

The City Vision



Early Plans From the Longview Room



Longview
PUBLIC LIBRARY



Longview Historic
Preservation Commission



LONGVIEW, PORTLAND & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
MAP OF
LONGVIEW
WASHINGTON

BY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER
W. WASHINGTON
CORRECTED TO JULY 1, 1925.
CORRECTED TO DEC. 5, 1928.
Copyrighted by Aug. 1, 1925.

SCALE: 1"=400 FT.
JANUARY 2, 1925.

1923 Plat of Longview Showing the Valley's 1922 Land Ownership

This map shows the individual tracts of land and their owners before the arrival of the Long-Bell Lumber Company (in red) overlaid on a 1923 map of the planned City of Longview (in blue).

In late January, 1922, Wesley Vandercook assembled four men from Kelso (H. E. McKenney, T. Fisk, F. Barnes, C. Kletch) with the goal of purchasing the entire valley for the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Over the next three days, they persuaded every landowner they could to sell their land and become part of R. A. Long's visionary new city.

In the end, Vandercook convinced 47 of the 49 owners to sell their claims to the land that made up the heart of the valley, but it did not come cheap. The average cost per acre was \$150, which would be more than \$2600 per acre in 2022.

Many of the landowners would stay in Longview and are listed in the first city census taken in December, 1923.

Paul Plebuch owned three tracts on the Cowlitz River and would not sell his land to Long-Bell Lumber Co. One of these tracts lay in the planned path of Third Avenue and the city builders were forced to curve the street around Plebuch's property. The jog in the road can still be seen on maps today.

PLAT OF
LONGVIEW - WASHINGTON
SHOWING
BUSINESS DISTRICT AND PORTION OF
RESIDENTIAL AND MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS
JANUARY 23, 1923
DRAWN BY J. H. BARNES

Coordinates of Section - Intersecting
Avenues

Section	North	East	South	West
1	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100
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15	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100
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31	100	100	100	100
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39	100	100	100	100
40	100	100	100	100
41	100	100	100	100
42	100	100	100	100
43	100	100	100	100
44	100	100	100	100
45	100	100	100	100
46	100	100	100	100
47	100	100	100	100
48	100	100	100	100
49	100	100	100	100

ARCHITECTURE AT THE LIBRARY

WHAT IS *COLONIAL REVIVAL*?



Colonial Revival is an architectural style that draws elements from the early English and Dutch colonial settlements in America. It is classified as an Eclectic Style due to the way architectural elements from different styles and eras were freely combined, often resulting in a structure with only a passing resemblance to the original models for which it is named. The free-mixing of styles created many different Colonial Revival subtypes with significant variations in footprint and roof shape.

Colonial Revival architecture first appeared in America during the 1880s due to interest in American Colonial heritage driven by the country's centennial in 1876. The style grew in popularity through the 1930s and 1940s before being supplanted by the Mid-century Modern movement of the early 1950s.

KEYSTONE IN SEMI-CIRCULAR ARCH LINTEL

The **keystone** is the topmost stone in an arch.
A **lintel** is the structural support above an opening.

BROKEN PEDIMENT WITH URN-SHAPED FINIAL

A **pediment** is the space between intersecting rooflines and an opening such as a door or window. They are often triangular and sit upon columns. A **finial** is a decorative object placed at the peak or apex of another structure.

CONSOLE (SCROLL CORBEL)

A **console** is a scroll-shaped decorative bracket with minimal projection relative to overall height.

RECTANGULAR TRANSOM LIGHT

Transoms are the horizontal members above a door or within a window.
Light is the architectural term for a window or pane of glass in a divided window.

SEMICIRCULAR FANLIGHT

Fanlights are the half-moon windows found above a doorway or another window. They can be found in both semicircular and semi-elliptical forms.

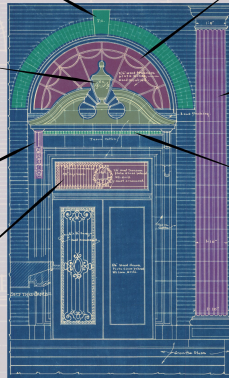
PILASTER

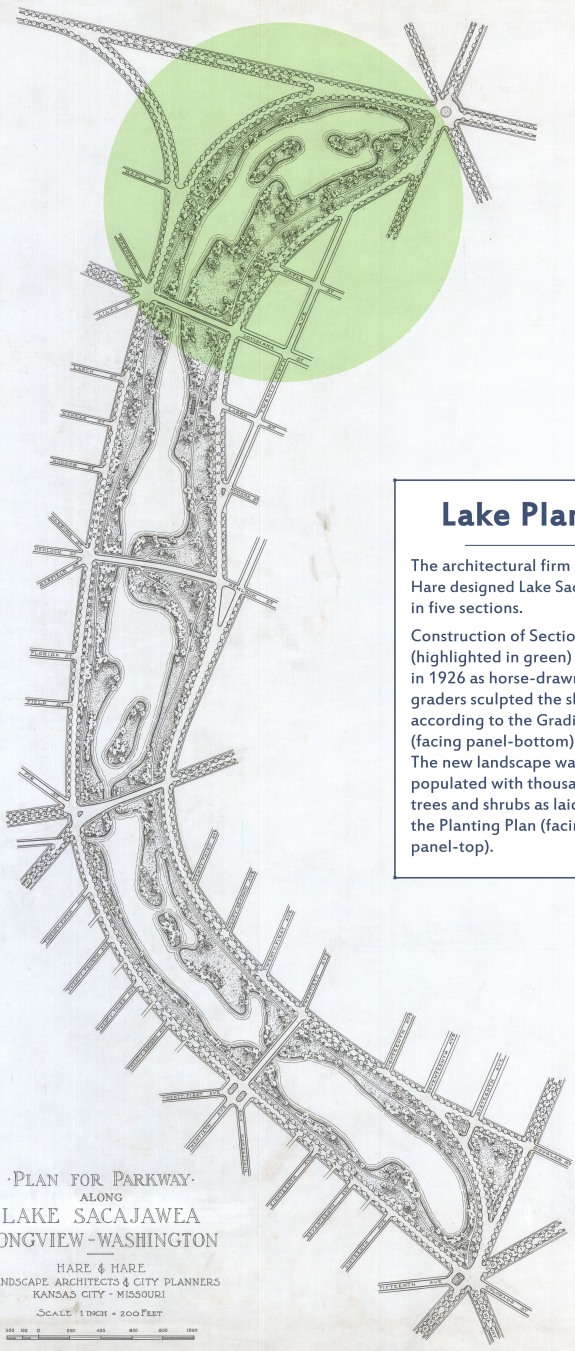
A **pilaster** is a decorative flat-faced column that projects from a wall. They are often placed beside doorways or window openings.

DENTILLATION AND CORNICE

Dentil are repeating ornamental projections that resemble teeth. A **cornice** (Italian for "ledge") is a decorative overhang at the top of an architectural element such as a wall or window.

The Longview Public Library's combination of a broken pediment with finial, horizontal transom light, and semi-circular fanlight all above a single opening is a prime example of the eclectic combination of mismatched features characteristic of Revivalist architecture.





Lake Plans

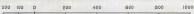
The architectural firm Hare & Hare designed Lake Sacajawea in five sections.

Construction of Section A (highlighted in green) began in 1926 as horse-drawn graders sculpted the shore according to the Grading Plan (facing panel-bottom). The new landscape was populated with thousands of trees and shrubs as laid out in the Planting Plan (facing panel-top).

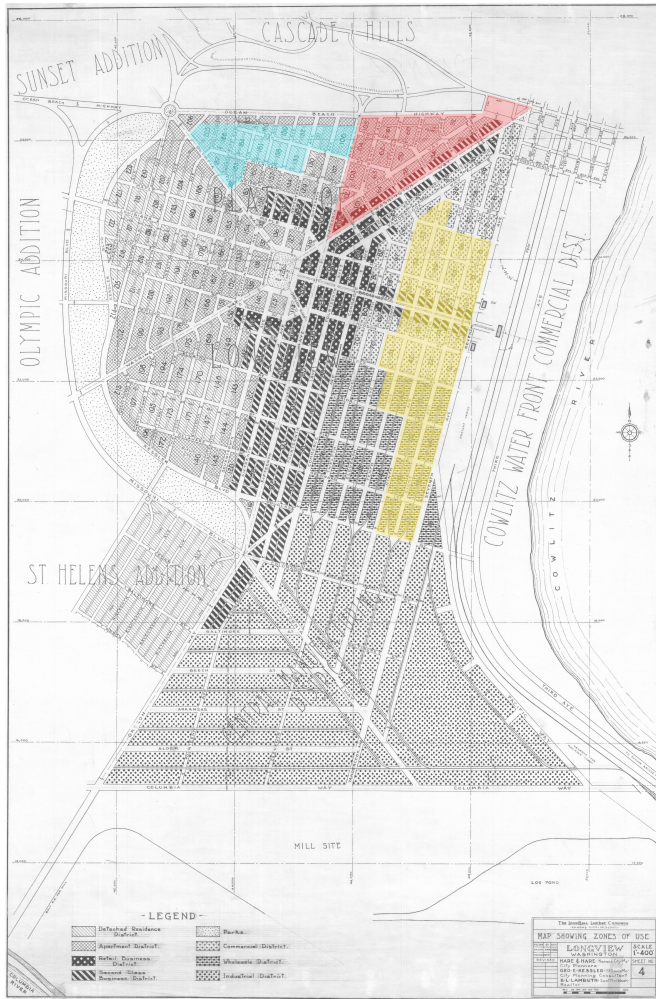
·PLAN FOR PARKWAY·
ALONG
LAKE SACAJAWEA
LONGVIEW - WASHINGTON

HARE & HARE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & CITY PLANNERS
KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI

SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET



PLANNING FOR CHANGE...



*Does zoning determine how we live?
or
Does how we live determine zoning?*

...CHANGING THE PLAN



Longview Historic
Preservation Commission

Celebrating 100 Years of Longview

Many locations around the city are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is administered by The National Park Service and listing in the National Register is an honorary designation that places no obligation or restrictions on the property owner.

Many of the locations listed in the National Register are also listed in the Local Register of Historic Places. The Local Register is maintained by the City of Longview and carries legal obligations and restrictions in exchange for property tax advantages.

The Longview Historic Preservation Commission strongly encourages homeowners to list their properties in one or both of the Registries. Registry listing is an important step in preventing the loss of important local heritage.



Information about the Local and National Registers as well as a complete list of Registry listed places can be found on the city website:

<https://www.mylongview.com/186/Registers-of-Historic-Places>

Bibliography

City of Longview, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Lake Sacajewea Park Preservation Plan § (2010). <https://www.mylongview.com/DocumentCenter/View/493/Identification-PDF>.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 8th ed. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.

McClelland, John M. R.A. *Long's Planned City: The Story of Longview*. Bicentennial Edition. Longview, WA: Longview Publishing Co., 1976.

Digitization of these plans has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the City of Longview. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, DAHP, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or DAHP.

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