



EVALUATION

2.1 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Conditions for the park as a whole remain good with varying priorities according to each element. This planning level assessment provides an illustrated catalog of condition issues. These condition issues inform planning for further study when needed, as well as general planning for maintenance and repair. Original materials contribute to the significance of each resource and the overall character and setting of the park. Past methods of working, forming and handling these materials all contribute to the overall historic interpretive value and authenticity of setting. The in-kind repair and preservation of these through future work forms an important priority in the phrase first recorded in the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments in 1936 it is “Better to preserve than repair, better repair than restore, better restore than (re)construct” and cited in *NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guidelines under Stewardship*.

The following sections illustrate condition issues identified with the park for the built environment, circulation networks, site furnishings, topography, and vegetation. The Resource Catalog and GIS data use the classifications of intact, missing, and damaged to categorize condition issues for preservation planning purposes.

2.1.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment remains overall in good condition. As part of the survey staff walked throughout the park digitally photographing and recording features. During this process major condition issues were noted.

ISSUE

Cracked outlet walls

DESCRIPTION

Several of the outlet gate wing walls exhibit cracking and spalled concrete. These walls are designed to keep the outflow from eroding the bank. Generally they are still able to do this, but as the cracked pieces settle and move out of alignment this capacity will diminish.

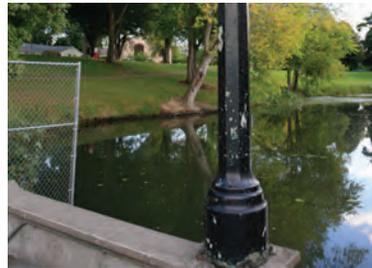
IMAGE



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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
Loose Copings	The basalt wall exhibits several loose concrete copings.
Paint Deterioration on Light Standards	The historic light fixtures on Lion's Island exhibit paint deterioration.
Missing Features	The retaining wall in the sunken garden exhibits some missing features along the lower wing walls.

IMAGE



2.1.2 CIRCULATION NETWORKS

The circulation networks remain overall in good condition. As part of the survey staff walked throughout the park digitally photographing and recording features. During this process major condition issues were noted.

ISSUE

Ponding of water along pathways

Cracked and broken concrete walkways

DESCRIPTION

Some locations along the gravel pathways exhibited water ponding in depressions worn into the pathways.

Original concrete sidewalks exhibit areas of cracking. Previous repairs to concrete walkways have not always replicated the original concrete type and tooling. These repair areas stand out noticeably from the darker gray of the original concrete.

IMAGE

NA



2.1.3 SITE FURNISHINGS

No major condition issues identified during the survey. The majority of site furnishings are contemporary elements that remain in fair to good condition with some minor maintenance issues such as cracks and paint loss.

2.1.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The topography remains overall in good condition. As part of the survey staff walked throughout the park digitally photographing and recording features. During this process major condition issues were noted.

ISSUE

Added short-cut trails developed through repetitive use

DESCRIPTION

Repetitive pedestrian use along the shortest routes between destinations led to development of trails. These typically occur at the bridge approaches between the gravel pathways along the lake and the concrete sidewalks along the streets. These trails encourage erosion of the topography through pedestrian traffic and storm water run off along the trails.

IMAGE



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ISSUE

Shoreline erosion

DESCRIPTION

Shoreline erosion presents a significant condition issue throughout the park. In the most severe locations the erosion has produced high banks that continue to sluff off along their tops. Comparison with the erosion locations with original drawings indicates some areas of erosion occur at locations that missing their originally designed shrub layer. The restoration of shrub and tree plantings could assist in reducing and arresting shoreline erosion.

IMAGE



Added retaining walls

Added retaining walls throughout the park done in association with new pathways cut through the original topography. The downslope side presents an added complication for maintenance of the turf.



2.1.5 VEGETATION

Trees within Lake Sacajawea Park were individually mapped and inventoried by a certified arborist with expertise in both tree risk assessment and historic landscape evaluation, as well as park vegetation management planning. Field inventory was completed during September 2009, and collected the following information:

- Location
- Botanical Name
- Trunk diameter (dbh)
- Canopy spread
- Condition
- Life Expectancy
- Recommended Actions

Based on historical documentation, three more fields were included in the database:

- Original Planting Plan Section (A-E)
- Original Specified Plant (yes, yes-genus only, no)
- Contributing Feature to Historic Significance (yes-original plan, no but otherwise historic, not historic/non-contributing)

Data have been assembled into a Table of Trees linked to updatable GIS maps. Understory vegetation was evaluated qualitatively for current type and extent, without formal inventory. An excel version of this table is included on an accompanying compact disk. The level of condition detail in this report is intended to augment condition data maintained and collected over the past twenty years in the TRIMS Program database. Maintenance work is scheduled out of the TRIMS Program.

General Observations

- Species composition today diverges somewhat from palette originally specified in 1923, resulting in a different landscape character than visualized by Hare & Hare.
- Understory component, bulb drifts and perennials are notably reduced.
- Special feature gardens (Japanese, Rhododendron) have been inserted into the broader park landscape, breaking continuity of character.

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- Aggressively self-propogating species, both native and introduced, occupy unintended sites and alter visual and physical access to the water.
- Native Pacific Northwest taxa once intended for park plantings are now missing, particularly shrub species.

City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan



Legend

Tree Life Expectancy

As of 2010

- Less than 10 years
- 10 to 20 years
- 30 years
- 40 years
- 50 years
- 60 years
- 70 years
- 80 years
- 100 years



2.2 SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Historical and architectural significance is a primary factor in evaluating a landscape and building's physical features, spaces, and setting in order to determine the level of historic integrity and relative priority of features and spaces. The landscape can be divided into areas of relative character-defining importance. The historic significance of these areas stems from the history of construction, historic uses, past occupants and events, and quality and integrity of architectural details. This analysis takes into consideration National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, and the National Park Service, *Technical Preservation Services Identifying Primary and Secondary Interior Spaces in Historic Buildings* and Preservation Brief 18: *Rehabilitation Interiors in Historic Buildings*.

Historical and architectural significance are the primary factors in evaluating a site's physical features, areas, and overall composition. The site can be divided into areas of relative character-defining importance. The historic significance of these areas stems from the site's history of construction, past occupants and events, uses, vegetation, built environment, and circulation networks.

2.2.1 SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

According to the level of contribution each makes to define the resource's architectural character and historical significance, features, spaces and landscape elements are designated as Primary, Secondary, Minimal, or None. The basis for categorization stems from the following: the importance of the feature, space or landscape element for the public; whether the feature, space or landscape element is original, or is a historically significant or contemporary addition; the extent of modifications and additions to the feature, space or landscape element; and, the compatibility of finishes, construction, materials, and species employed in the historic and contemporary changes to the feature, space or landscape element.

The intent is not to fragment the resource into divisible parts that can individually be preserved, modified, or discarded in future planning; rather, it is to view the resource as a collective resource of character-defining feature, space or landscape element and provide some direction for necessary treatments or alterations. The goal is to steer toward solutions that will permit continued improvements to areas with minimal or no significance, and to prevent eroding or adversely impacting those character-defining feature, space or landscape element with primary significance levels. This section is intended for use in conjunction with the Decision-Making Matrixes. Significance levels assigned through this analysis are plotted on maps within this report.

Primary: Features, spaces and vegetation original to the site, landscape, or building (resource) that display a high level of physical integrity, although possibly with minor changes or historically significant alterations designed to fit into the design or character of the original feature, space or landscape element. At an architectural significance level, the finishes, design, and materials are of a high quality and assemblies well made. They convey a consciousness of setting, public use, and typically exhibit design qualities defining the resource's architectural style. They reflect prevailing design influences during the resource's period of construction. Vegetation elements stem from the original design and development of the site, or within the period of significance and have achieved singular significance. These elements contribute to the resource's current listing status to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria C (architectural character). At a historical signifi-

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cance level, they may also be noted for important historic events or significant occupants that contribute to the resource's current listing status to the National Register of Historic Places listing under criteria A or B (association with historic events or persons, respectively). Their removal or extensive alteration would detract from the overall architectural and historical significance of the resource. Primary feature, space or landscape element may exhibit either or both architectural and historical significance associations.

Secondary: Features, spaces and vegetation are original to the resource, though likely to have undergone major changes and/or historically significant additions. They retain some historic character and significant features. They exhibit utilitarian, well-crafted, but not lavish, materials or architectural features. Vegetation is likely to have been introduced during subsequent development periods within the period of significance. At a historical significance level, they often served supporting roles to historic functions in primary spaces. Secondary spaces and features may exhibit either or both architectural and historical significance associations.

Minimal: Features, spaces and vegetation have few distinguishing architectural characteristics. Alternatively, an extensive, non-compatible contemporary alteration might obliterate nearly all significant architectural features and spatial configurations through introduced contemporary feature, space or landscape element.

None: Features, spaces and vegetation have no remaining architectural features or spatial configurations dating to either original construction or significant historical modifications, or are contemporary features and spaces that are not compatible with the original design. Due to the absence of original materials, configurations or architectural design elements, these spaces do not have historical associations.

The following maps illustrate these levels of significance for the park. This data is also included in the GIS database.

2.2.2 SIGNIFICANCE MAPS

The following 11x17 maps proceed through the park from north to south, starting with section A and ending with section E.

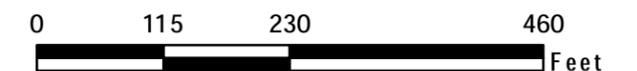
City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

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



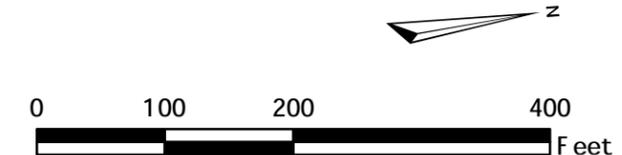
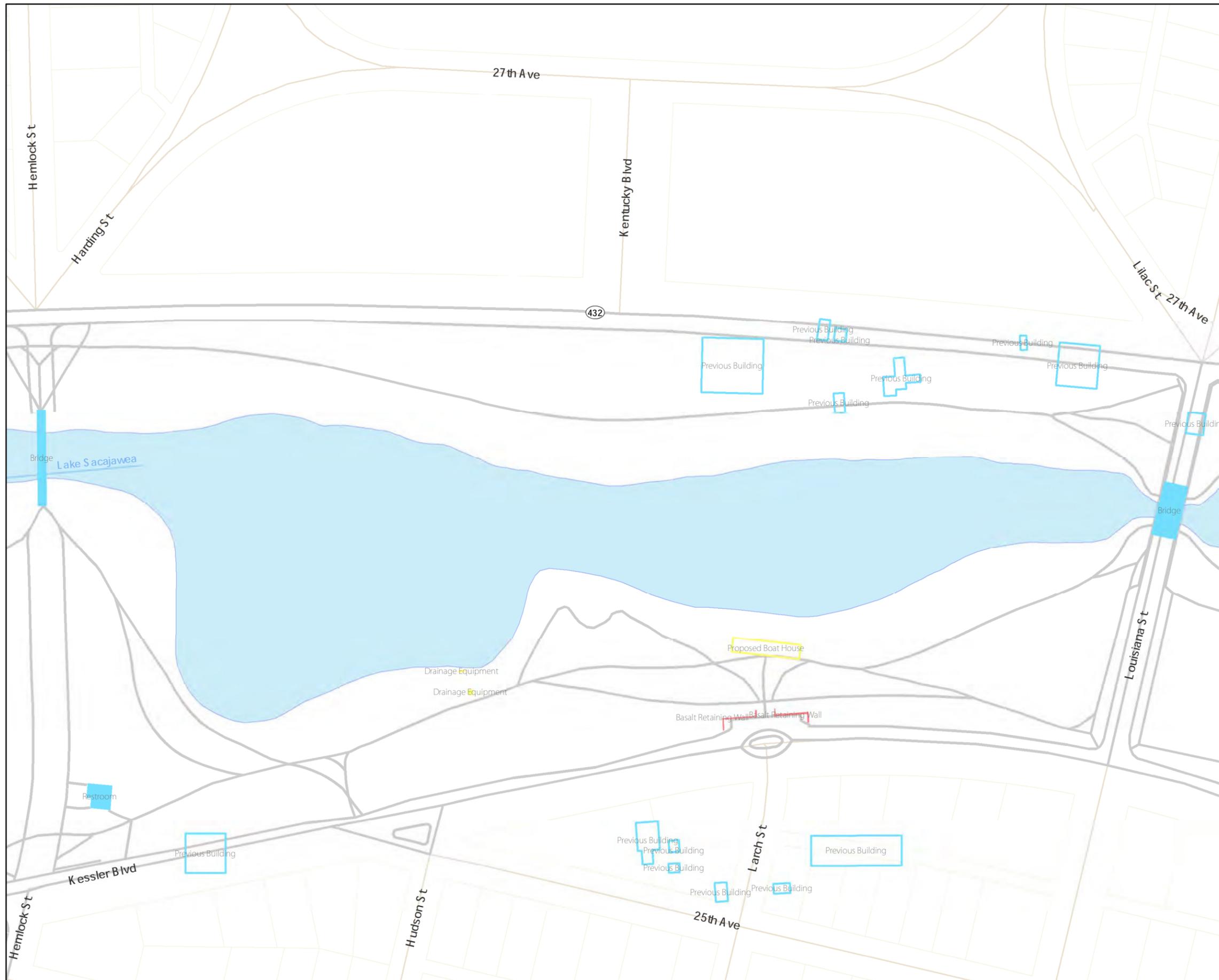
City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
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Section B

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



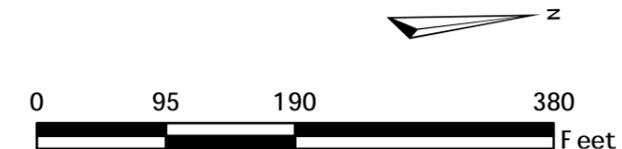
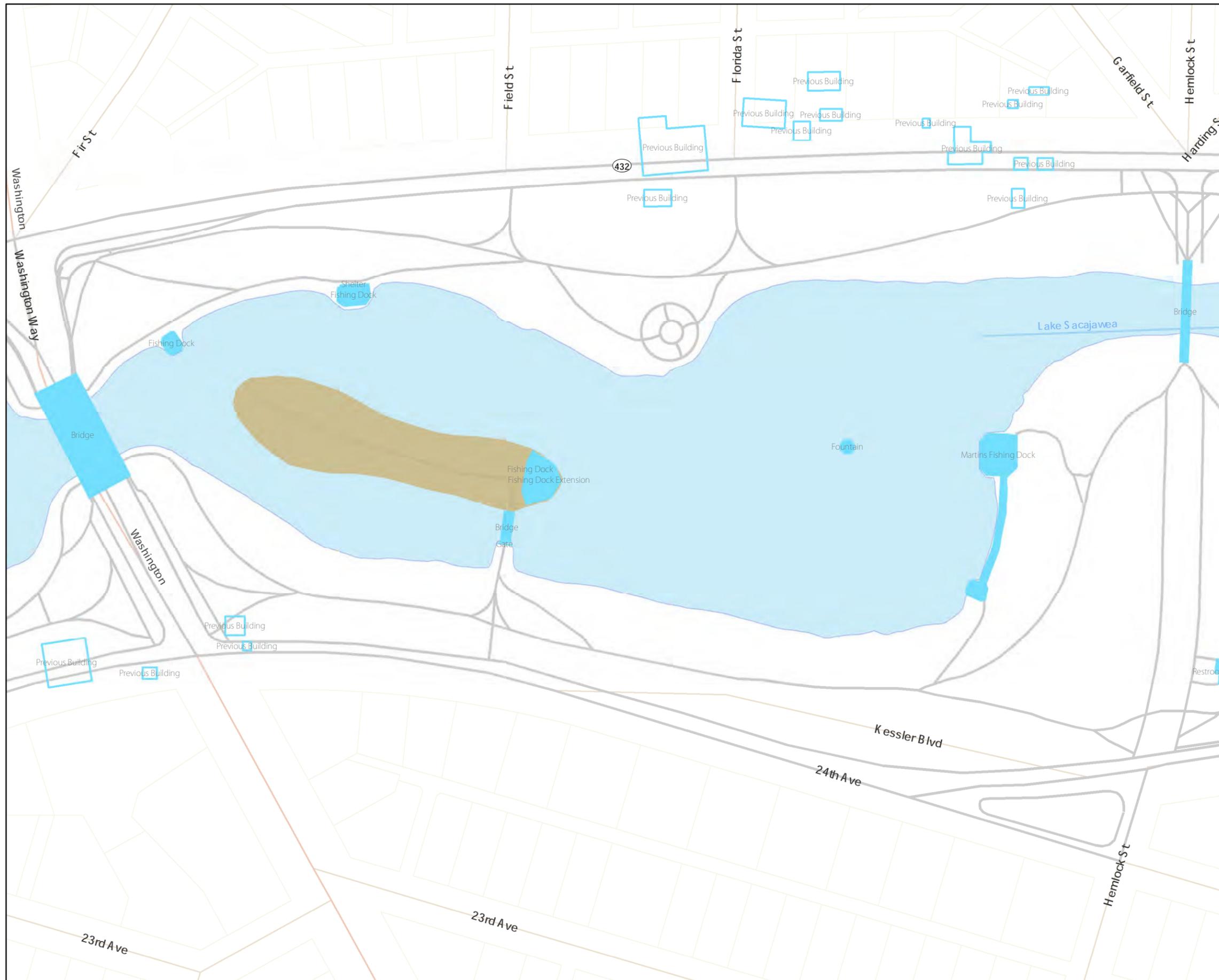
City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

Section C

Legend

Built Environment Status, Level, Condition

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



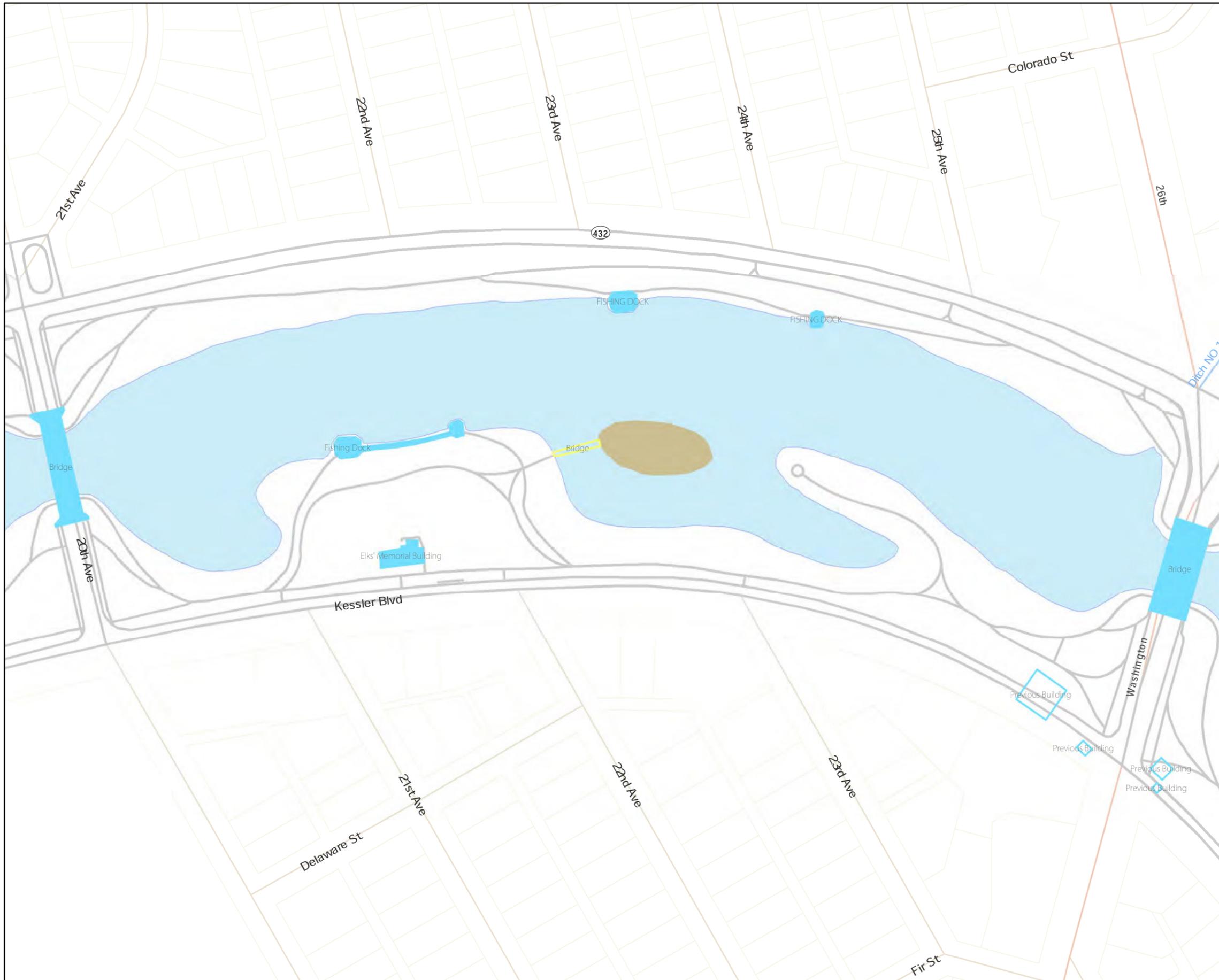
City of Longview
Lake Sacajawea Park
Preservation Plan

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
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- Non-Historic Non-Contributing, None, Intact



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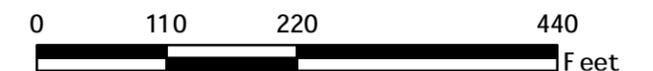
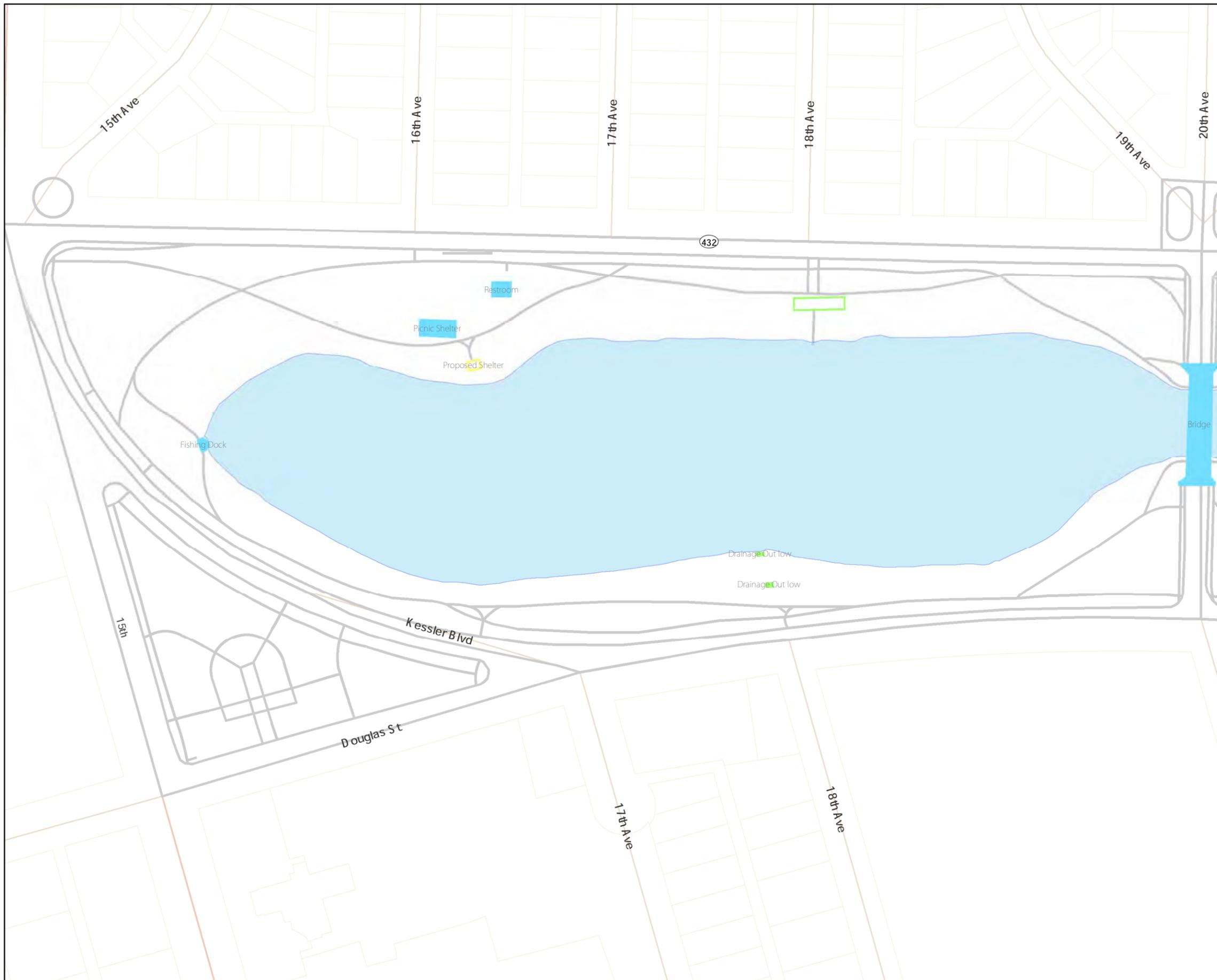
Section E & Sunken Garden

Legend

Built Environment

Status, Level, Condition

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- 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



City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

Section A

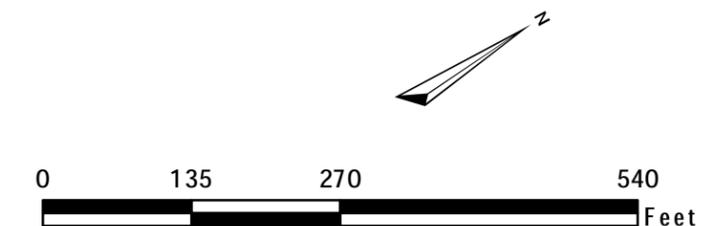
Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

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- - - 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.



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Section B

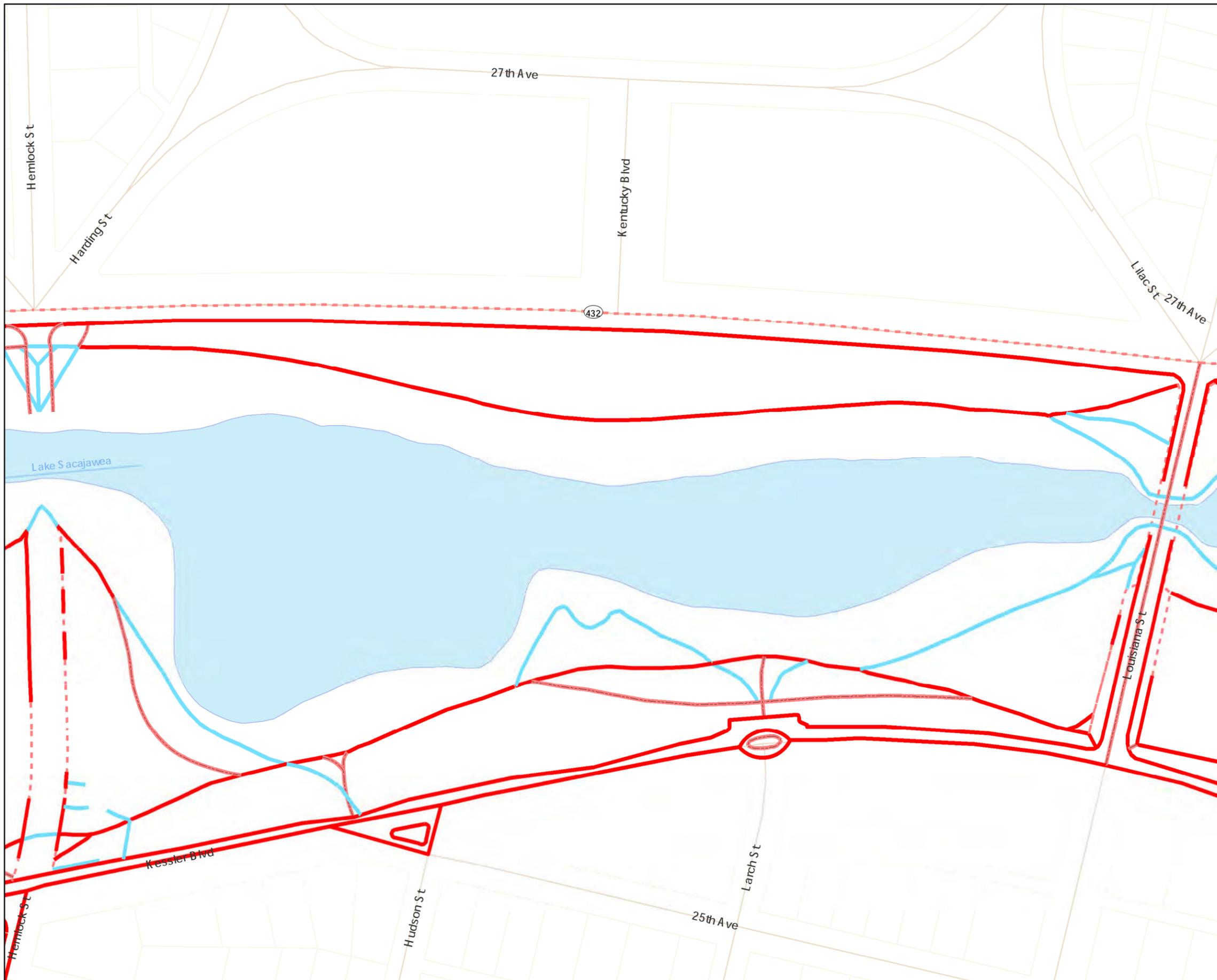
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Circulation Networks

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.



City of Longview
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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.



City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

Section D

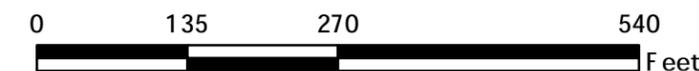
Legend

Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- - - Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- Historic Contributing, Primary, 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.



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Section E & Sunken Garden

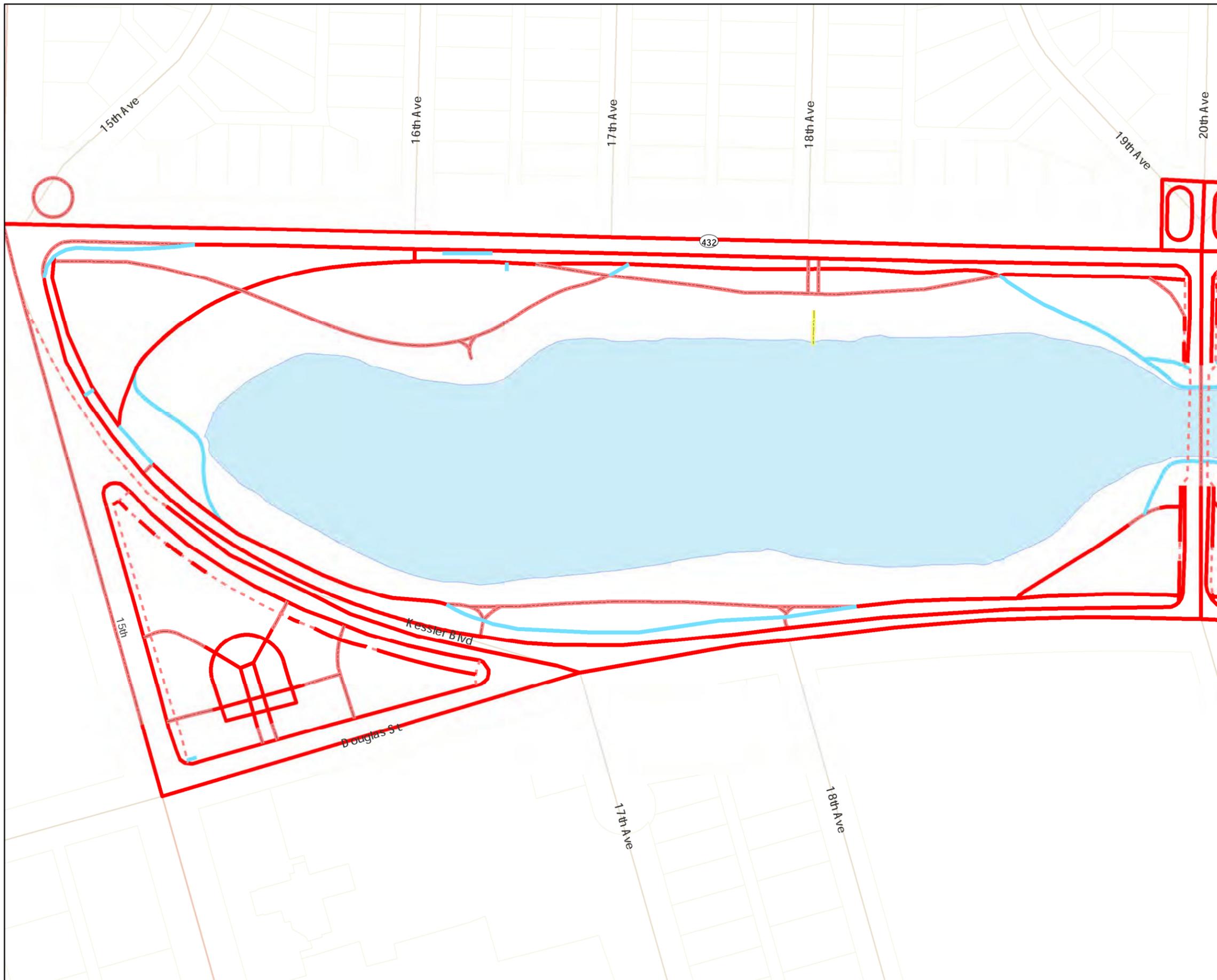
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Circulation Networks

Status, Level, Condition

- Historic Contributing, Primary, Intact
- - - Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
- - - Historic Contributing, Primary, Missing
- - - Historic Contributing, Secondary, Missing
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Please note, the circulation networks shown on this map include sidewalks, pathways, curb edges and streets.



City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

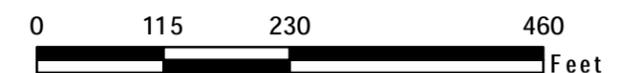
Section A

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

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-  Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
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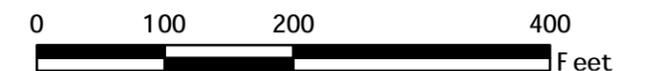
Section B

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

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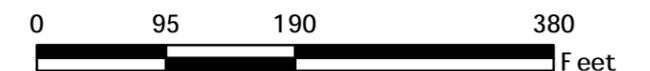
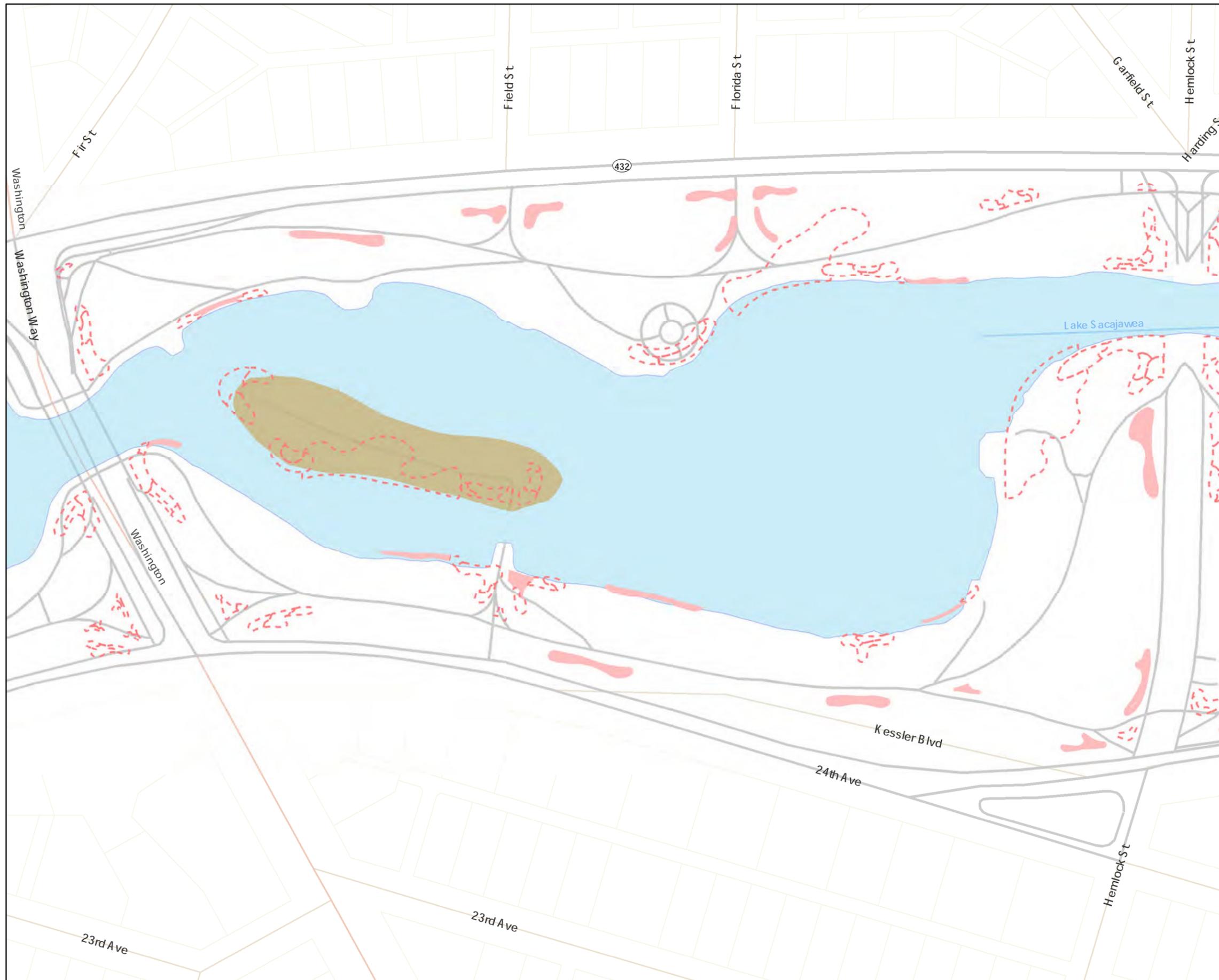
Section C

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

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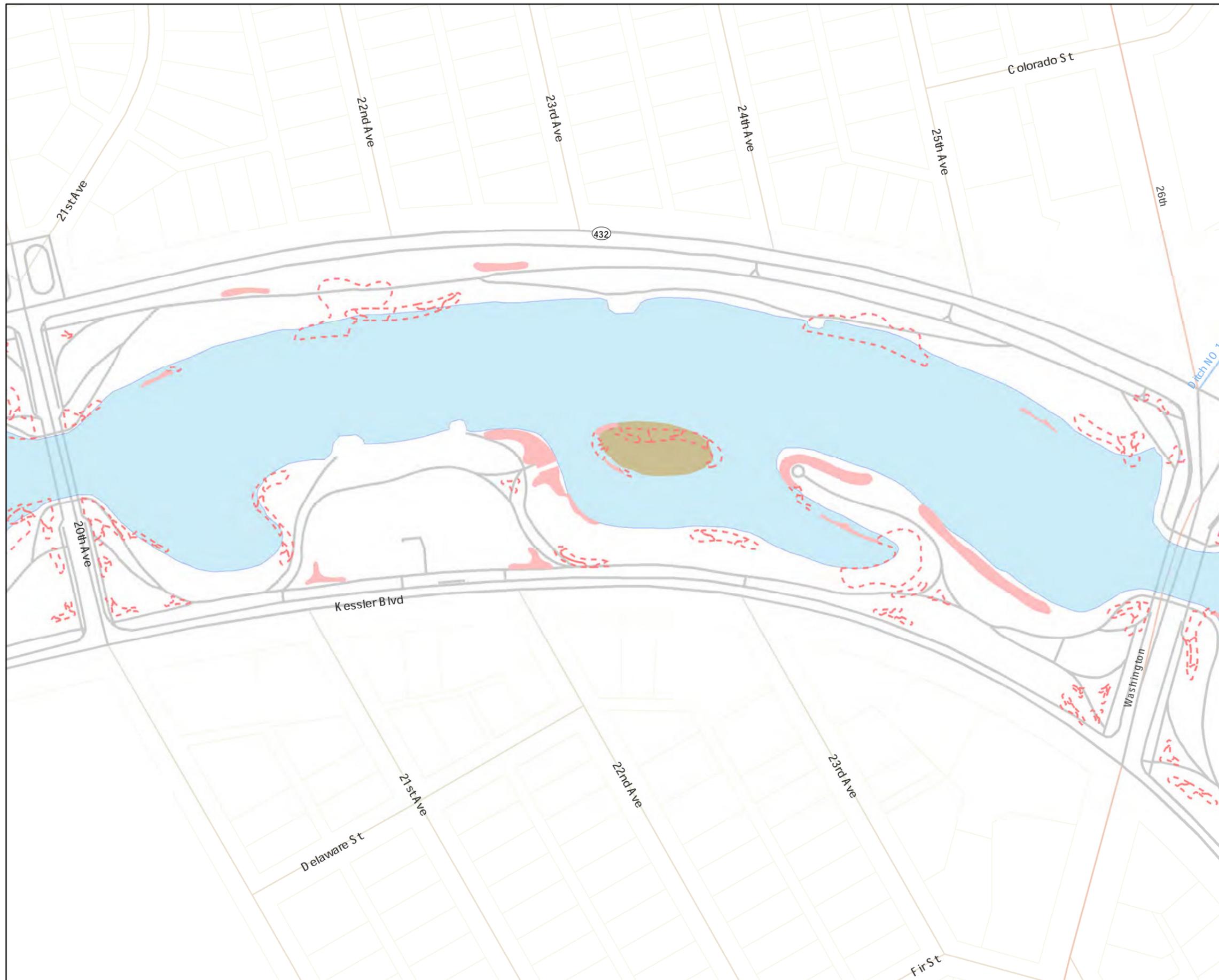
Section D

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

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-  Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
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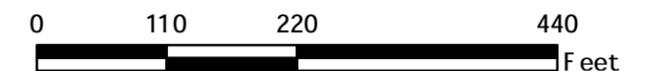
Section E & Sunken Garden

Legend

Shrub Beds

Status, Level, Condition

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-  Historic Contributing, Primary, Damaged
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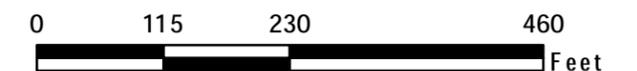
Section A

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

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



City of Longview
 Lake Sacajawea Park
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Section B

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

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



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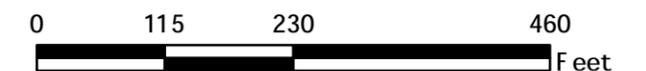
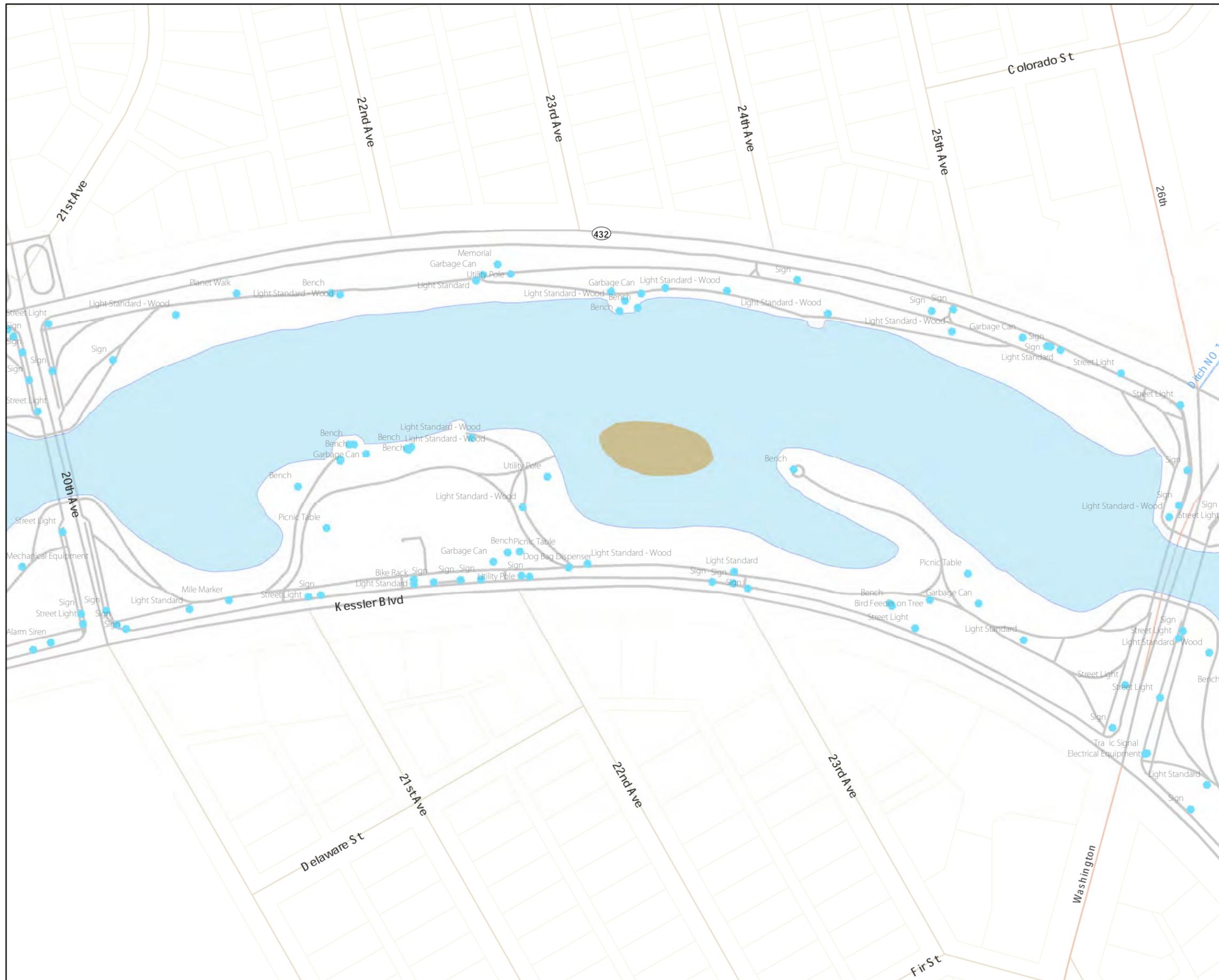
Section D

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

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



City of Longview
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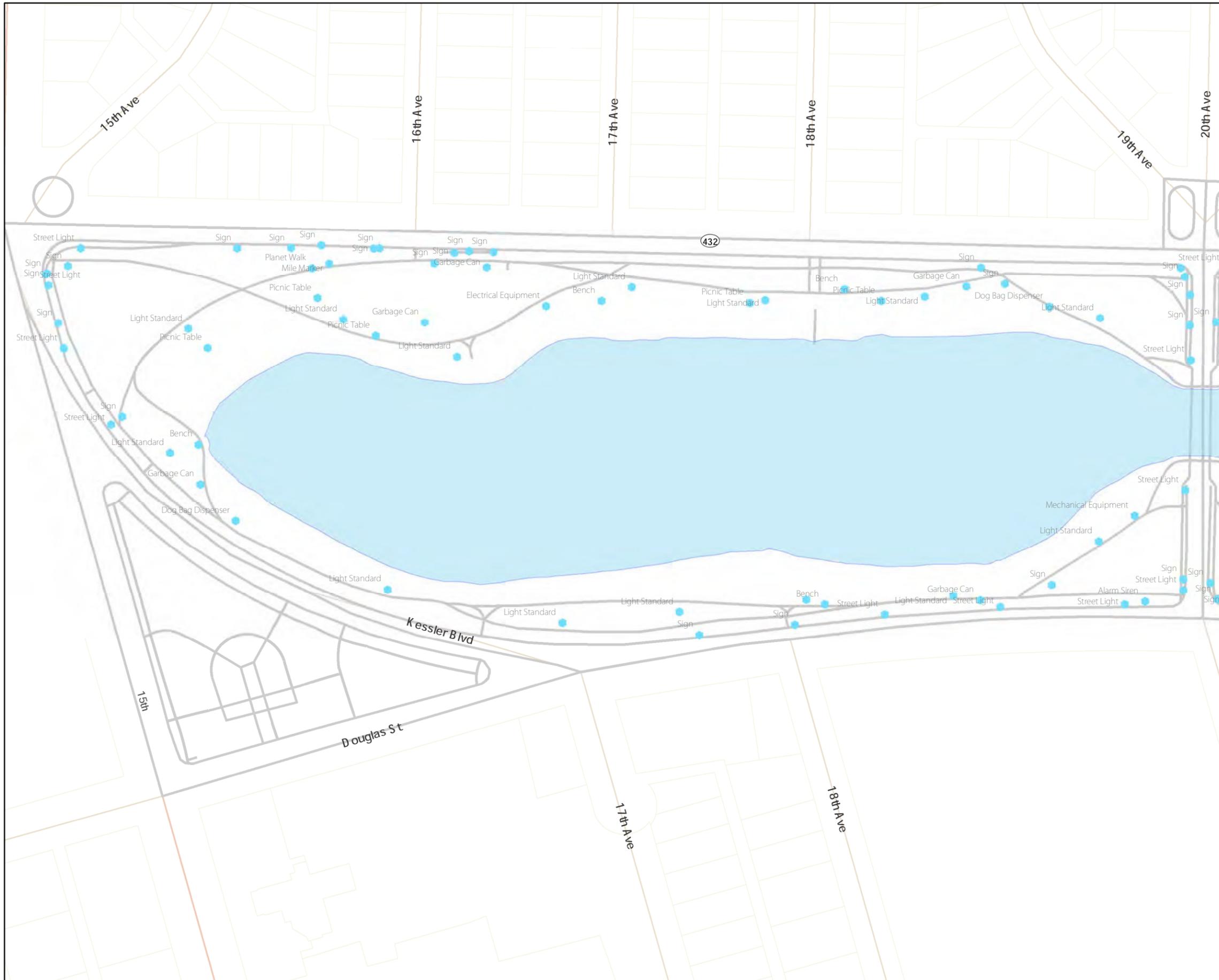
Section E & Sunken Garden

Legend

Site Furnishings

Status, Level, Condition

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



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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



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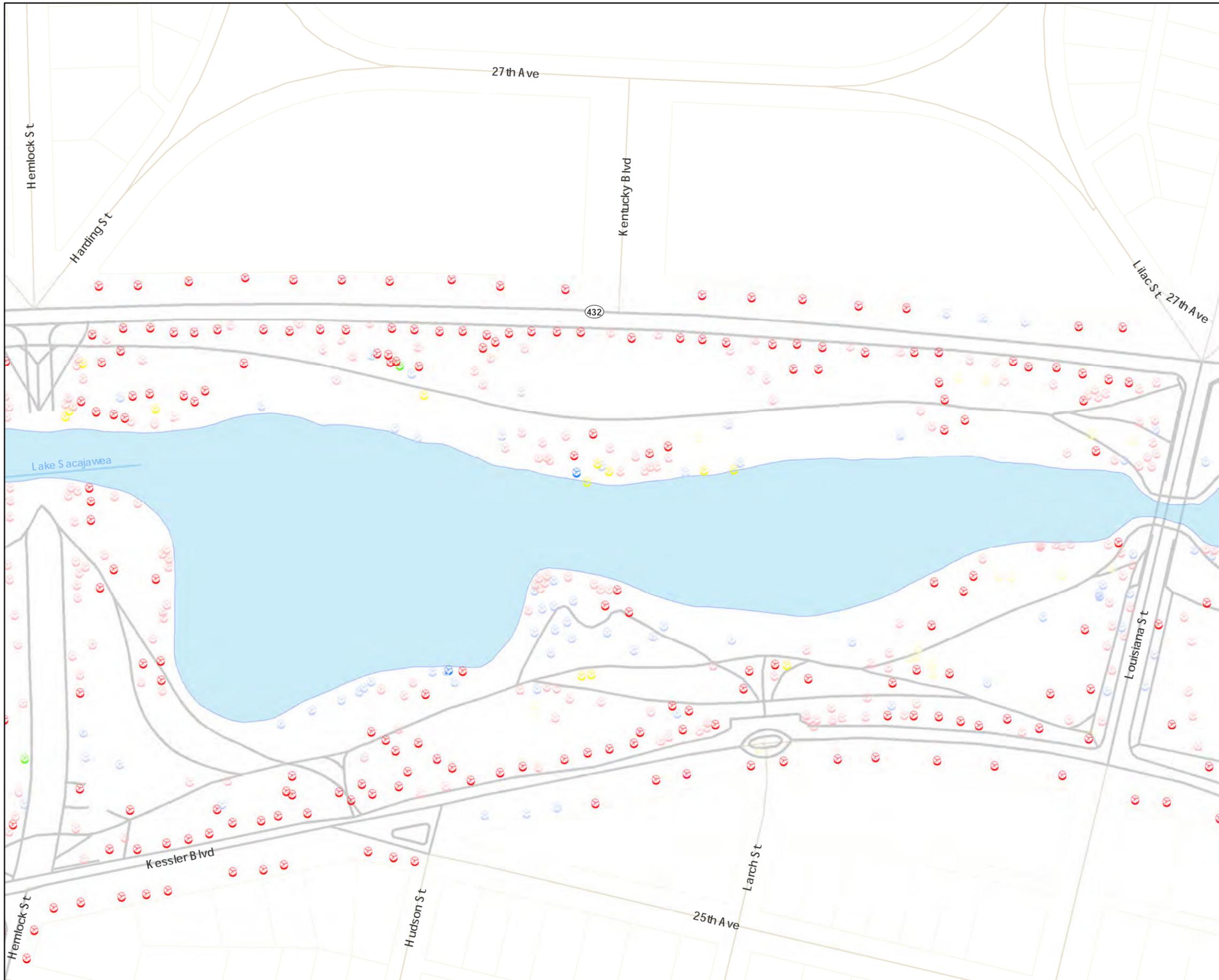
Section B

Legend

Trees

Status, Level, Condition

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- 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



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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



City of Longview Lake Sacajawea Park Preservation Plan

Section D

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



City of Longview
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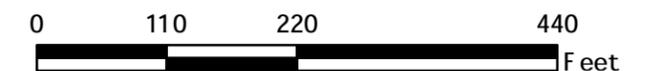
Section E & Sunken Garden

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



2.3 USE ANALYSIS

Uses establish patterns within the park. These patterns relate to levels of built environment forms and functions, and circulation network patterns. Within the park use defined groupings inform ongoing stewardship and managing change in the park maintaining its role as an important community recreation site while preserving and gradually reintroducing lost elements.

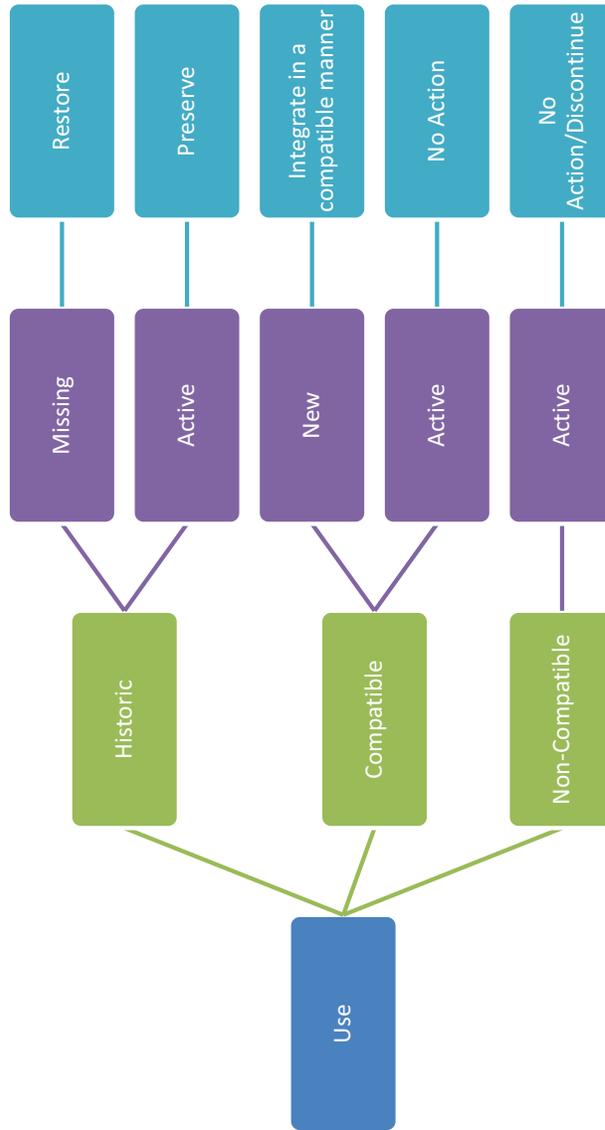
Evaluating uses establishes historic uses as the baseline. Subsequent uses continue historic uses, provide compatible alternatives, or are non-compatible uses. Active uses are those uses currently in operation. Missing uses are uses that were originally proposed or designed for the park by its designers but are no longer active or were not built. New uses will be community driven uses not currently active within the park. Integrate in a compatible manner means in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Use categories:

- Historic uses are those uses originally designed for the park. They defined spatial relationships and circulation patterns within the park. Their continuation reinforces the overall character of the park. Historic uses, these stem from the period of significance and were established through the joint influence of Hare & Hare's design and R. A. Long's preferences. These uses helped define the built environment, site furnishings, circulation networks, and vegetation within the park, as well as streets and street trees along its edges.
- Compatible uses differ from historic uses; however their replacement of a historic use sustains elements of the associations developed by the historic use. These can include sustaining defining spatial relationships and circulation patterns, or utilizing spaces or buildings in a manner that requires minimal changes to character-defining features and spaces. Compatible uses occurred after the period of significance and were often community driven. They represent changing community needs and are integrated into the park in a manner that utilizes or compliments with minimal alterations original park features and spaces. An excellent example of this are the Rolleo spars located in the site originally proposed for the tennis courts. They continue an intended active role in the location, yet maintain the open space qualities of the area.
- Non-compatible uses require significant alterations of character-defining features and spaces. They often interrupt historic circulation patterns and spatial

relationships. Non-compatible uses occurred after the period of significance and result in significant physical alterations to the park's character-defining features and spaces. These uses depart from the original intended character of uses in the park.

Decision-Making Matrix | Uses



2.4 ARCHAEOLOGY, LONGVIEW AREA

There has been only very limited archaeological research in the immediate vicinity of Longview, Washington. While there has been a relatively long history of amateur exploration and vandalism to archaeological resources in the lower Columbia River Valley (e.g., Strong 1959), there have been relatively few scientific efforts in and near Longview and most of the latter have occurred within the last thirty years. All such efforts have been either archaeological site surveys or the archaeological monitoring of construction projects. There have been no archaeological excavations of sites in Longview; and, as such, most of our ideas about the prehistory of this area are derived from research conducted elsewhere in the lower Columbia River Valley. A considerable amount of work has been conducted just upstream in the Portland Basin (e.g., Pettigrew 1981, Ames et al. 1992, and Ames et al. 1999), and additional important work near the mouth of the river (Minor 1983) indicates substantial prehistoric continuity throughout this area. Thus, it is likely that the Longview area has been occupied for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years and that cultures similar to those of the early historic period have been present here for at least 2,000 to 3,000 years.

The first modern archaeological efforts in the Longview area were conducted in the late 1940s by Robert Hudziak and Clarence Smith. These individuals recorded a number of archaeological sites in the lower Columbia River Valley, but their methods and activities are poorly documented. As such, we know relatively little about their efforts. Hudziak and Smith did record a few sites in the immediate vicinity of Longview, but it is very unlikely that they undertook a systematic investigation of the Longview area. There does not appear to have been any further archaeological work here until the late 1970s. The pace of activities grew slowly after this time and at least seventeen additional studies have been conducted during the last thirty years. It is important to note, however, that all of the latter have been either cultural resource management (CRM) surveys associated with construction projects or construction monitoring efforts that were recommended

as follow-ups to CRM surveys. All of the latter have focused upon relatively small well-defined project areas, such as road and/or sewer alignments, river dredge support locations, and industrial developments. Despite these efforts, however, most of the Longview area has yet to be investigated for archaeological resources. In this regard, note that Lake Sacajawea Park has not been directly investigated. Ogle, O'Brien, and Fagan (2005) examined a portion of roadway close to the northern end of Lake Sacajawea Park.

Records on file with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation indicate that there are twenty-eight archaeological sites located in proximity to Lake Sacajawea Park and within 2.5 miles of the city's centrally located R. A. Long Park in Longview¹. These sites are summarized in Table 1. While this number is initially impressive, it is also misleading. Review of Table 1 shows that there are three sites representing Native American occupation of the area and twenty-five sites representing Euro-American occupation.

Considering the Euro-American sites first, twenty-four of the twenty-five sites are extant historic structures, historic monuments or markers, or other built features. (Note that both R. A. Long Park [45CW26] and Lake Sacajawea Park [45CW29] are included in this group.) All twenty-four of these sites were recorded during the 1970s or 1980s, and they represent a recording practice which is no longer used. All of the latter are legitimate cultural resources, but none were recorded on the basis of the demonstrated presence of historic archaeological deposits. Indeed, none of these locations have ever been evaluated for the possible presence of archaeological deposits. While it is possible that historic archaeological deposits are, in fact, present at some of these locations (e.g., the Ben Beighle Cabin [45CW14] or the Edgar Bush Cabin [45CW19]), such deposits are very unlikely to be present at others (e.g., the Long-Bell Shay Locomotive [45CW16] or the Huntington Memorial Marker [45CW23]). Under the current recording practice, all twenty-four of these locations would be described as historic properties rather than archaeological sites.

¹ That is, there are twenty-eight locations designated by Smithsonian Trinomial Numbers within 2.5 miles of R. A. Long Park.

TABLE 1 RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN PROXIMITY TO LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK AND WITHIN 2.5 MILES OF THE CITY'S CENTRALLY LOCATED R. A. LONG PARK IN LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON.

SITE NUMBER	SITE NAME
45CW1	Native American Cemetery
45CW6	Native American Village (Letamectix Village?)
45CW7	Native American Village (Tiáhanakshih Village?)
45CW13	R. A. Long Memorial Bust
45CW14	Ben Beighle Cabin
45CW15	Kelso Railroad Depot
45CW16	Long-Bell Shay Locomotive
45CW18	Catlin Memorial Marker
45CW19	Edgar Bush Cabin
45CW21	R. A. Long High School
45CW22	Longview Public Library
45CW23	Huntington Memorial Marker
45CW25	Oregon Trail Marker
45CW26	R. A. Long Park
45CW27	Longview Community Church
45CW28	Old Kelso School
45CW29	Lake Sacajawea Park
45CW30	Colonial Building
45CW31	Kelso Masonic Lodge
45CW32	Leander C. Wallace House
45CW33	St. Helens Inn
45CW35	Monticello Hotel
45CW36	Catlin Cemetery
45CW37	Wesley Vandercook House
45CW126	Cottonwood Tree Dump Site
45CW134	Longview Main Post Office
45CW143	Longview Women's Clubhouse
45CW146	First Christian Church

Only one of the historic sites in the Longview area has been confirmed to contain historic archaeological deposits: the Cottonwood Tree Dump Site [45CW126]. This is a scatter of twentieth century historic debris located near the west bank of the

Cowlitz River (Cooper 1999). The site has never been formally tested, and observations made when it was initially recorded suggest that it post-dates 1930.

The three recorded Native American sites in the Longview area also have problematic aspects. These were the first three sites to be recorded in the area. Sites 45CW3 and 45CW6 were both recorded by Hudziak and Smith in 1948. Both sites appear to have been recorded on the basis of ethnographic information, and it is very unlikely that the recorders actually observed archaeological materials at either location. Site 45CW3 is described as a large Native American cemetery, which had been observed by both the Lewis and Clark Expedition and later by Charles Wilkes. Hudziak and Smith (1948a) explicitly say that the “site has been destroyed,” and they identify an individual who was believed to have some (unidentified) materials from it. Site 45CW6 is described as the Chinook Village of Letamectix. While they (1948b) do not specifically report that this site has also been destroyed, they offer no description of archaeological deposits in the 45CW6 site area and say that the location “is now the largest lumber mill in the world.” Finally, 45CW7 represents a similar situation. This site was recorded in 1951 by an individual identified only as “Knowles,” and the site record indicates that it was prepared using information obtained earlier by Hudziak. Site 45CW7 is described as the mixed Chinook/Cowlitz Village of Tiáhanakshih. Once again, there is no actual description of archaeological deposits. The inventory form reports that the 45CW7 site area is “blasted out” and “covered with houses.” Knowles (1951) also makes reference to an individual who was believed to have some (unidentified) materials from 45CW7. It is difficult to say much about these sites. As just described, it is unclear whether any of them actually existed at the time that they were recorded, and no subsequent archaeological study has reported evidence of them. Thus, both their continued existence and the accuracy of their originally reported identifications are uncertain.

In sum, while Table 1 appears to suggest that the Longview area is rich in archaeological resources, closer examination of the available data presents a somewhat different picture. In fact, there is only a single archaeological site that can currently be demonstrated to contain archaeological deposits. This is 45CW126, a relatively recent historic debris scatter. All of the other reported sites are problematic in one sense or another. While it is possible that archaeological deposits are still present in the 45CW6 and/or 45CW7 site areas, additional investigations will be

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needed to establish this. Similarly, it is possible that associated archaeological deposits are present in the vicinities of some of the historic properties that dominate Table 1, but additional investigations will also be required to determine if this is the case.