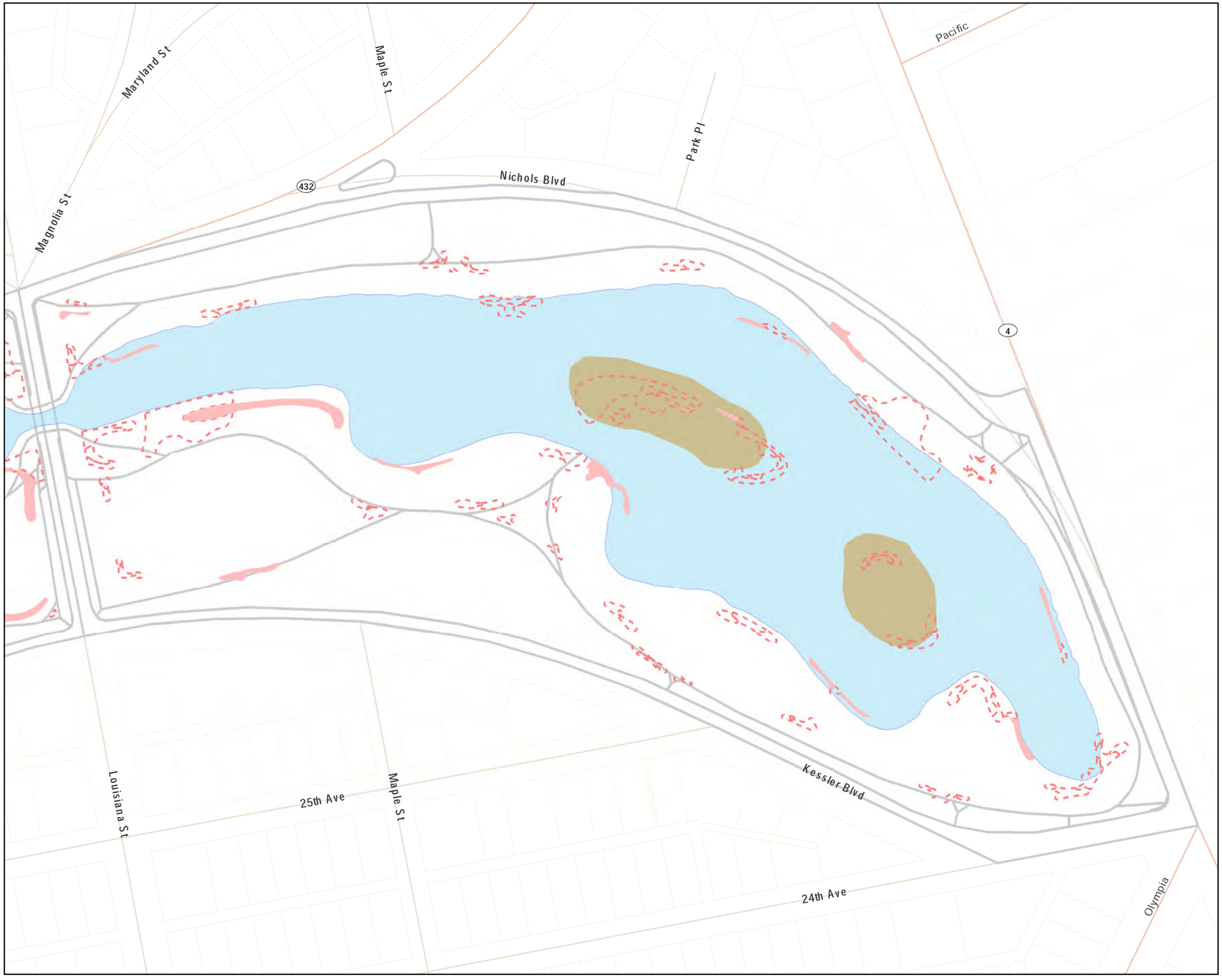
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
- Historic Contributing, Minimal, Intact
- Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact
- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact

N

0 110 220 440

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan



Section A

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing

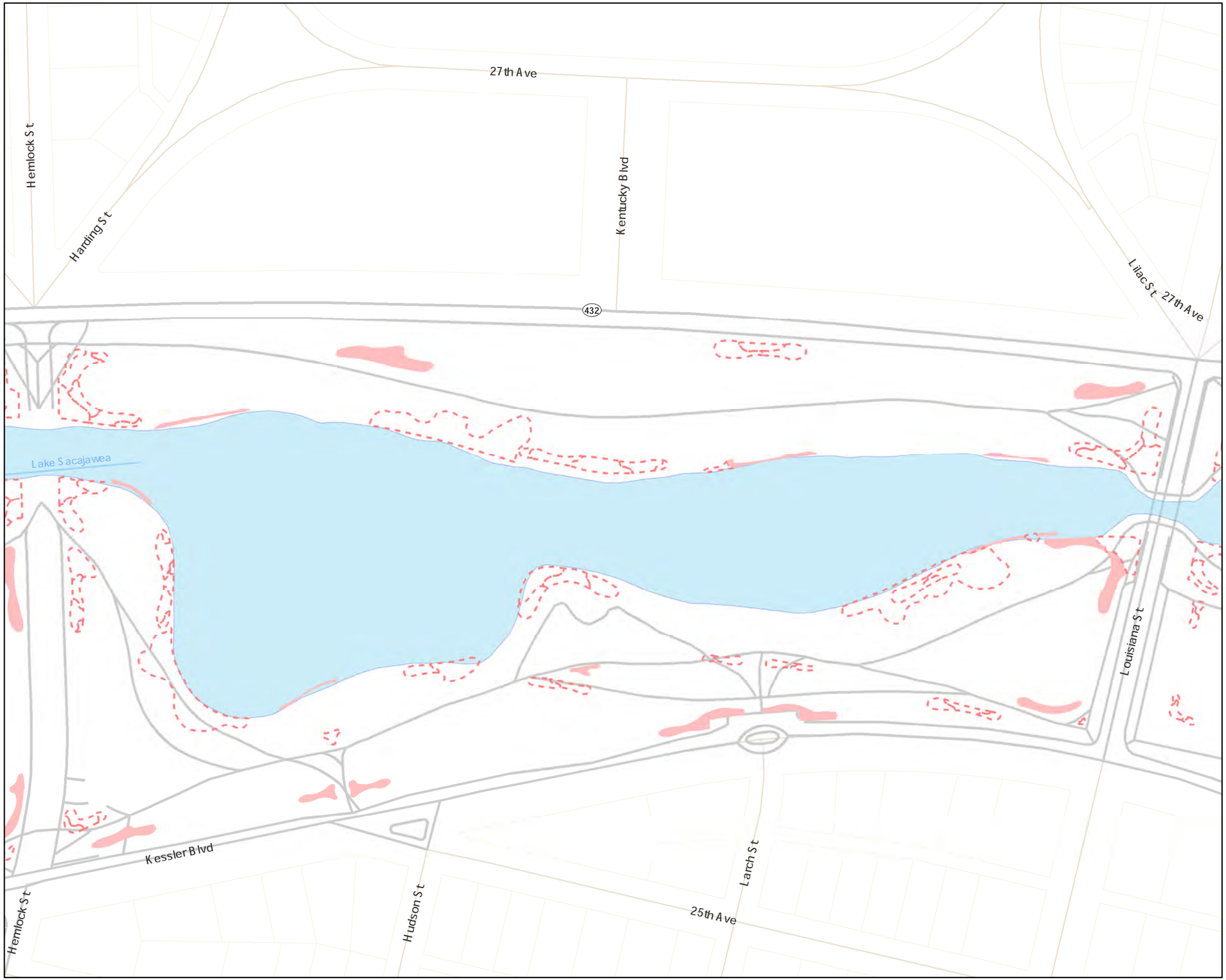
N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section B



Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing

N

0 100 200 400

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section C

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing

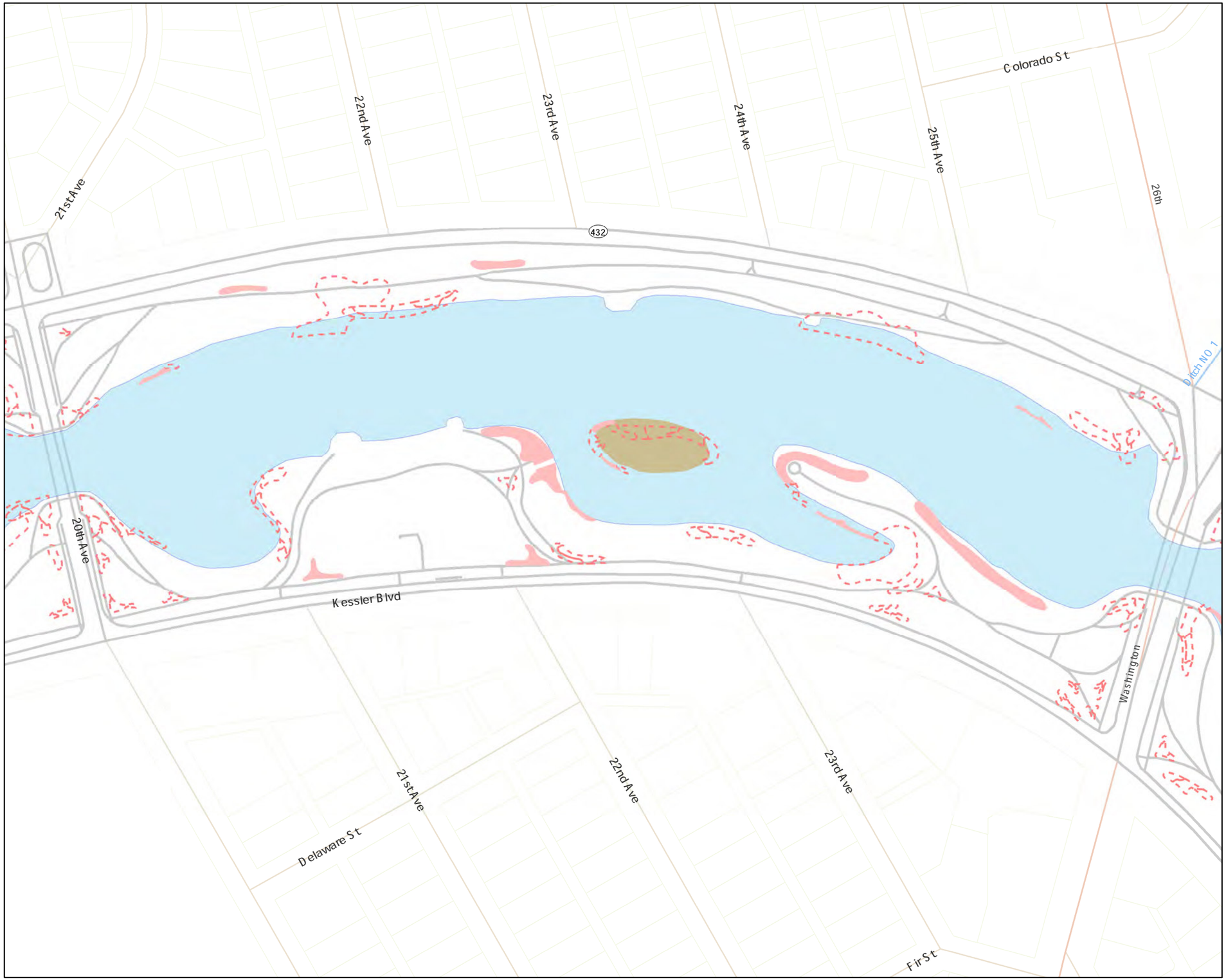
N

0 95 190 380

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section D



Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing

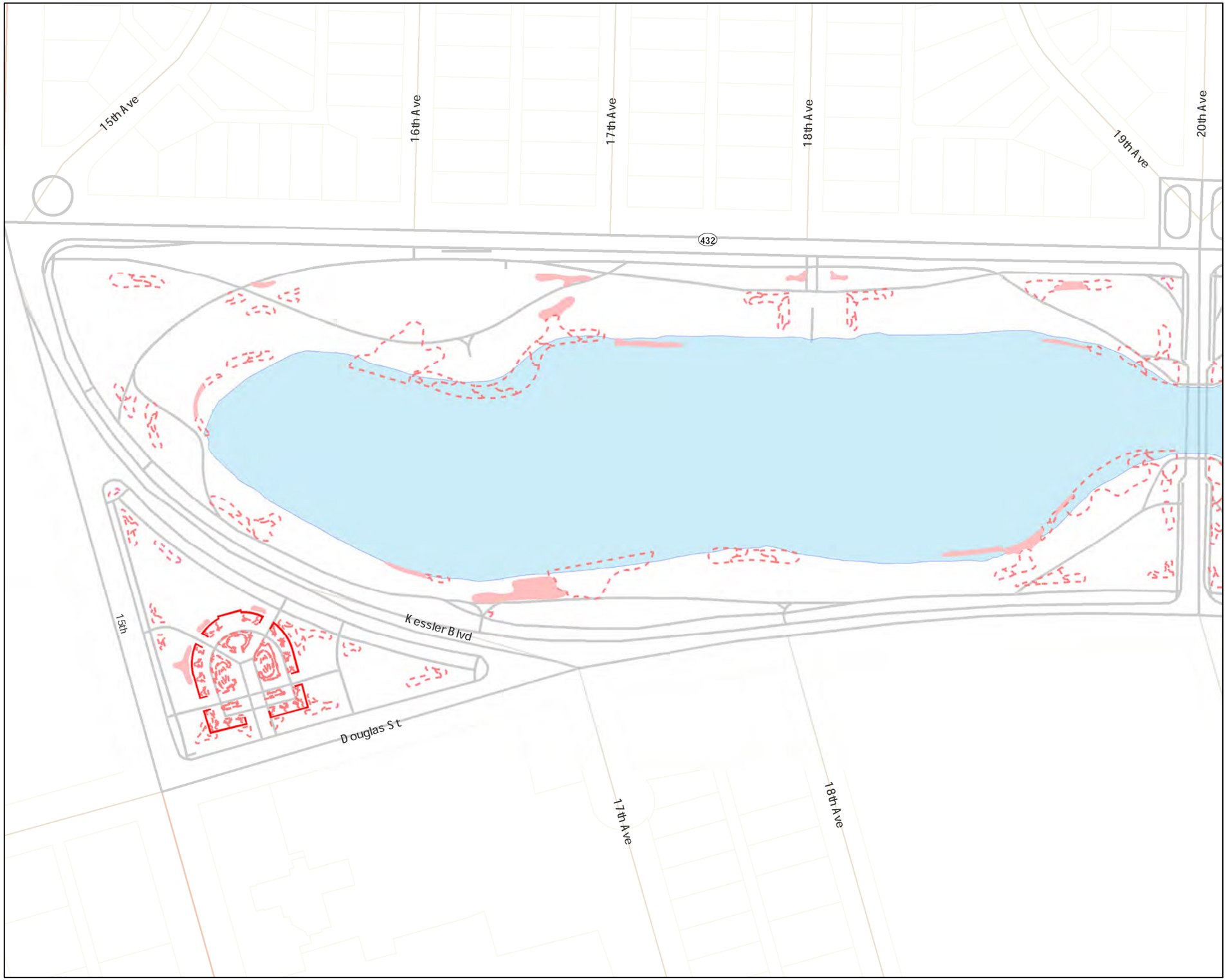
N

0 115 230 460

Feet

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Section E & Sunken Garden



Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing

N

0 110 220 440

Feet

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
1.3.5 VEGETATION in concert with topography defines the essential visual character of the park and provides seasonal variety throughout the year for pedestrian enjoyment.					
Azalea Garden	NA	• In 1977, the azalea garden was added in front of the basalt wall in section B, replacing the originally specified plantings.	NHNC	None	Intact
Bulbs	Hare & Hare prepared the original planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The planting plans specified the locations and types of bulbs to be planted within the park. These occurred predominately along the shoreline.	• Some have been removed.	HC	Secondary	Damaged
Japanese Garden	NA	• In 2003, the Japanese garden added on the island.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Lawn 	Hare & Hare prepared the original planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The planting plans specified the areas to remain as lawn throughout the park.	• Some contemporary replacement with gardens and built environment elements.	HC	Primary	Damaged
Parking Strips 	Hare & Hare prepared the original planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The planting plans specified the locations of sidewalks along the cross and abutting streets. The original location of the sidewalks relative to the street defined the original parking strips.	• Contemporary additions to these planting strips include signs, street lights, and traffic light posts.	HC	Secondary	Intact
Perennial Garden	NA	• Started in 1990, but no design or formal access until 2007. From 2007 to 2009 perennial garden in section C along the west shore was added. This garden presents a formal character of arranged perennials along a promontory overlooking the lake. Added pathways lead to this garden.	NHNC	None	Intact

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Perennials	Hare & Hare prepared the original planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The planting plans specified the locations and types of perennials to be planted within the park.	• Removed along with shrubs and vines.	HC	Secondary	Missing
Rhododendron Garden	NA	• In 1999, the rhododendron garden (arboretum) was added in section B. The garden extends along a small promontory along the lake shore. The garden was made possible through the plant donations by Chet Blake.	NHNC	None	Intact
Shrubs 	Hare & Hare prepared the original planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The planting plans specified the locations and types of shrubs to be planted within the park.	• Removed during the 1960s to 1970s for security purposes to improve sight lines and deter illegal activities.	HC	Primary	Missing

ELEMENT	ORIGINAL DESIGN	ALTERATIONS	STATUS	LEVEL	CONDITION
Trees, Deciduous and Evergreen 	Hare & Hare prepared the original grading and planting plans between 1925 and 1926 for the park. The grading plans established not only the topography, but also identified existing trees to retain providing an initial start of plantings to help define the park. The planting plans specified the locations and types of trees to be planted within the park.	• Contemporary additions have added trees in open flat areas and slopes. • Campfire Girls and Boys labeled trees with aluminum tags as a project in 1989. When parks staff discovered tags being overgrown by cambium, began removing tags.	HC	Primary	Damaged

(Endnotes)

1 Hays (The Longview Company), letter to S. M. Morris, October 5, 1928.
2 Hare & Hare, letter to R. A. Long, September 15, 1928.
3 Hare & Hare, letter to R. A. Long, September 15, 1928.
4 L. A. Perry, letter to Wesley Vandercook, March 4, 1924.
5 Hays (The Longview Company), letter to S. M. Morris, October 5, 1928.
6 Hays (The Longview Company), letter to S. M. Morris, October 5, 1928.
7 Hays (The Longview Company), letter to S. M. Morris, October 5, 1928.
8 Hays (The Longview Company), letter to S. M. Morris, October 5, 1928.

1.4 VEGETATION GUIDE

In large part, the landscape character of Lake Sacajawea Park derives from the 18th century innovations of British landscape gardener Lancelot "Capability" Brown. His style of smooth undulating grass, clumps, belts and scattering of trees and his serpentine lakes formed by invisibly damming small rivers, were a new style within the English landscape, a "gardenless" form of landscape gardening, which swept away almost all the remnants of previous formally patterned styles.

In the mid-19th century Frederick Law Olmsted traveled through England by foot and rail, visiting many of Brown's surviving landscapes and successor works. At the time a self-described "American Farmer", he brought this naturalistic design aesthetic home to the United States and ultimately, his practice as America's seminal landscape architect. From his first commission, New York City's Central Park, Olmsted demonstrated a mastery of controlled vistas to intensify a user's experience of nature and its calming, rejuvenating effects. Within limited acreage he orchestrated vegetation, water, topography, and movement to create an enduring urban asset for the city and its people.

Collaborating with colleague George Kessler, landscape architects Hare & Hare tapped these same elements to create a reduced park landscape in the spirit of both Olmsted and Brown. Their careful manipulation of existing land form, shoreline and plant material transformed a remnant slough into a pastoral landscape in the English Romantic tradition. Lake Sacajawea still derives its beauty from tranquil water views that vary as one moves within or around the park. Extant plantings largely preserve the informality, open and closed vistas, long and intimate views and continuity of the original plan.

George Kessler and Herbert Hare had direct contact with the Olmsted firm, and perhaps especially felt its influence as they produced their own work. Kessler obtained his first professional position in Kansas City, Missouri through the senior Olmsted. The younger Hare trained with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. as one of Harvard University's first landscape architecture students, from which his interest in urban planning grew. Thus the Olmsted influence is evident in Lake Sacajawea at both the landscape and the urban scale.

Olmsted Sr.'s last public commission was Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition which he designed in collaboration (and conflict) with architect Daniel Burnham. The fair's design launched

the turn-of-the-century City Beautiful movement that helped inspire Longview's city plan thirty years later. The boulevard elms that flank Lake Sacajawea Park exist within a larger matrix of tree-lined streets linking to R. A. Long Park, the city's core. The continuity of mature canopy is one of historic Longview's most distinctive defining characteristics.

City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

Legend

Tree Species

Family

- Abies
- Acer
- Aesculus
- Alnus
- Auracaria
- Betula
- Calocedrus
- Carpinus
- Catalpa
- Cedrus
- Celtis
- Cercidiphyllum
- Cercis
- Chamaecyparis
- Chitalpa
- Clerodendrum
- Cornus
- Crataegus
- Cryptomeria
- Elaeagnus
- Fagus
- Fraxinus
- Ginkgo
- Gleditsia
- Hamamelis
- Ilex
- Juglas
- Koelreuteria
- Laburnum
- Larix
- Ligustrum
- Liquidambar
- Liriodendron
- Lonicera
- Magnolia
- Malus
- Metasequoia
- Nyssa
- Parrotia
- Paulownia
- Picea
- Pinus
- Platanus
- Populus
- Prunus
- Pseudotsuga
- Pyrus
- Quercus
- Ret
- Rhododendron
- Rhus
- Robinia
- Robinia
- Salix
- Sciadopitys
- Sequoia
- Sorbaria
- Sorbus
- Spiraea
- Tamarix
- Taxodium
- Taxus
- Thuja
- Tilia
- Tsuga
- Ulmus
- Viburnum
- Zelkova
- Cupressocyparis

N

0 405 810 1,620

Feet

1.4.1 HARE & HARE PLANT PALETTE

Hare & Hare's planting plan and plant lists for Lake Sacajawea Park have been preserved in their entirety. Original documents reveal the roles vegetation was intended to play in fulfilling the park's design vision. Plant palette and landscape placement when examined together reveal clear, consistent themes. The following summary provides an overview to the illustrated planting lists pulled from Hare & Hare's original lists. A note of local indicated locally growing material (described as native) on planting list that could be obtained from surrounding areas if could not purchase from local nurseries. Dates of preparation given in chronological order for planting lists (note the Civic Center, today R. A. Long Park was prepared in April of 1923):

- Section B October 12, 1925
- Sunken Garden March 4, 1926
- Section E March 12, 1926
- Section C September 14, 1926
- Section A September 25, 1926
- Section D September 28, 1926

1.4.1.1 Trees

- Large deciduous trees dominate throughout
- Large conifers provide structure and occasional accents
- Small ornamental trees are incorporated largely within shrub beds
- Native trees are selectively retained as well as planted
- Non-native shade trees significantly outnumber natives
- Backbone taxa are elm, oak, linden, beech, birch and maple
- Most trees are well-matched to site conditions
- Palette provides rich variety of seasonal interest

1.4.1.2 Shrubs

- Medium-to-large deciduous flowering shrubs dominate
- Limited variety and quantity of broadleaf evergreen material
- Palette includes ornamental native species
- Palette includes non-native taxa for which native equivalents exist (but were probably unfamiliar to the out-of-region designers)
- Many species are native to or hardy in Midwest (where firm was based)

- Palette provides rich variety of spring & summer floral effects
- Few taxa offer fall or winter interest (role delegated primarily to trees)

1.4.1.3 Perennials & Bulbs

- Naturalizing bulbs (narcissi & wood hyacinth) used prolifically
- Perennial palette is limited to daylily & iris in great variety & number
- Ornamental grasses are incorporated with perennials: maiden grass & Ravenna grass (Erianthus ravennae)

1.4.1.4 Lawn

- Lawn is the binding matrix of the landscape

1.4.2 LANDSCAPE PLACEMENT

The placement of plantings throughout a landscape comprises the essential structure and spatial definitions through which users move. Placement often corresponds to programming and functional needs, such as gently hiding from view drain outlets and swan nesting boxes. Client preferences also lend a strong influence, such as R. A. Long's strong appreciation for trees and desire to retain a significant quantity of existing trees both in the park and on one occasion in the Kessler Boulevard at the intersection with Larch Street. Ultimately the landscape architects reconciled these various interests within the unity of their design. The following observations on Hare & Hare's landscape placement decisions stem from a review of the original planting plans and field visits.

1.4.2.1 Trees

- Regularly-spaced allees of grand scale, arching American elms line park perimeter streets on all sides.
- The schematic shows street trees lining primary streets leading to the park (Ocean Beach Highway, Louisiana, Washington, Fifteenth), reinforcing the connection between park and city as a whole.
- No formal street trees extend through the park on cross streets, yielding unbroken continuity of park's naturalistic character
- Large, deciduous trees are used throughout the park in small groups and groves to provide the park's primary architectural structure
- Conifers are used in a similar manner but more sparingly
- Tree groupings generally are blocks of related genera, either in pure stands or combined species (Red oak, pin oak & scarlet oak, for example)
- Native trees are used in the same picturesque manner as exotic trees, not as components of a native plant community
- Existing trees predating Hare & Hare's arrival are selectively retained, edited and supplemented in the plan with new trees, some native.
- Trees are rarely planted as distinct, isolated specimens
- Groves punctuate much larger expanses of canopy-free lawn
- Ornamental flowering trees are placed primarily in shrub beds, not lawn
- A small number of taxa are used repeatedly throughout the park, providing visual rhythm and consistency of landscape character
- Trees are placed strategically to create landscape layers and reinforce views
- Trees are concentrated at the top and bottom of slopes around the lake, often in alternating groves. Street-to-lake groupings and mid-slope trees are rare.

1.4.2.2 Shrubs

- Shrubs are primarily massed in long beds of organic, not rectilinear form
- The shrub layer is subordinated to the dominant landscape elements, trees and lawn
- Shrubs are placed as accents at points of entry and occasionally for perimeter screening of what mostly is an open view into the park
- Shrubs also mark path intersections within the park
- Shrub masses intermittently parallel and add variety to the shore edge, with water reflections seasonally doubling their impact
- Shrub beds almost always occur in association with canopy, not open lawn, reinforcing the visual continuity of the ground plane
- Native shrubs are combined with exotic ornamental species, rarely in all-native associations. One exception is south of the proposed Kessler Boulevard boathouse, where redtwig dogwood, hazel, red flowering currant and native mock orange are combined under a mixed native/exotic tree canopy.
- Shrubs are used exclusively in single species masses, with up to three taxa combined in a planting bed; the result is a strong visual impact easily read across large distances (driving along the "parkway" or seen across the lake).
- Shrubs provide dramatic but informal displays of seasonal beauty
- Given the limited use of broad leaf evergreens, shrubs contribute little year-round structure to the landscape
- Symmetrical shrub plantings are used only in association with constructed park features such as the Larch and Maple Street entries off Kessler, and proposed boathouses.
- Shrub plantings are more elaborate and extensive on the civic east side of Lake Sacajawea than the west, which flanks a working-class neighborhood.

1.4.2.3 Perennials & Bulbs

- Mixed drifts of bulbs are planted in turf at intervals throughout the park, typically noted as on Planting Plan – Section E:
- 1000 Nar. S.W.[Narcissus 'Sir Winston'] and 500 Wood Hyacinths, naturalized in the sod, spaced irregularly in groups and thrown broadcast as though from seed scattered by the wind, in space outlined by dash line. Grass in this area not to be cut until tops of bulbs cure.
- Perennials provide early-to-midsummer color that follows mostly spring-flowering shrubs.
- Like shrubs, perennials are arranged in linear swaths of single varieties, alone or in blocks sequenced by color and bloom time (multiple species of iris, or iris adjacent to daylily).
- Perennials are limited in extent and confined to lake edge settings, where their visual impact is greatest.
- Only linear-foliaged perennials are used, creating a strong textural counterpoint to the flat, smooth surfaces of turf and water.
- Masses of juxtaposed ornamental grasses reinforce the linear perennial texture and in the wind bring movement to the landscape.

- In places, shrubs abut perennial drifts and segue into planting beds, but shrubs and perennials never intermix.

1.4.2.4 Lawn

- Lawn is the primary groundplane used throughout the park (including its islands), allowing great visual sweeps and free visitor movement.
- Lawn extends to the water along the great majority of shoreline, meeting it cleanly even where trees overshadow.

1.4.3 LANDSCAPE DESIGN CHARACTER

The Hare & Hare plan for Lake Sacajawea Park embodies a clear and consistent hierarchy of plant use to create simple yet dramatic visual effects. These include layering and sequencing of views, extending the vertical scale of the landscape, providing seasonal beauty throughout the year, and accommodating users of all ages and classes for unstructured activity. Lake Sacajawea Park to its core is designed as a restorative, not a recreational park. Its vegetation is carefully used to evoke and enrich upon nature, in service of individual well-being and community pride.

1.4.4 ILLUSTRATED HARE & HARE PLANTING LIST

The following catalog presents the combined original planting lists for sections A, B, C, D, E and the sunken garden. The list is organized alphabetically by category and then within each category alphabetically by botanical name. Quantities given in each of the columns A, B, C, D, E, and S indicate amounts originally specified. S corresponds to the sunken garden planting list. Photographs of plants are included when available, but not all plant types are illustrated. Categories:

- Bulbs
- Deciduous
- Evergreens
- Perennials
- Shrubs

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
1.4.4.1 BULBS						
Narcissus bulbicodium conspicuus / Hoop Petticoat Daffodil	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
						
Narcissus poeticus 'Recurvus' / Pheasant's Eve Narcissus	1000	1500	1500	1500	1000	0
						
Narcissus 'Sir Watkin' / Narcissus 'Sir Watkin'	1000	1500	500	500	1500	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Narcissus 'Victoria' / Narcissus 'Victoria'	1000	500	1000	1000	500	0
						
Hyacinthoides (Scilla) Hispanica / Wood Hyacinth, SpanishBluebell	500	0	500	500	500	0
						
1.4.4.2 DECIDUOUS						
Acer circinatum / Vine Maple	5	35	2	5	120	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Acer macrophyllum / Bigleaf Maple	6	17	10	12	18	3

Acer platanoides / Norway Maple	9	11	3	2	2	0

Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri' / Schwedler Maple	2	2	2	2	2	1

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Acer pseudoplatanus / Sycamore Maple	3	2	1	2	1	0

Acer saccharum / Sugar Maple	0	13	3	1	12	1

Aesculus hippocastanum / Horse chestnut	3	0	0	0	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Alnus glutinosa / Black Alder	3	6	2	0	3	0

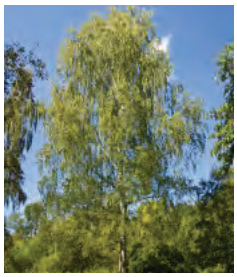
Betula lenta / Sweet Birch	0	3	0	0	0	0

Betula lutea / Yellow Birch	1	0	1	1	1	0

Betula nigra / River Birch	3	0	2	2	4	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Betula papyrifera / Paper Birch	3	1	0	1	2	0

Betula pendula / European White Birch	3	0	1	1	2	0



Betula pendula 'Gracilis' ('Laciniata') / Cutleaf European White Birch	0	3	0	2	1	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cercis canadensis / Eastern Redbud	0	0	3	0	0	0

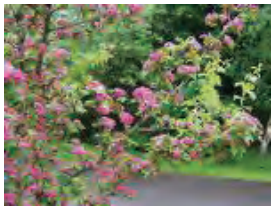
Cornus florida / Eastern Dogwood	1	0	0	0	0	0

Cornus florida 'Rubra' / Pink Flowering Dogwood	0	0	0	5	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cornus mas / Cornelian Cherry	0	0	60	25	0	0

Cornus Nuttalli / Pacific Dogwood	9	12	22	7	15	0

Crataegus coccinea / Thicket Hawthorn	1	5	0	0	0	0



BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Crataegus crus-galli / Cockspur Hawthorn	3	0	0	0	0	0

Crataegus Douglasi / Black Hawthorn	0	40	0	0	0	0

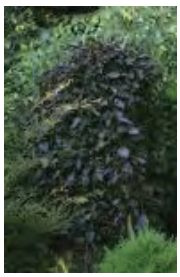
Crataegus laevigata (oxyacantha) / English Hawthorn	0	1	1	4	3	0

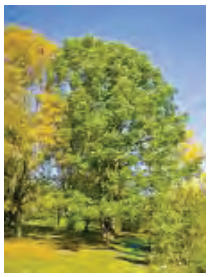
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' / Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn	4	13	7	1	0	3

Elaeagnus angustifolia / Russian Olive	3	6	4	3	1	0

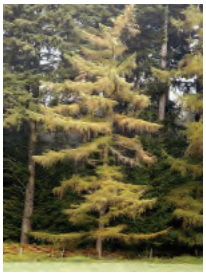
Fagus sylvatica / European Beech	1	4	4	3	2	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' ('Atropunicea') / Purple Beech	2	1	2	1	4	0
Fraxinus americana / White Ash	7	11	6	7	10	0
Ginkgo biloba / Maidenhair Tree, Ginkgo	0	1	0	0	0	0





BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Koelreuteria paniculata / Goldenrain Tree	6	6	1	0	0	0
Laburnum vulgare / Goldenchain	7	2	3	6	4	0
Larix decidua (europaea) / European Larch	4	0	0	0	0	0



BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Larix occidentalis / Western Larch	0	0	1	0	0	0
						
Liquidambar styraciflua / Sweetgum	2	1	1	1	2	0
						
Liriodendron tulipifera / Tulip Poplar	4	1	1	3	2	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Malus ioensis 'Plena' / Bechtel Crab	1	1	1	0	2	0
						
Nyssa sylvatica / Tupelo	1	1	1	3	1	2
						
Platanus occidentalis / American Sycamore	3	0	0	0	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Platanus orientalis / Oriental Planetree	3	9	6	3	7	0
Populus nigra 'Italica' / Lombardy Poplar	5	14	13	0	6	0
Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi' / Purple-leaf Plum	1	2	3	5	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Quercus coccinea / Scarlet Oak	10	6	2	2	4	0
Quercus Macrocarpa / Burr Oak	0	3	3	3	3	0
Quercus palustris / Pin Oak	4	2	3	3	2	1
Quercus rubra / Red Oak	11	5	9	4	10	2

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Salix alba regalis / Royal Willow	0	3	1	6	6	0
Salix alba vitellina / Golden Willow	6	11	3	1	1	0
Salix alba vitellina 'Britzensis' / Coral Bark Willow	1	2	0	2	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Salix babylonica / Weeping Willow	2	4	5	3	8	0
Sorbus Aucuparia / European Mountain Ash	12	7	6	6	3	0
Tilia americana / American Linden, Basswood	0	2	2	3	5	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Tilia cordata / Little-leaf Linden	5	7	3	4	7	3

Ulmus americana / American Elm	7	16	8	11	16	2

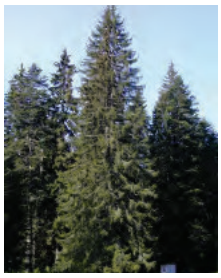
Ulmus procera (campestris) / English Elm	8	8	2	4	16	0

1.4.4.3 EVERGREENS

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Abies concolor / White Fir	3	3	3	3	1	4

Abies Nordmanniana / Nordmann Fir	1	0	3	0	0	0

Chamaecyperis Lawsoniana / Lawson Cypress	2	3	0	3	3	6

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Chamaecyperis obtusa / Hinoki Cypress	1	0	0	0	0	0
						
Picea abies (excelsa) / Norway Spruce	1	0	3	3	0	0
						
Picea glauca / White Spruce	0	0	1	1	0	0
						

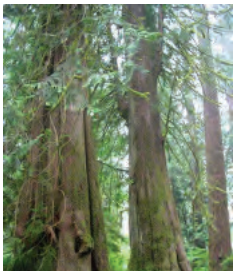
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Picea pungens 'Kosteri' / Koster Blue Spruce	0	0	0	0	0	1
						
Pinus strobus / Eastern White Pine	0	0	1	0	0	0
						
Pinus sylvestris / Scot's Pine	0	0	1	0	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Pseudotsuga menziesii / Douglas Fir	0	3	1	3	2	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Taxus baccata / English Yew	0	2	0	1	3	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Taxus brevifolia / Pacific Yew	0	1	7	0	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Thuja plicata / Western Red Cedar	2	0	0	0	0	0



BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Tsuga canadensis / Canada Hemlock	1	0	3	0	0	2

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Tsuga heterophylla / Western Hemlock	0	0	3	0	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Tsuga mertensiana / Mountain Hemlock	3	3	0	3	1	0

1.4.4.4 PERENNIALS

Erianthus ravennae / Ravenna Grass	20	20	22	10	7	0

Hemerocallis flava / Lemon Daylilly	50	50	150	150	165	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Hemerocallis fulva / Tawny Daylilly	90	45	80	100	50	0

Hosta plantaginea / Fragrant Plantain Lily	50	0	0	100	0	0

Iris ensata (kaempferi) / Blue varieties	0	0	0	100	100	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Iris ensata (kaempferi) / Lavender varieties	0	0	50	50	50	0
Iris ensata (kaempferi) / Pink varieties	0	0	225	100	60	0
Iris ensata (kaempferi) / Purple Japanese Iris	300	150	100	150	125	0
Iris ensata (kaempferi) / White Japanese Iris	150	25	60	0	100	0
Iris ensata (kaempferi) / Yellow Japanese Iris	75	30	0	0	200	0
Iris germanica / Lavender Bearded Iris	200	205	0	0	0	0

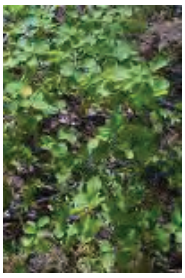
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Iris germanica / Pink Bearded Iris	100	0	0	0	0	0
Iris germanica / Purple Bearded Iris	425	385	400	400	400	0
Iris germanica / Yellow Bearded Iris	150	420	325	325	325	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Iris pseudacorus / Yellow Flag Iris	150	380	500	500	500	0
Lespedeza formosa / Oriental Lespedeza	50	10	0	0	0	0
Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus' / Maiden Grass	20	0	20	20	23	0

1.4.4.5 SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Abelia grandiflora / Glossy Abelia	183	0	30	20	0	0

Amelanchier alnifolia / Saskatoon	0	30	0	0	0	0



Azalea occidentalis / Western Azalea	0	0	45	12	0	0

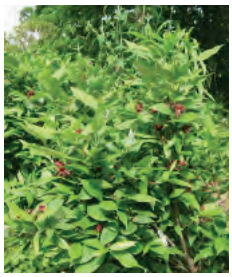
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Berberis thunbergi / Japanese Barberry	80	0	0	0	21	13

Berberis wilsoni / Wilson Barberry	129	0	27	136	0	0

Buddleia davidi / Butterfly Bush	30	30	0	8	4	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Calluna vulgaris / Heather	30	0	0	57	0	0

Calycanthus floridus / Carolina Allspice	32	0	15	65	0	0



Caryopteris incana / Common Bluebeard	0	28	0	30	12	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Ceanothus x pallidus 'Roseum' / Pink Ceanothus	45	0	48	24	0	0

Chaenomeles japonica / Flowering Quince	50	0	15	65	0	15

Clethra alnifolia / Summersweet	0	10	25	55	25	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cornus alba siberica / Siberian Dogwood	90	0	0	0	0	4
						
Cornus sericea 'occidentalis' / Western Redtwig Dogwood	0	0	25	0	0	0
						
Cornus stolonifera (sericea) / Redtwig Dogwood	75	319	145	125	118	0
						

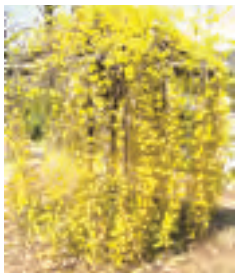
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cornus stolonifera (sericea) 'Flaviramea' / Yellowtwig Dogwood	0	18	30	50	29	0
						
Corylus cornuta 'Californica' / Beaked Hazelnut	30	50	50	0	30	0
						
Cotinus coggygria / Smoketree	0	0	0	18	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cotoneaster horizontalis / Rock Cotoneaster	50	31	0	24	0	16
						
Cotoneaster simonsii / Simons Cotoneaster	0	2	0	51	0	0
						
Cytisus kewensis / Kew Broom	20	0	18	12	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Cytisus scoparius / Scotch Broom	50	154	50	55	166	0
						
Euonymus alatus / Winged Euonymus	0	0	0	12	0	0
						
Euonymus Americanus / American Euonymus	0	0	0	25	0	0
						

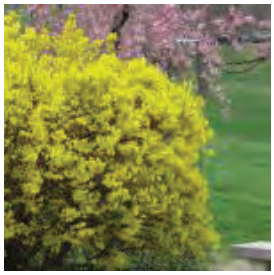
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Euonymus fortunei radicans / Wintercreeper	0	0	0	10	0	0

Forsythia suspensa / Weeping Forsythia	0	0	50	105	0	0



Forsythia suspensa 'Fortunei' / Upright Weeping Forsythia	110	108	200	90	51	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Forsythia viridissima / Greenstem Forsythia	0	0	0	0	0	74



Hamamelis virginiana / Common Witch-hazel	40	0	0	0	0	0

Hebe elliptica / Seacoast Hebe	0	0	0	10	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Hibiscus moscheutos / Rose-mallow	0	20	0	35	25	0
						
Hydrangea paniculata 'Grandiflora' / Peegee Hydrangea	30	0	60	30	0	11
						
Hypericum moseranum / Gold Flower	0	0	20	0	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Ligustrum amurense / Amur Privet	0	0	0	0	0	800
						
Ligustrum obtusifolium regelianum / Regel's Privet	45	28	65	10	75	66
						
Ligustrum sinense / Chinese Privet	105	0	72	32	45	35
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Ligustrum vulgare / Common Privet	0	0	0	35	0	0

Lonicera fragrantissima / Winter Honeysuckle	15	0	115	70	135	0

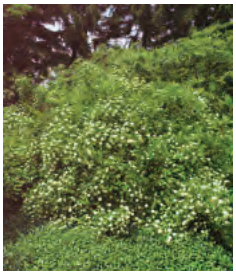
Lonicera morrowi / Morrow Honeysuckle	0	119	100	93	95	64

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Lonicera nitida / Box Honeysuckle	18	0	20	0	0	0

Lonicera tatarica 'Rosea' / Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle	0	42	152	15	50	0

Mahonia aquifolium / Tall Oregon Grape	40	56	40	30	0	105

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Philadelphus coronarius / Sweet Mock Orange	50	0	0	0	0	29
						
Philadelphus lewisi / Native Mock Orange	15	110	75	98	160	0
						
Photinia Arbutifolia / Christmas Berry	24	0	0	24	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Physocarpus opulifolius / Common Ninebark	35	104	25	18	0	0
						
Prunus laurocerasus / English Laurel	20	0	40	0	0	0
						
Prunus lusitanica / Portugal Laurel	15	0	0	0	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Prunus triloba / Flowering Almond	0	0	35	0	0	0
						
Pyracantha coccinea / Firethorn	20	0	120	0	0	0
						
Rhododendron macrophyllum / Pacific Rhododendron	200	0	0	130	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Rhodotypos scandens / Jetbead	135	0	20	30	0	8
						
Rhus aromatica / Fragrant Sumac	50	18	57	115	22	0
						
Rhus glabra / Smooth Sumach	0	10	0	5	0	0
						
Ribes aureum / Golden Currant	0	70	0	0	86	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Ribes sanguineum / Red Flowering Currant	0	195	0	0	275	0

Rosa rubiginosa / Sweetbrier Rose	135	10	13	65	20	0

Rosa rugosa 'Alba' / White Rugose Rose	0	7	0	0	20	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Rosa rugosa 'Rosea' / Pink Rugose Rose	24	64	33	60	33	34

Rosa setigera / Prairie Rose	235	85	125	183	170	0

Sambucus canadensis / American Elderberry	0	100	25	95	45	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Sambucus nigra 'Aurea' / Golden Elderberry	0	5	0	4	15	0
Sambucus pubens / Red Elderberry	0	165	0	0	0	0
Sorbaria sorbifolia / Ural False Spirea	15	85	15	50	55	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Spiraea 'Anthony Waterer' / Anthony Waterer Spirea	0	0	0	0	12	14
Spiraea douglasi / Hardhack	60	110	75	40	103	0
Spiraea opulifolia / Physocarpus	0	0	0	0	35	0

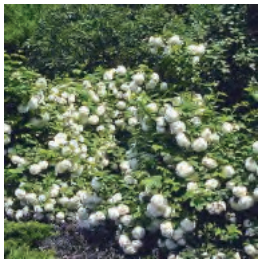
BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Spiraea thunbergii / Thunberg Spiraea	30	115	32	25	28	16
Spiraea Vanhouttei / Vanhoutte Spirea	0	0	30	0	46	0
Stephanadra flexuosa / Stephanadra	15	55	0	0	0	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Symphoricarpos albus (racemosus) / Common Snowberry	110	100	8	70	27	26
Symphoricarpus orbiculatus (vulgaris) / Coral Berry	15	30	25	0	10	0
Syringa chinensis / Chinese Lilac	0	20	45	20	40	0

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Syringa persica / Persian Lilac	0	0	0	0	56	30
						
Tamarix Africana / Tamarisk	0	0	0	5	0	0
						
Tamarix hispida / Kashgar Tamarisk	0	7	0	0	0	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Vaccinium parvifolium / Red Huckleberry	0	40	0	0	0	0
						
Viburnum dentatum / Arrowwood	55	130	22	15	35	0
						
Viburnum lantana / Wayfaring Tree	45	115	70	0	35	0
						

BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Viburnum opulus / European Cranberry Bush	145	60	35	0	70	0
Viburnum opulus 'Sterile' / Common Snowball	0	20	25	40	70	61
Viburnum plicatum 'Tomentosum' / Doublefile Viburnum	35	70	20	40	55	0



BOTANICAL NAME	A	B	C	D	E	S
Viburnum tinus / Laurustinus	24	66	35	55	0	0
Weigela 'Eva Rathke' / Weigela	37	0	0	0	0	14
Weigela Rosea / Pink Weigela	100	43	105	30	85	0

1.5 NATIVE PEOPLE, LONGVIEW AREA

There can be no doubt that the Longview area once supported a considerable number of Native American people and that Native people continue to be present here today. Having said this, we acknowledge that the details of early historic Native American occupation are only poorly documented and many aspects of their presence are not well understood. While a number of what appear to be local group names are known, most accounts of the native people in the vicinity of Longview focus on two larger groups: the Chinook and the Cowlitz Indian peoples.

Many sources (e.g., Curtis 1911, Spier 1936, Ray 1966, Silverstein 1990) suggest that the lower Columbia River Valley was formerly Chinook territory and that nearby Cowlitz people entered the area during the nineteenth century, but both the details of this movement and the details of Chinook-Cowlitz relationships during, and prior to, this time are uncertain. Local group affiliations are not always clear and sometimes convoluted by multiple group names and/or spellings. The situation is complicated further since the early historic period was a time of significant cultural turmoil as stressed Native populations struggled to adjust to difficult new conditions.

The Chinook are a large group of Native people who occupied the Columbia River Valley from its mouth to the vicinity of The Dalles. They spoke two closely related Penutian languages: Lower Chinook and Upper Chinook (Thompson and Kinkade 1990). Penutian is a family of languages that is widely distributed in western North America. Most Penutian languages occur to the south in Oregon and California, but some are also present in eastern Washington. The name "Chinook" is derived from the Salish word "t'sɩnu'k" and it appears that they had no collective name for themselves, beyond their association with particular local village groups (Ray 1938). Thus, the term most properly refers to the people associated with Chinook Village—at Baker Bay in the mouth of the Columbia River—but it has come to be used for many of the people who lived at the mouth of the Columbia River, and, in a still broader sense, all of the people who spoke either Lower Chinook or Upper Chinook. A number of distinct dialects of each language existed. The boundary

between speakers of the two languages was in the vicinity of Oak Point, and the Chinook people from the area around Longview and the mouth of the Cowlitz River spoke a dialect of Upper Chinook usually referred to as Cathlamet (Silverstein 1990). "Cathlamet," however, is probably not a local group name, and early historic travelers used several other terms to identify local groups along this part of the Columbia River. In this regard, Spier (1936) notes the names "Cooniac," "Kahn-yak" or "Kukhn-yak," "Kreluits," and "Skilloots" or "Skillutes" and suggests that they all may be subdivisions of a single group.

Still more localized names that are sometimes used within the area may refer to the residents of a single village.

The traditional territory of the Cowlitz Indian people included nearly all of the Cowlitz River watershed and a broad range of adjacent areas in southwestern Washington. The Cowlitz language is one of the four closely related languages—Upper Chehalis, Lower Chehalis, Quinault, and Cowlitz—which make up the Tsamosan Branch of the Salish Language family (Thompson and Kinkade 1990). Ray (1966) has suggested that the numerous Cowlitz local groups can be considered in terms of four geographic subdivisions: Lower Cowlitz, Upper Cowlitz, Lewis River Cowlitz, and Mountain Cowlitz. The Lower Cowlitz occupied the lower portion of the Cowlitz River Valley and would have been the Chinook-speaking Skilloots' nearest neighbors in the area around Longview.

The traditional life ways of the Chinook and Cowlitz Indian peoples in the Longview area probably shared much, and it is therefore possible to offer a collective overview of their general characteristics.

Both the Chinook and the Cowlitz Indian had traditional economies much like those of most Northwest Coast peoples. They were skilled fishermen, hunters, and plant material gathers who possessed great knowledge about the resources available in their environment. As such, they exploited a wide range of fish, mammal, bird, and plant resources. Anadromous fish— particularly salmon, but also including sturgeon and small schooling species such as smelt—were of considerable importance. Hunting activities appear to have focused primarily upon terrestrial mammals, such as deer, elk, bear, and smaller fur-bearing species, such as beaver. The use of waterfowl was probably significant at certain times of the year, as were a wide variety of plant foods, including berries, roots, shoots, and nuts. Maritime

resources, such as marine fish, shellfish, and sea mammals were not normally available in the Longview area. Nevertheless, at least some of the latter were probably available as trade items and/or could be obtained through relatives who controlled territories where they could be collected.

Both groups followed settlement-subsistence patterns characterized by a series of seasonal movements determined by the availability of different seasonal resources. A typical annual cycle of movements included a substantial winter village[1] and one or more seasonal camps which supported such activities as fishing, hunting, and plant collecting. Winter villages were located on, or close to, the shores of the Columbia and Cowlitz Rivers. and locations near the mouths of rivers and streams seem to have been particularly favored. Many of the seasonal camp locations were probably also on, or near, these rivers, but broader movements were probably also common. Thus, it would not be unreasonable to consider that individuals from winter villages in the Longview area occasionally traveled far up or down the river, out to the coast, or to the mountains.

Chinook and Cowlitz winter villages were marked by the presence of large plank longhouses. Both groups built gable roof structures, and the planks in the walls were usually oriented vertically. Thus, they differed from the shed-roofed, horizontally planked longhouses common to much of northwestern Washington and southwestern British Columbia (Suttles 1991). Chinook houses were also marked by a semi-subterranean feature in the center of the floor. The latter may not have been used in Cowlitz plank longhouses. In contrast, residential structures in the seasonal camps were usually relatively small pole frame lodges that were sometimes covered with brush or woven mats.

The material culture of the Chinook and Cowlitz was also similar to that of most Northwest Coast peoples. They were skilled craftsmen and technicians who produced a wide range of goods from plant, bone, and stone materials. Like all southern Northwest Coast peoples, they were particularly noted for their skill with wood and other plant fibers. They worked extensively with western Red Cedar, using the wood to make the large plank longhouses, canoes, boxes, and many small-

1 While specific data for Longview is not available, study of archaeological assemblages from traditional "winter" villages on other parts of the Northwest Coast (e.g., Draper 1988 and Huelsbeck and Wessen 1997) indicates that these were often multi-season—or possibly even year round—occupations. We suspect that this may also have been true of the Longview area.

er utilitarian items. Cedar bark and other plant fibers were used to make a wide variety of basketry, cordage, nets, and clothing. Bone and stone objects represent a smaller, but important, portion of the material culture as many projectile points, cutting tools, and ornaments were made of these materials.

Finally, the social and ceremonial life of these groups also had much in common with that of other Northwest Coast peoples. Most types of economic, political, and social affiliation appear to have focused upon local lineal (family) groups, which were based in one or more winter villages. Family control of resource collection localities and ownership of the rights to ceremonial properties, such as dances, songs, titles, and masks, was the rule. Three broad categories of social standing existed within the local groups: nobles or upper-class freemen, commoners or lower-class freemen, and slaves—often captives purchased or taken from other groups. Marriage patterns tended toward local group exogamy with the wife taking residence with her husband's group. Descent patterns tended to favor the father's group. Actual marriage patterns may have been variable, however, with the above noted norms being most important among the upper-class families. These relations created a broad network of social ties that supported a significant amount of regional economic and ceremonial exchange. In this last regard, the Chinook of the Lower Columbia River were well noted for their role as traders during the early historic period.

The early historic experiences of the Chinook and Cowlitz of the Longview area have not been documented in great detail, but it is safe to assume that it was much like that of other nearby areas. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was a time of dramatic upheaval for all Northwest Coast peoples as Europeans and Euro-Americans both deliberately and inadvertently introduced various materials and conditions that disrupted traditional life. Introduced diseases had a catastrophic effect on the Native populations in this region. Indeed, Boyd (1999) has argued that the Native peoples of the Lower Columbia region suffered from this condition more than those of any other portion of the Northwest Coast. At least seven episodes of epidemic swept the region between the 1770s and the early 1850s. These included smallpox in the 1770s, smallpox in 1801–1802, unidentified "mortality" (probably smallpox, but possibly measles) in 1824–1825, malaria in 1830, dysentery in 1844, measles in 1848, and smallpox yet again in 1853. While specific figures for the Longview area are not available, the overall character of

the population-loss sustained during this period can be seen in estimates prepared by Boyd. No specific figure is provided for the Skilloots, but he suggests that the Chinook population between Cathlamet and the Cascades may have been between 6,000 and 12,000 prior to ca. 1770; the final post-epidemic population was approximately 300. Estimates for all of the Cowlitz people range between 2,500 and 4,300 prior to ca. 1770; their final post-epidemic number is approximately 165. Thus, the Native population in the Longview area was probably reduced by more than 90% between the 1770s and the early 1850s. Presumably, at least some of Cowlitz occupation of formerly Chinook areas occurred during or after this time.

The experiences of the Chinook and Cowlitz peoples with the federal government have also been a sad story. The first efforts to address treaties came from government officials in Oregon Territory during the early 1850s (Ruby and Brown 1976). Increasing settlement by Euro-Americans in the Lower Columbia Valley and nearby areas created pressure to extinguish Indian title to these lands. The first treaty councils for Chinook peoples were held by Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, in early August 1851 (Coan 1921). The Skilloots ceded their lands, in exchange for payment from the federal government, in a treaty between Dart and what he termed the "Kon-naack Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.". Of significance, this treaty did not create a reservation in the area, nor did they require Native people to relocate to some other area. Dart sent the treaty to Washington D.C., but it was never ratified.

The Cowlitz experience with treaties was also disappointing. Representatives of this tribe attended the Chehalis River Treaty Council with Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens in 1855, but these representatives objected to the terms being offered and did not sign the treaty. Discussions with the Cowlitz and other southwestern Washington Indians continued intermittently after a brief period of violent Native resistance to the Stevens treaties in 1855–1956. After the defeat of the Indians, however, government officials felt less pressure to bargain and simply made the arrangements that suited themselves. In the 1860s, the Chehalis Indian Reservation was established, and the Cowlitz people were urged to move there. Most refused.

By the late nineteenth century, some Chinook and Cowlitz peoples had resettled on various Indian reservations in Washington and in parts of Oregon, but others

remained on their traditional lands and lived off-reservation. The late nineteenth century also saw the beginnings of legal actions to gain federal recognition and—for Chinook people —to make claims for federal compensation for lands they gave up after their treaties were signed (Ruby and Brown 1976). These actions continued, with varying degrees of success, through the twentieth century. The Chinook have received some compensation for ceded lands, but their drive to gain federal recognition has yet to succeed. The Cowlitz Indian Tribe finally obtained federal recognition in 2002.

Our knowledge of the specific Native settlements in the immediate vicinity of the Longview area is, unfortunately, limited. Most written accounts of them were recorded in the nineteenth century and offer few specific details. The accounts are further complicated by differences in the ways that Native villages' names are rendered and uncertainties about the locations being cited. Ethnographic and historic sources suggest that as many as ten Native settlements may have been located with approximately 5 miles of Longview (see Table 1)[2]. Review of Table 1 indicates both the probable magnitude and distribution of Native settlements in the area and some of the difficulties presented by the available data.

Village locations in Table 1 should be considered to be no more than approximate, yet several patterns are apparent. Seven of the ten reported locations are along the Columbia River, and the remaining three are along the Cowlitz River. Further, five of the ten reported locations are at, or close to, confluences. Both of the latter observations reflect the importance of rivers as both economic resources and corridors of transportation. While each of the villages is named, some potential duplications and problems are evident. Note that both Curtis (1913) and Saleeby and Pettigrew (1983) report villages on the north side of the Columbia, at the mouth of the Coweeman River. The two sources give different names for the villages, but the names are phonetically similar ("Kawímni" and "Awimani"). In this case, we suspect that only one village is indicated, and that different sources have rendered the name slightly differently. A more complicated variation on this theme can be seen on the north side of the Columbia, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River. Three village names ("Letamectix," "qašiamišti," and "Seamysty") are given for two

2 Table 1 has been simplified by referencing Saleeby and Pettigrew's (1983) analysis of Native villages on the lower Columbia River. That study is a detailed review of dozens of ethnographic and historic sources. A few additional sources have been added to Table 1 because these note settlements that are not included in the Saleeby and Pettigrew analysis.

locations (the upstream side of the mouth and the downstream side of the mouth). "Letamectix" and "qašiamišti" are reported to have been at the downstream side of the mouth. "Seamysty" is reported to have been at the upstream side of the mouth. There are several possible explanations for this situation. It is possible that two distinct villages—"Letamectix" and "qašiamišti"—were located in the vicinity of the downstream side of the mouth of the Cowlitz River. Alternatively, it is possible that "Letamectix" and "qašiamišti" are different names for the same place. It is also possible that there is some confusion regarding how names were rendered and where villages were located. In this regard, we find the names "qašiamišti" and "Seamysty" to be phonetically similar. It is therefore possible that the latter two actually refer to the same village, and that there is some uncertainty regarding specifically where this village was located.

TABLE 1 A SUMMARY OF ETHNOGRAPHIC VILLAGES IN THE VICINITY OF LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON.

CURTIS 1913	SALEEBY AND PETTIGREW 1983	SILVERSTEIN 1990	LOCATION
	Mansela		North side of the Columbia River, approximately 5 miles downstream of the mouth of the Cowlitz River
	Klaqulaq		South side of the Columbia River, approximately 3 miles downstream of the mouth of the Cowlitz River
	Klamoix		South side of the Columbia River, near the mouth of the Cowlitz River
	Letamectix		North side of the Columbia River, on the downstream side of the mouth of the Cowlitz River
		qašiamišti	North side of the Columbia River, on the downstream side of the mouth of the Cowlitz River
	Seamysty		North side of the Columbia River, on the upstream side of the mouth of the Cowlitz River
Kawímni	Awimani		North side of the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Coweeman River

Tiáhanakshih	East side of the Cowlitz River, at Kelso
Wakóthmali	East side of the Cowlitz River, approximately 1 mile upstream of Kelso
Sthwe	East side of the Cowlitz River, approximately 1.5 miles upstream of Kelso

Relatively few descriptive details are available for any of these villages. Some accounts report the number of houses present, and it is apparent that some of the villages may have been relatively large. For example, Curtis (1913) says that there were twenty large houses at "Tiáhanakshih" (Kelso) and fourteen houses at "Kawímni" (the mouth of the Coweeman River). Ethnic information is also limited, and the available data suggests a close and complicated relationship between Chinook and Cowlitz peoples. Saleeby and Pettigrew (1983) attribute all of the Columbia River villages to the Chinook. Curtis (1913) attributes all of the Cowlitz River villages to the Cowlitz. However, Curtis also notes that both Cowlitz and Chinook people were present at "Tiáhanakshih," "Wakóthmali" (approximately 1 mile upstream of Kelso on the Cowlitz River), and at "Kawímni.". He suggests that these three villages were originally Chinook and that they later became Cowlitz villages.