



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland



Cultural Resource Management Plan

Planning Framework and Implementation

Executive Summary

July 2007

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Commitment of the Plan

The City of Portland Parks & Recreation bureau is a steward of many of the city's cultural resources in the form of parks, open space, landscapes, buildings and related artifacts. Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) will preserve and foster civic appreciation of the cultural resources under its stewardship, and will demonstrate its respect for these unique resources associated with the heritage of the community through appropriate programs of research, planning, stewardship and education.

Purpose of the Plan

The Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRM) has been developed to formalize a process for long term management and protection of PP&R cultural resources. The CRM Plan builds upon several years of work by Bureau of Planning and PP&R staff.

During 2004-05 city staff identified 156 properties in the Parks database with acquisition dating between 1850 to 1965 with 1965 reflecting the general criteria of the "50-years of age rule" for historic properties. This initial effort is known as the Reconnaissance Level (Cultural Resources) Survey or RLS. For project management purposes the 156 properties were culled down to 81 properties that reflected the time period 1851 to 1940. A RLS parallel effort was also underway in the form of a broad-based overview historic context narrative to frame the issues related to the city's overall physical development. The overview context is titled "*City of Portland Civic Planning, Development and Public Works, 1851 to 1965*".

During 2005-06, the initial 81 PP&R RLS properties were further culled down to 24 that reflected both the number of properties that could be managed in the timeframe and limited resources available and the top rated sites according to city staff and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These 24 sites became the basis for the Intensive Level Survey (ILS). A detailed park/open space property type historic context paper was also prepared to flesh out the growth and development of Portland Parks. The context narrative helps to establish the framework for how the Portland park system grew within the nationally established periods of significance.

GROWTH OF THE PORTLAND PARK SYSTEM

1. Founding Era: Growth and Development during the Expansive Railroad Era 1851–1900
2. Impact of Public Planning and Progressive Era Politics on Portland 1900–1920
3. Portland Post World War I and during the Depression 1920–1940
4. World War II and Urban Renewal Era in Portland 1940–1965

Introduction



Early Portland cycling opportunities

Twenty-four properties from the Intensive Level Survey were carefully evaluated and a “Statement of Significance” was drafted for each of the 24 properties. (Appendix I)

The entire process of CRM involves a lengthy multi-phase approach which begins with survey and inventory work, proceeds through evaluation of historical significance of each property and culminates in a CRM plan (this document) to protect and manage those properties.

The PP&R Cultural Resources Plan:

The CRM is a component of the Bureau’s Total Asset Management Plan, July 2006, which contains four key strategies and plans:

1. Capital Investment and Acquisition Plan
2. Asset Maintenance Plan
3. Asset Disposal Plan and;
4. Cultural Asset Plan (or CRM)

Further, the CRM:

- Provides a framework for protection and management for the first 24 properties identified in the ILS.
- Outlines a combined External & Internal review process to establish a ranking and protection category for each of the 24 properties.
- Proposes the same process be repeated (in two more phases) for the remaining 57 properties in the 81 property objective in the ILS to insure their long term protection.
- The remaining 75 RLS properties (out of the original 156) should be further considered as time and resources allow in the future.
- Details the requirements for setting up the program.
- Outlines a 6-step, 2-year Action Plan to move the CRM program forward with specific projects.

Summary

Cultural resources are an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. For the purpose of the Portland Parks & Recreation Cultural Resource Management program, the focus is on the tangible. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as sites, buildings, structures, districts and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and in some cases, ethnographic resources for management purposes.

In the broad range of possible resource types noted above, the focus of the PP&R CRM program is in the realm of Cultural Landscapes and the distinct elements within them such as buildings, structures, vernacular and designed landscapes or features. A Cultural Landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive:

1. Historic site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.
2. Historic designed landscape: a landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.
3. Historic vernacular landscape: a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.
4. Ethnographic landscape: areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names.



Old Rose City GC club house

Summary

*“A forest primeval, trails viewpoints
and glens, not miles away but
within our urban borders”*

EARLY DESCRIPTION OF FOREST PARK

Cultural resource management (CRM) is the range of activities aimed at understanding, preserving, and providing for the enjoyment of cultural resources. It includes research related to cultural resources, planning for actions affecting them, and stewardship of them in the context of overall park operations. It also includes support for the enjoyment, appreciation and perpetuation of related cultural practices, as appropriate.

Many of PP&R’s cultural resources are important in their local, regional and national context, as well as on a neighborhood level. People enjoy these resources, but more importantly, they are also of educational, economic, and even spiritual benefit to present and future generations. In a very important way, they help people connect with their past and in so doing help them better understand the present.

The City of Portland and PP&R strongly encourages the sensitive use of both cultural and natural resources to attract visitors and, thereby, support local economies, bolster community identity, and conserve those same resources. PP&R’s CRM Program enunciates a vision that will ensure visitors to Portland Parks will see the park system as an opportunity to appreciate the City’s cultural and natural heritage.

The dual nature of cultural resources, an inseparable union of social and physical qualities, leads directly to the three issues central to their management:

1. to discover the significance or meaning of each resource, in part, to facilitate decisions regarding their treatment and care
2. to arrest or slow the rate at which their essential qualities are lost and,
3. to support the use and enjoyment of cultural resources while minimizing negative impacts on them.

Portland Parks & Recreation Vision Statement declares that:
Portland’s parks, public places, natural areas, and recreational opportunities give life and beauty to our city. These essential assets connect people to place, self, and others. Portland’s residents treasure and care for this legacy, building on the past to provide for future generations.

From this perspective, PP&R understands its role in the stewardship of cultural resources and commits to protecting the promise that the past can provide to the future.



Terwilliger Parkway, 1912

Value of Historic Resources

Historic and cultural resource surveys and the resulting data and inventories can be used to:

1. Identify properties that contribute to the community's character, or that of its neighborhoods, or that illustrate its historical and architectural development, and as a result deserve consideration in planning.
2. Identify properties or areas whose study may provide information about the community's past, and contribute to scholarship, which should be preserved or subjected to scientific investigation.
3. Establish priorities for conservation, restoration and rehabilitation efforts within the community.
4. Provide the basis for using legal and financial tools to protect and enhance historic resources.
5. Provide planners with a database from which to monitor and channel new development.
6. Increase awareness in the public and private sectors of the man-made environment and the need for preservation efforts.
7. Enable local governments and Federal agencies to meet their planning goals and review responsibilities under existing Federal legislation and procedures.



“The wooded hillsides west of the Clity are as important to Portland as the Palisades of the Hudson are to the city of New York

ROBERT MOSES

West Hills aerial 1939



Early layout of Ladd's Addition

Cultural Resource Management Program

Portland Parks & Recreation Cultural Resource Program creates a framework for planning, maintenance, protection and interpretation of historic places and objects. It also provides a consistent process for evaluation and protection of existing properties.

Finally, the CRM program will provide guidelines, criteria and costs for implementing management and protection measures.

When the cultural resources are assembled as a vital and coherent program they provide a mirror into the City's past, because:

1. CRM's primary value is to demonstrate a tangible link to the past.
2. Places and objects assist people in defining and understanding the beliefs, hopes and aspirations of past generations expressed in cultural heritage.
3. The management objective of all these options is to **communicate** the importance of these places and objects and the stories which gave meaning to them, as well as explaining the need for their protection.

CRM SIX PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES


Six Management options for PP&R cultural resource sites

The six options below are the heart of the proposed PP&R Cultural Resource Management program. The six management options have been divided into two tiers.

Level A provides the greatest resource protection, is regulated by external entities and will require greater bureau oversight and cost to implement. Level A insures long term protection of the Parks managed cultural resources deemed most significant to the City.

Level B represents PP&R's internal management approach. It will insure evaluation and protection of Park managed cultural resources that are deemed important but do not require regulatory protection.

Each option from Level A and B (below) includes an example from the current list of 24 most significant properties. The examples are intended to show how the 24 properties (and eventually all 156) will be assigned to one of the six CRM protection categories.



By 1905, Portland had 200 miles of rose-bordered streets and had been dubbed the 'City of Roses'

Cultural Resource Management Program

LEVEL A – The highest level of cultural resource protection exerts significant external control on the bureau’s actions and does increase project cost. However, the property receives high value recognition for its significance and would be eligible for outside funding.

A1. National Register of Historic Places

The Park Blocks

This is the highest level of protection under the federal umbrella of the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Office suitable for properties that have notable significance and historical integrity. This is the most complex and costly management option to achieve and operate under. These properties are subject to “H” zoning code review and fall under authority of local Bureau of Development Services (BDS) and/or Landmarks Commission.

A2. Local Landmark

Eastmoreland Golf Course

Landmarks, designated by the City of Portland are listed as a City Landmark. Like national register properties they are subject to “H” zoning code review and fall under authority of local Bureau of Development Services (BDS) and/or Landmarks Commission.

A3. Historic Conservation

Peninsula Park

This provides local zoning protection and can require a “D” Design Review for projects to assure that historic integrity is retained when changes are proposed. Peninsula Park, for instance, is identified as a “contributing” resource in the Eliot (Neighborhood) Historic Conservation District. Significant alterations to the park require design review.

NOTE – TRIGGERS FOR TYPE A CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. If the property is on the National Register, a Local Landmark, or in an Historic Conservation zone, the trigger for review is any exterior alteration that creates a **change** in appearance that is not in the form of the original or done in a compatible manner.
2. The process of taking a proposed project to Landmark and Design Commission is time consuming and expensive. It also often leads to additional project costs in order to meet the conditions of the land use approval.
3. Typical triggers for review by City land use staff include exterior alterations like painting, remodeling for ADA accessibility, constructing an addition to a facility, or even installing a fence.
4. If the nature of the change is considered minimum by the City’s Title 33.415 then the work may be considered an administrative review or Type I or II and therefore, significantly less expensive.

LEVEL B – Using the three options below, the Bureau has administrative and management control without external regulation. PP&R will act independently in managing these sites. Strong coordination between planning, land use, design and on site maintenance activities will insure that the property receives internal review before it is significantly altered.

Actions that may impact the integrity of these properties may trigger the necessity of a site to move up on the protection ladder.

B1. Park Management Plan

Creston Park

Cultural resources issues and concerns will be incorporated into the management planning process. These site-specific plan guidelines should be consulted prior to site or facility re-development. Ideally, they are part of a site master plan as well.

B2. Discrete Element or Feature

Colonel Summers Park Kitchen/Picnic Shelter

Unique features or elements of a site can be singled out for consultation on any proposed action on a specific cultural resource prior to any proposed changes.

The Kitchen/Picnic Shelter and the Sellwood Pool Bathhouse are examples of discrete park elements.

B3. Adaptive Reuse and Capital Improvements

Leach Botanical Garden

This option provides consultation about impacts on the character defining features of a potential cultural resource. If major capital improvements or a reuse of the property or site is proposed, the character defining features should be understood and protected.



Volunteers planting trees at Hoyt Arboretum on Arbor Day ca. 1950

Cultural Resource Management Program

PP&R PROCESS FOR EVALUATION AND PROTECTION

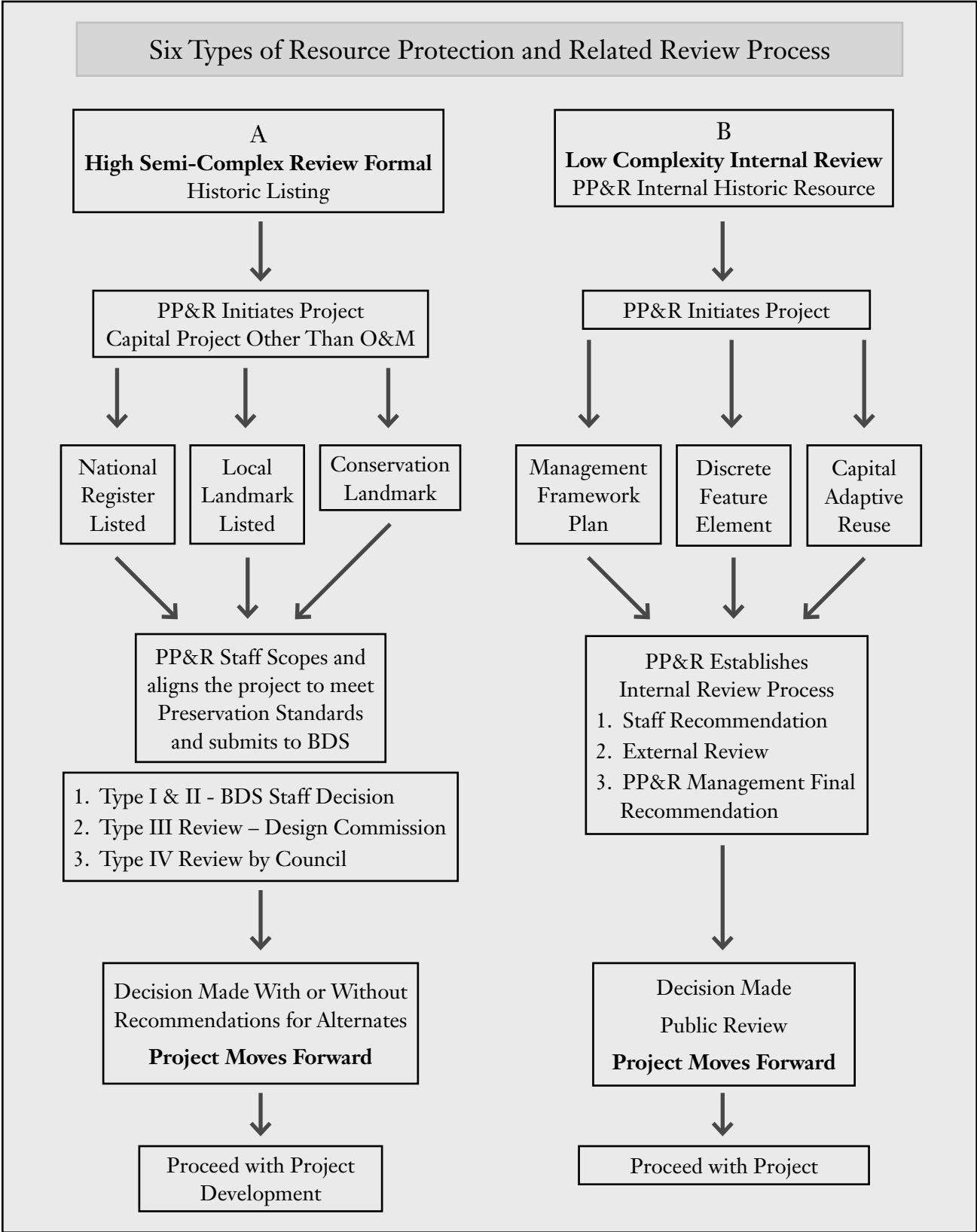
PP&R is proposing a new process for evaluation and protection of its cultural resources. The steps in this process will determine each selected property's significance and ranking within the bureau's framework of six management options.

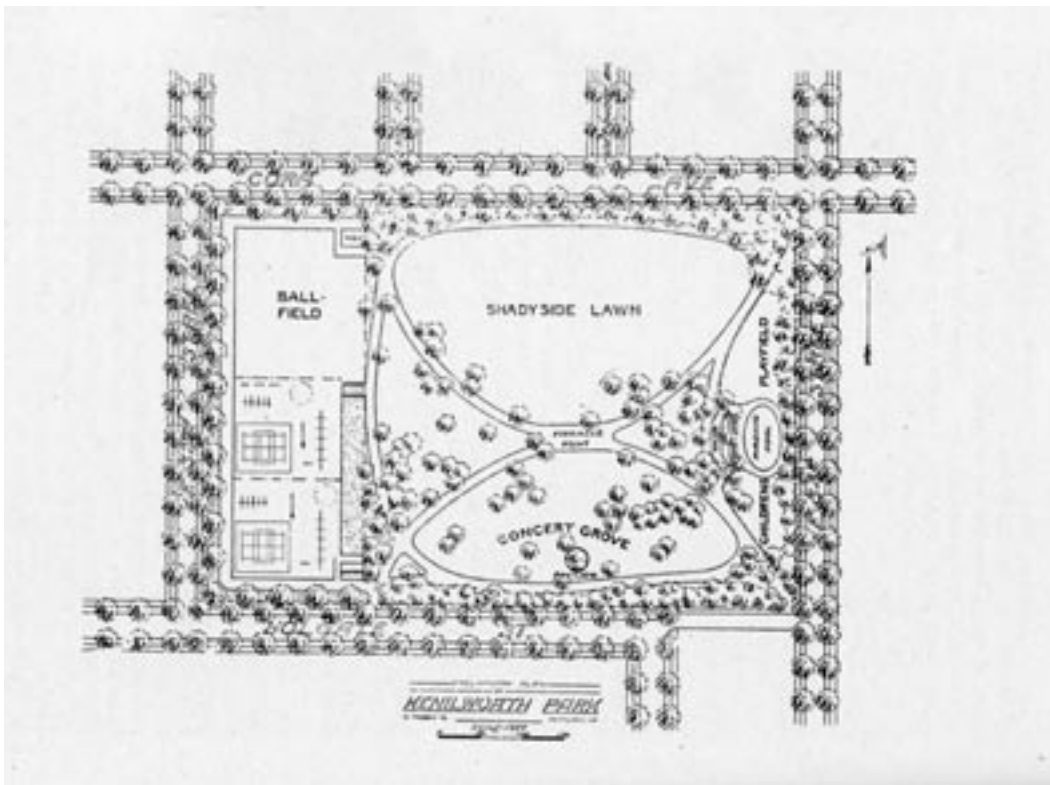
Staff recommends that the PP&R **pilot** the sequence of review steps, listed below, to determine the best management option for the initial 24 properties on the ILS. After this phase of recommendations is completed, the review process can be evaluated.

PP&R Review	Internal Staff team evaluates selected properties. Potential use conflicts, operations and maintenance issues and cost concerns are raised. Team applies a criteria model much like CIP for ranking.
Expert Panel	External review committee of subject experts is established. These specialists, representing diverse viewpoints on the subject of historic and cultural resources, weigh in on staff recommendations. Ideally a Parks Board member is co-chair.
Report	Report is prepared and presented.
Parks Board / Senior Manager Review	Staff makes final recommendations to Parks Board or Senior Managers.
Public Comment	Public comment period. Publication on the Web. Review & comment by City committees and the public.
Final Report	Report on initial 24 properties finalized. Implementation begins.

Sequence of review steps

RESOURCE PROTECTION CHART





*Kenilworth Park Plan and above,
Comfort Station at Kenilworth Park, 1912*

Next Steps to Complete CRM Portfolio

Goal 1 – Develop a clear policy for protection of Parks and Recreation owned and managed cultural and historic resources.

Goal 2 – Identify protection and management strategies for all 156 Park properties listed on the original Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS). It will take 3 phases to complete this work.

- The first phase of the CRM plan process focuses on the 24 most significant park cultural resources identified in the Intensive Level Survey. It will also test the CRM review process and develop CRM training for Parks staff.
- The original Reconnaissance Level Survey identified 156 historically eligible properties. Eighty one of those resources were assigned to the RLS for further study. Phase 2, the ILS, provided in depth research and inventory of 24 properties. Phase 3 is the creation of a CRM Plan and Phase 4 and 5 of the CRM Plan will tackle the remaining 57 RLS properties that have been identified.
- Phase 4 will address the next 25 of 81 cultural resources identified in the Intensive Level Survey (ILS) and assign them to a CRM Protection Category – levels 1 to 6.
- Phase 5 will be another round of evaluation that includes providing Statement of Significance and then protection ranking from 1 to 6 for the last 26 properties on the list of 81 ILS properties.
- Phase 6 will follow the same pattern as Phases 4 & 5 until a Statement of Significance and protection rankings are established for the final 75 listed on the original Reconnaissance Survey of 156 park cultural resources. Phases 4 to 6 will require additional funding and grant sources can be sought.

Goal 3 – Establish a formal PP&R Cultural Resources Program, with funding and staff to set up the program and implement the recommended Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Action Plan.



South Park Block 1878

Setting up the CRM program

The following steps need to be completed in order to implement the Cultural Resources Management plan for the first 81 properties.

1. Identify staff in PP&R to handle Cultural Resource issues:
 - a. Cultural Resource Program liaison
 - b. Cultural Resource Program zone point persons
2. Form Internal PP&R review team for CRM.
3. Establish and manage an External CRM review panel of experts.
4. Manage criteria review and ranking process for all 81 properties on the ILS.
5. Design public involvement and comment process for CRM ranking process.
6. Create a program for staff training to raise awareness and skill in identifying CRM issues.

Proposed Action Agenda for 2007-09 CRM Projects

One time funding from the General Fund will be requested to fund the Action Plan.

1. Complete Phases 4 & 5 of Cultural Resources Inventory	Consultant Cost	\$20,000
2. Prepare National Historic Register listings for: Park Blocks Terwilliger Parkway Peninsula Park	Total Cost	\$20,000
3. Prepare <i>Cultural Resources Management Plans</i> for: Creston Park Kenilworth Park Columbia Park	Total Cost	\$45,000
4. Pilot a study of <i>Discrete Elements & Features</i> for 2 sites: Col. Summers Park Kitchen Sellwood Pool Bathhouse <i>This will provide a methodology for future identification and actions related to discrete elements and features in parks with high cultural resource values.</i>	Total Cost	\$5,000
5. Write and publish a Local Guidebook for 24 key PP&R historic properties. <i>This could be a spiral bound, glossy, laden with photos guide. Need writing, editing, photographic & layout assistance. Look for partners & grants.</i>	PP&R Cost	\$5,000
6. Staff to implement CRM program		\$35,000
Total Proposed Two Year Action Agenda budget		\$110,000

Program Evaluation

1. Annual review of projects and outcomes.
2. Annual assessment of Protection Ranking Review process.
3. Evaluation of the CRM program implementation progress.

Summary

Establishing a Cultural Resources Program at Portland Parks & Recreation requires a genuine commitment to provide:

- Staff implementation of the action plan.
- CRM staff training and public outreach.
- Funding to complete the work begun in the Intensive Level Survey (ILS).

Tasks in the proposed CRM program needing completion:

1. Moving forward with Phase 4 & 5 of the Intensive Level Survey. This would provide Statements of Significance for remaining 81 properties identified in the ILS. These phases would also provide protection ranking – Category 1-6 for the 81 properties.

Phase 6 completes the Statements of Significance and protection rankings for the final 75 properties listed on the original Reconnaissance Survey. This would complete the full PP&R inventory and assessment for the 156 cultural resources identified.

2. Establish the External and Internal Panels for the CRM program. These panels are key elements in the review process which establishes the protection category ranking for identified CRM properties.
3. Identify funding and staff to complete the set up tasks for the Action Plan.
4. Move forward on these key CRM Action Plan items:
 - a. Nominate three properties to the Historic Register.
 - b. Prepare three park Cultural Resource Management Plans (as prototypes).
 - c. Pilot a study for CRM Discrete Elements & Features.
5. Work with outside partners to create a Portland Guide book featuring the 24 most significant cultural resource properties owned and managed by PP&R.
6. Assure annual Program Evaluation and assessment of individual projects. Report accomplishments of the program annually.



Comfort Station at Columbia Park 1912

PARK PROPERTY Under Historic Context Period	Reference Only 1984 SURVEY	Reference Only SHPO DATA BASE	Reference Only LOCAL LANDMARK	Reference Only NATIONAL REGISTER PREPARED	APPEARANCE, INTEGRITY, RARITY, UNIQUENESS	1903 OLMSTED PLAN SITES	TOTAL VALUE 1=LOW 5=HIGH 15=MAX	ASSIGNED	COMMENTS
Founding Era Property 1851 to 1900 (2)									
1. North and South Park Blocks, 1852	X	X	X	X		X			PPR, National Register Nomination Prepared
2. Holladay Park, 1870						X			BOP
Growth & Development 1900 to 1920 (2)									
1. Washington (City) Park, 1871	X			X		X			PPR, National Register Nomination Prepared
2. Columbia Park, 1891		X				X			PPR
Post WWI & Depres. 1920 to 1940 (17)									
1. George Himes Parks, 1903	X	X							BOP, City Beautiful Movement MPS**
2. Kenilworth Park & Shelter, 1909/12		X							BOP, City Beautiful Movement MPS**
3. Peninsula Park, 1909/1912*/1913	X	X	X*	X		X			PPR, National Reg Nom. Prepared / MPS**
4. Sellwood Park & Pool Hs., 1909/1929	X	X							PPR, City Beautiful Movement MPS**
5. Terwillinger Parkway, 1912	X	X		X		X			PPR, National Reg Nom Prepared/ MPS**
6. Eastmoreland Golf Course, 1916									BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
7. International Test Rose Garden, 1917	X	X		X					BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
8. Leach Botanical Garden, c1920	X			X					PPR, National Register Nomination Prepared
9. Creston Park, 1920									BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
10. Rose City Golf Course, 1920	X	X							BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
11. Wallace Park, 1920									BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
12. Colonel Summers Park, 1921	X	X							BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
13. Dawson, 1921									BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
14. Montavilla Park, 1921									BOP, Progressive Era/ MPS
15. Hoyt Arboretum, 1922		X		X					PPR, Progressive Era/ MPS
16. Crystal Springs Rhod.Garden, 1923									PPR, Progressive Era/ MPS
17. Powell Butte Nature Park, 1925						X			PPR, Progressive Era/ MPS
Urban Renewal Era 1940 to 1965 (3)									
1. Lovejoy Fountain, 1963									PPR, Urban Renew Era Dev MPS/Ensemble
2. Pettygrove Fountain, 1963									PPR, Urban Renew Era Dev MPS/Ensemble
3. Forecourt (Keller) Fountain, 1968	X								PPR, Urban Renew Era Dev MPS/Ensemble
TOTALS	24	11	11	2	7	7			113-PPR & 11-BOP = 24

** Multiply Property Submission (MPS)

Statement of Significance

24 Parks on the Intensive Level Survey

FOUNDING ERA PROPERTIES – 1851 TO 1900

1) North & South Park Blocks, 1852* The Park Blocks are significant for their early platting in the layout for the town site for Portland by Daniel Lowndale, a founding pioneer in the establishment of Portland as a City in 1851. The Park Blocks are also significant as a reflection of the Founding Era Properties of Portland, 1850 to 1870 as established by the City of Portland Parks and Recreation Historic Context Statement. This linear park system was also identified by John C. Olmsted in the 1903 Parks Report for acquisition and development. One of Portland's first children's playground was also built on the North and South Park Blocks. Through time, the Park Blocks, as open space, have defined the character of Portland and the more recent Cultural District. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria B and C

B. Chronological History

1852 - Portland's first parks were acquired from William W. Chapman and Daniel H. Lowndale, and consisted of what we now call the Plaza Blocks and two of the South Park Blocks.

1854 - Terwilliger Park, 14 acres on the corner of SW Corbett Avenue and Bancroft Street, was donated by the Terwilliger family. (This park no longer exists.)

1869 - With more land donations from Lowndale and Chapman, and also from John Couch, a strip of Park Blocks was created through the downtown area.

1900 - The first meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners for the City of Portland was held on October 20. Presiding was Mayor H.S. Rowe with the City Auditor Thomas C. Devlin acting as secretary. Also present were City Engineer W.B. Chase and the court-appointed citizen members General Charles F. Beebe, Rev. Thomas L. Eliot, Mr. Henry Fleckenstein, Colonel L.L. Hawkins, and the Honorable Rufus Mallory. Control over parklands was officially passed over from the Water Board to the new Park Board.

At the November meeting, the Board formed three subcommittees: Committee on Judiciary, Finance, and Rules and Regulations; Committee on Engineering, Landscape Gardening, Zoology, Botany, and Forestry; and Committee on Equipment of Parks, Purchasing Supplies, and Employment of Men. Charles M. Myers was hired as the first Superintendent of Parks.

In December, the Board reviewed the inventory of park property prepared by Myers, which included animals, plants, buildings, and materials, as well as the following properties: five acres in Terwilliger's Claim, the Park Blocks, the Plaza Blocks, Macleay Park, Ladd's Addition, Governor's Park, and three other unnamed parks.

David P. Thompson presented the City with the Plaza Fountain (now known as the David P. Thompson Memorial Fountain) as a watering place for horses in the middle of Main Street between the Plaza Blocks. H.G. Wright designed the octagonal granite base with water troughs, and Roland H. Parry sculpted the bronze elk that sits atop the base.

2) Holladay Park, 1870. In the late nineteenth century, additions to Portland's park system came chiefly by haphazard, private donations and remained largely undeveloped. The City of Portland inherited Holladay Park at the same time that Portland consolidated with the city of East Portland in 1870. The park is named after Ben Holladay, an early entrepreneur who came to Oregon from San Francisco in 1868. He built two large hotels in the area where

Holladay Park is now located. An Oregonian article from September 1898 describes the park as “four blocks of wooded land, from which the underbrush has been removed, so that it is now used as a picnic ground by the children of the East Side.” It also states, “There is a very pressing need on the East Side for a pleasure ground, and accordingly, on the first of the year a small sum will probably be appropriated for such improvements as will convert it into an attractive playground.”

Following acquisition of Holladay Park and through the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. These provided the foundation for the future development of Portland’s park system and a more coordinated citywide parks planning process.

Holladay Park represents an early park from the Founding Era of Portland. It was the first publicly held open space on the east side of Portland until the purchase of Columbia Park in 1891. It is the first major landscaped open space within a rapidly developing part of the city. Holladay Park is mentioned in the 1903 Olmsted Report, and a number of their recommendations were implemented under Park Superintendent Emanuel Mische. Both men believed Holladay Park should be landscaped in a formal, symmetrical manner as a city square, befitting its urban location, small size and level topography.

Holladay Park falls into the Portland Growth and Development period of 1870 to 1900 in the City of Portland Historic Context Statement. It appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type City Square. City squares are generally characterized by an urban context, linkage to a street system, three-dimensionality, and centrality of location. They are well used by people and are connected by a street system. A typical square acts as one link in that system. It is defined by three-dimensionality and in relation to the buildings it excludes. A city square is typically located in areas of concentrated activity and can become part of a series of similarly dispersed or linear openings in a grid system. Historic examples in Portland include units of the Park Blocks and Chapman and Lownsdale Squares. Sites nominated under this associated property type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland’s early, designated open spaces and their relation to the Olmsted Plan.

Growth and Development Period – 1900 to 1920

1) Washington Park, 1871 Washington Park is significant to the development of Portland on many levels. The original 40-acre site of the park is the first property in Portland to be acquired specifically for park purposes by the City government. Over the years the original site was developed in the City Beautiful styling of the Olmsted Bros., especially with E.T. Mische as head of Portland Parks between 1909 and 1912. The park was also identified by John C. Olmsted in the 1903 Parks Report for acquisition and development. The park falls into the Portland Growth and Development period of 1870 to 1900 in the Portland Parks and Recreation Historic Context Statement. The park grew in acreage through time with the development of the International Test Rose Garden (1917, one of the top ten rose gardens in America) and Hoyt Arboretum (1922). Two of the city’s original open reservoirs 3 & 4 (1894) are also located in the park. The reservoirs are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 11/2003. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C

2) Columbia Park, 1891 Columbia Park is significant as one of the first park’s to be acquired by the City of Portland at the time that East Portland and Portland merged as one unit of government. The park was also identified by John C. Olmsted in the 1903 Parks Report for acquisition and development. It was developed in the style of the City Beautiful Movement and continues to exhibit a high level of integrity of design in both landscape and architectural developments. In 1912 E.T. Mische presented his plan for the park to the Park Board in their annual report requesting funding to develop the site further. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C

Post World War I & Depression Era – 1920 to 1940

1) George Himes Park, 1903 At the end of the nineteenth century, Portland had less than 200 acres of park land, much less than rival west coast cities. Most of the city's park land still lay undeveloped. The city achieved the means to build a parks system in 1900 when the voters approved creation of an independent city parks commission that could levy an annual half mill property tax for purchasing and improving parks property. The creation of the potential for urban parks development occurred at the same time that the nationwide City Beautiful movement provided a rationale for parks improvements. The City Beautiful proponents argued that progressive, up-to-date cities needed a planned public park system to provide a natural respite for its citizens from the congestion, noise, and unhealthy living and working conditions present in the commercial and industrial setting of the modern city.

Land for George Himes Park, originally known as Fulton Park, was donated in 1903 by prominent Portland citizens Charles E. Ladd, H.L. Pittock, and S.B. Lombard. The park is an obscure but important link in the current 40-Mile Loop trail system. It has value to the neighborhoods as scenic green relief from surrounding development and as wildlife habitat. It offers views of Ross Island Lagoon and Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge, downhill from the park.

In 1935 this 35-acre natural park was dedicated to George H. Himes, curator of the Oregon Historical Society, on his 91st birthday. Himes and his parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to the West Coast in the mid-19th century. His career was in commercial printing and historical research and he was instrumental in forming the Oregon Historical Society. Speakers at the ceremony declared that Himes had done more than any other person to collect and preserve Oregon pioneer relics. A bronze plaque on the face of a large boulder was unveiled at the ceremony, dedicated by the Oregon chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

George Himes Park is significant as an early Portland park and for its association with George Himes and his role in recording and preserving information about the development of the Pacific Northwest. The park appears to qualify for listing in the National Register under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under the Associated Property Type "Urban or Neighborhood Parks." Under that category, eligible resources exhibit Olmstedian design characteristics. Natural landscape forms, scenic views and conservation of pockets of the city's forested areas were important principles, along with inclusion of native plant material and indigenous trees. This property appears to meet the latter criteria.

2) Kenilworth Park and Kitchen Shelter, 1909/1912. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913 and included significant acquisitions and developments such as Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. This effort provided the foundation for the future development of Portland's park system and a more coordinated citywide parks planning process.

In 1908, the Park Board hired Emanuel Mische, a former employee of the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm. As Portland Park Superintendent, Mische took an active part in every aspect of park administration and planning. He translated the Olmsted elements of landscape design to Portland's setting. This meant emphasizing scenic views connected by parkways, use of indigenous trees and plants, and the preservation of the remaining forested areas of the city. During 1909, Mische and the Park Board concentrated on completing the purchases of Sellwood, Kenilworth, Peninsula, Laurelhurst, and Mount Tabor parks, amounting to about 200 acres in all.

Under Mische, planning efforts focused on the neighborhood parks. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Neighborhood parks also had the added advantage of enhancing the quality of urban life and stabilizing inner-city property values as suburbanization grew in popularity. Mische sought to have them accommodate both active and passive recreation, following the Olmsted principal of facilitating diverse activities within a park. He proposed a phased development of grounds at Kenilworth

Park in a plan that called for three distinct areas. In the northerly section he replaced a swampy spot with a gently rolling lawn. The southern portion became a concert venue. At the eastern edge, he created a children's play area with a wading pool, sand courts, and play equipment. The western boundary contained a ball field and tennis courts. The walk meandered in an elongated figure eight, with a view area where the loops connected.

Kenilworth Park appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS; specifically under Associated Property Type "Urban or Neighborhood Parks" subtype. According to Olmsted's principles, local or neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature a mix of recreational facilities. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland's early park planning. Properties also may be architecturally significant under Criterion C for their embodiment of Olmstedian design principles. Kenilworth Park may additionally be found significant for its representation of Emanuel Mische's park planning efforts

3) Peninsula Park, 1909/1912 Peninsula Park is significant as the most traditionally European style neighborhood park in Portland and was designed in 1909 by Emanuel T. Mische, Portland's first Superintendent of Parks. The park is also significant for its reflection of the public parks movement, specifically neighborhood park development as interpreted by the City of Portland during the early twentieth century. The park was one element of the 1903 system of public parks proposed by the Olmsted Brothers firm a nationally know landscape architects and city planners. Of further significance is the fact that architect, Ellis F. Lawrence designed many of the character defining structures in the park. Mr. Lawrence was a noted northwest architect and a founder of the University of Oregon, School of Architecture. Many of Mr. Lawrence's building are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and are identified as part of an Ellis T. Lawrence Multiple property Submission. The existing Community Center, 1913 was designed by Mr. Lawrence and the building is the first and longest utilized public community center in the city of Portland park system. The Bandstand design by Mr. Lawrence is listed as a local city landmark. Peninsula Park maintains its integrity of place, setting, context as well as materials. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C.

4) Sellwood Park & Pool/House, 1909/1929 Sellwood Park was developed over several years as funds became available between 1909 and 1929. The park is significant as an intact traditional neighborhood park with many amenities for a wide range of recreational activities. It was designed in 1909 by Emanuel T. Mische, Portland's first Superintendent of Parks. The park is also significant for its reflection of the public parks movement, specifically neighborhood park development as interpreted by the City of Portland during the early twentieth century. Of further significance is the fact that architect, Ellis F. Lawrence designed many of the character defining structures in the park, especially the Pool House. Mr. Lawrence was a noted northwest architect and a founder of the University of Oregon, School of Architecture. Many of Mr. Lawrence's building are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and are identified as part of an Ellis T. Lawrence Multiple property Submission. Sellwood Park maintains its integrity of place, setting, context as well as materials. Sellwood Park was identified on the 1984 Citywide Historic Resources Inventory as a rank III property. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C.

5) Terwillinger (Southwest Hillside) Parkway, 1912 Terwillinger Parkway, originally named Southwest Hillside Drive is a 2.5 mile hillside corridor running west of the Willamette River and south of downtown Portland. The parkway is significant as a major link in the Olmsted Brothers Portland Park Plan of 1903 and was later refined in a 1907 update. Designed in its initial stages by John C. Olmsted and completed by Emanuel T. Mische, Portland's first Superintendent of Parks and a former staff with Fredrick Law Olmsted. Terwillinger is the only one of five parkways in the Olmsted Plan to have actually been built, and probably the only existing park in Oregon to have been laid out in detail by the Olmsted Brothers firm. The parkway represents a remarkable insight into early city and park planning. Further, the fact that most of the land on which the parkway was constructed was donated to the city by its

citizens attests to the pride and confidence held in Portland's promise of the future after just 50 years of growth. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C.

6) Eastmoreland Golf Course, 1916. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. This provided the foundation for the future development of Portland's park system and a more coordinated citywide parks planning process. In 1917, the momentum for creating new parks picked up again as Portland voters approved an annual tax of 0.4 mils for the purchase and construction of playground parks. In that year, Washington Park Rose Test Garden was created for the scientific testing of roses and the Parks Bureau laid out an 18-hole municipal golf course in Eastmoreland.

The history of municipal golf in Portland can be dated to 1916. Eastmoreland Golf Course was first conceived as the answer to a need for public golf courses in Portland. It was first established on 149 acres of rent-free land. The land was provided by the Ladd Estate Company, founded by prominent citizen and developer William S. Ladd. Trustees managed the golf course until 1923 when it was turned over to the City of Portland. In 1924 City Council passed an ordinance that established a municipal utility to administer the game of golf.

Eastmoreland Golf Course is significant for its role as Portland's first municipal golf course, for its landscape design, and for its association with H. Chandler Egan, a former national amateur golf champion and leading golf architect. It is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B or C. It may also be eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Multiple Property Submission (MPS).

7) International Test Rose Garden, 1917. The International Rose Test Garden is a 5.12 acre garden within Washington Park. It was established for the outdoor scientific testing of new roses and development of existing varieties. It is one of the finest test gardens nationwide and is visited by approximately one-half million people per year.

By 1905, Portland had 200 miles of rose-bordered streets – a strategy to draw attention to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Celebration – and had been dubbed the City of Roses. In 1915, rose hobbyist and trustee of the American Rose Society Jesse A. Curry convinced city fathers to inaugurate a rose test garden to serve as a safe haven during WWI for hybrid roses grown in Europe. The site was chosen for its ideal soil, slope, & view of the city. It was dedicated according to a formal plan by Jesse A. Curry and developed by City Park Dept. employee Florence Holmes Gerke, who later became a prominent Oregon landscape architect. The site includes several display gardens, paths, and an amphitheater.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. This provided the foundation for the future development of Portland's park system and a more coordinated citywide parks planning process. In 1917, the momentum for creating new parks picked up again as Portland voters approved an annual tax of 0.4 mils for the purchase and construction of playground parks. In that year, Washington Park Rose Test Garden was created for the scientific testing of roses and the Parks Bureau laid out an 18-hole municipal golf course in Eastmoreland.

A draft National Register nomination was prepared in 1985 for this property but not formally submitted for listing. The International Rose Test Garden may be eligible for individual listing under Criterion B for its association with significant individuals, and under criterion C for landscape design and its representation of an outstanding rose test garden. It may also be found eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement Multiple Property Submission (MPS).

8) Leach Botanical (Park) Gardens (Sleepy Hollow), 1920 "Sleepy Hollow" was developed by pioneer botanist Lilla Leach and husband John, as a home and haven for the study of plant life as well as to share their interest and

knowledge to neighbors and friends. As a cultural landscape, the collection of over 1500 plantings is a significant reminder of the Leach's contributions and interest of northwest botany. Mrs. Leach notoriety came with discovery of two new genera and over 10 varieties in the outreaches of Oregon. Many of these finds are included in the Sleepy Hollow Collection. As a collection the Leach botanical garden is unique in that it evolved as a private estate intended for the display and study of botany, particular northwest native species. With time it transformed into a formal education facility as the Leach's shared their knowledge with both the lay public and horticulturists. This led the Leach's to sharing their garden in over a hundred periodicals of horticulture, botany and general garden interest. The garden was layout by Wilburt L. Davies, a landscape architecture student at the University of Oregon. The house was designed in 1936 by noted architect Walter Church who at the time was working with noted architect Morris Whitehouse. Prior to that time, Church worked with Ellis Lawrence in the firm of Lawrence and Halford. The areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria B and C.

9) Creston Park, 1920. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. As the end of the 'teens neared, beliefs about city and park planning changed. Changing transportation technologies and cultural attitudes came to affect the kind of parks the public would support. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Neighborhood parks also had the added advantage of enhancing the quality of urban life and stabilizing inner-city property values as suburbanization grew in popularity. Parks planners sought to have them accommodate both active and passive recreation, following the Olmsted principal of facilitating diverse activities within a park.

Related to the City Beautiful movement, the drive for local and school playgrounds was strong in Portland and received greater support as automobiles both increased mobility for visiting authentic nature preserves and took over city streets. As autos took over, designated play spaces for children became an apparent need. At the same time, park space was often equated with passive recreation, and parks competed with playgrounds for funding. These influences fostered the Playground Movement (1918—1921). It was the age of Teddy Roosevelt, and outdoor, active recreation informed cultural impulses. Portland fell in with the national current, and, in 1921, authorized a bond issue for \$500,000 for the acquisition of park and playground tracts. Urban or neighborhood parks best represented that ideological shift in City Beautiful thought by consciously combining passive and active uses in its form.

Creston Park was among the new wave of multi-use neighborhood parks. It appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type "Urban or Neighborhood Parks." According to Olmsted's principles, local or neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature facilities such as ballparks, tennis courts, playgrounds, and/or swimming pools. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland's early park planning. Properties also may be architecturally significant under Criterion C for their embodiment of Olmstedian design principles.

10) Rose City Golf Course, 1920. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. This provided the foundation for the future development of Portland's park system and a more coordinated citywide parks planning process. In 1917, the momentum for creating new parks picked up again as Portland voters approved an annual tax of 0.4 mils for the purchase and construction of playground parks. In that year, Washington Park Rose Test Garden was created for the scientific testing of roses and the Parks Bureau laid out an 18-hole municipal golf course in Eastmoreland on 151 acres.

In 1919, passage of a bond issue for land acquisition and park improvements allowed the City to begin efforts to acquire eight new sites. Rose City Golf Course was among the wave of new developments following the City's acquisition of Rose City Race Track.

“The city for the benefit of its citizenry made a silk purse out of a sow’s ear when it transformed a defunct racetrack into a popular feature that gives character to the City of Roses in this instance, which is only one of many.” (C.P. Keyser, retired Supt of Parks)

The property includes approximately 148 acres that cost \$164,520. with improvements to the land and new buildings costing \$132,600 (according to property control records). Rose City Golf Course may be found to be significant for many reasons, including: its interesting and varied history as a public entertainment venue; as part of the municipal golf course movement that began with Eastmoreland Golf Course in 1916; for its role in serving the growing neighborhoods of Northeast Portland; and for its association with landscape architect George Otten. It potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C. It may also be eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Multiple Property Submission (MPS).

11) Wallace Park, 1920. Wallace Park is adjacent to Chapman School in Northwest Portland. The park was named for Hugh W. Wallace, a city councilman responsible for getting this property allocated as a city park. It is a very important park to Northwest Portland and one of the most heavily used in the City. The two parcels or blocks comprising the park were acquired in 1920 and 1941.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. As the end of the 'teens neared, beliefs about city and park planning changed. Changing transportation technologies and cultural attitudes came to affect the kind of parks the public would support. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Park planning in Portland came to rest on the belief that neighborhood parks stabilized property values, abandoning the comprehensive park systems proposed by Olmsted, Bennett, and other figures in the City Beautiful movement.

Wallace Park was among the new wave of multi-use neighborhood parks. It appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type “Urban or Neighborhood Parks.” According to Olmsted’s principles, local or neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature facilities such as ballparks, tennis courts, playgrounds, and/or swimming pools. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland’s early park planning. Properties also may be architecturally significant under Criterion C for their embodiment of Olmstedian design principles. Wallace Park may also be found significant under Criterion B for its association with Councilman Hugh W. Wallace.

12) Col. Summers Park, 1921. Originally called Belmont Park, Colonel Summers Park was renamed in 1938 in honor of Colonel Owen Summers. Summers migrated to Portland from Illinois in 1879, having served in the Civil War as a member of the Illinois Cavalry. He was active in business and civic affairs and was a member of the Oregon Legislature, credited with introducing a bill which created the Oregon National Guard in 1886, then serving as the commanding officer of the Second Oregon Volunteers Regiment in the Spanish American War. Summers died in 1911.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. As the end of the 'teens neared, beliefs about city and park planning changed. Changing transportation technologies and cultural attitudes came to affect the kind of parks the public would support. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Neighborhood parks also had the added advantage of enhancing the quality of urban life and stabilizing inner-city property values as

suburbanization grew in popularity. Parks planners sought to have them accommodate both active and passive recreation, following the Olmsted principal of facilitating diverse activities within a park.

Related to the City Beautiful movement, the drive for local and school playgrounds was strong in Portland and received greater support as automobiles both increased mobility for visiting authentic nature preserves and took over city streets. As autos took over, designated play spaces for children became an apparent need. At the same time, park space was often equated with passive recreation, and parks competed with playgrounds for funding. These influences fostered the Playground Movement (1918—1921). It was the age of Teddy Roosevelt, and outdoor, active recreation informed cultural impulses. Portland fell in with the national current, and, in 1921, authorized a bond issue for \$500,000 for the acquisition of park and playground tracts. Urban or neighborhood parks best represented that ideological shift in City Beautiful thought by consciously combining passive and active uses in its form. Colonel Summers Park (1921) was among the new wave of parks.

Colonel Summers Park appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type “Urban or Neighborhood Parks.” According to Olmsted’s principles, local or neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature facilities such as ballparks, tennis courts, playgrounds, and/or swimming pools. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland’s early park planning. Properties also may be architecturally significant under Criterion C for their embodiment of Olmstedian design principles. Colonel Summers Park may additionally be found significant for its association with an Oregon legislator and war veteran.

13) Dawson Park, 1921. Dawson Park is named in honor of an Episcopal Minister, Rev. John Dawson, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd from 1904 to 1937. He was an advocate for child welfare and civic improvement, known as ‘Fighting John’ for his tenacity in a fight for paving and street lighting on N. Vancouver near his church. This space was once a cow pasture and then a ballfield used by the Immaculate Heart Church and School. It was also a frequent stopping place for small circuses and medicine shows.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. As the end of the ’teens neared, beliefs about city and park planning changed. Changing transportation technologies and cultural attitudes came to affect the kind of parks the public would support. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Neighborhood parks also had the added advantage of enhancing the quality of urban life and stabilizing inner-city property values as suburbanization grew in popularity. Parks planners sought to have them accommodate both active and passive recreation, following the Olmsted principal of facilitating diverse activities within a park.

Related to the City Beautiful movement, the drive for local and school playgrounds was strong in Portland and received greater support as automobiles both increased mobility for visiting authentic nature preserves and took over city streets. As autos took over, designated play spaces for children became an apparent need. At the same time, park space was often equated with passive recreation, and parks competed with playgrounds for funding. These influences fostered the Playground Movement (1918—1921). It was the age of Teddy Roosevelt, and outdoor, active recreation informed cultural impulses. Portland fell in with the national current, and, in 1921, authorized a bond issue for \$500,000 for the acquisition of park and playground tracts. Urban or neighborhood parks best represented that ideological shift in City Beautiful thought by consciously combining passive and active uses in its form. Dawson Park (1921) was among the new wave of parks.

Dawson Park appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type “Urban or Neighborhood Parks.” According to Olmsted’s principles, local or neighborhood parks

typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature facilities such as ballparks, tennis courts, playgrounds, and/or swimming and wading pools. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland's early park planning. Properties also may be architecturally significant under Criterion C for their embodiment of Olmstedian design principles. Dawson Park may additionally be found significant under Criterion B for its association with Rev. John Dawson.

14) Montavilla Park, 1921. During the first two decades of the 20th century, Portland began to expand and develop its parks in earnest. The first wave lasted until approximately 1913. Highlights of this era included Mount Tabor, Peninsula Park, and Terwilliger Parkway. As the end of the 'teens neared, beliefs about city and park planning changed. Changing transportation technologies and cultural attitudes came to affect the kind of parks the public would support. Smaller neighborhood parks with recreational amenities such as tennis courts and baseball diamonds as well as school playgrounds were seen as better investments of public funds than large, semi-rural preserves such as Washington Park. Neighborhood parks also had the added advantage of enhancing the quality of urban life and stabilizing inner-city property values as suburbanization grew in popularity. Parks planners sought to have them accommodate both active and passive recreation, following the Olmsted principal of facilitating diverse activities within a park.

Related to the City Beautiful movement, the drive for local and school playgrounds was strong in Portland and received greater support as automobiles both increased mobility for visiting authentic nature preserves and took over city streets. As autos took over, designated play spaces for children became an apparent need. At the same time, park space was often equated with passive recreation, and parks competed with playgrounds for funding. These influences fostered the Playground Movement (1918—1921). It was the age of Teddy Roosevelt, and outdoor, active recreation informed cultural impulses. Portland fell in with the national current, and, in 1921, authorized a bond issue for \$500,000 for the acquisition of park and playground tracts. Urban or neighborhood parks best represented that ideological shift in City Beautiful thought by consciously combining passive and active uses in its form.

The name of the area around this park got its start as Mount Tabor Villa in the 1890s. After the Mt. Tabor Street Railway Company began operation, the area grew rapidly. Montavilla was named by one of the neighborhood's developers. Montavilla Park (1921) was among the new wave of multi-use neighborhood parks. It appears eligible for listing under the City Beautiful Movement MPS, specifically under Associated Property Type "Urban or Neighborhood Parks" subtype, although it may not be the strongest example of this type. According to Olmsted's principles, local or neighborhood parks typically serve the immediate area and are sited near densely populated sections or areas that could soon become densely populated. They interrupt the urban street system but are not wholly separated from it and are accessible to pedestrians. They generally feature facilities such as ballparks, tennis courts, playgrounds, and/or swimming pools. Properties under this MPS Associated Property Type are historically significant under Criterion A for their association with Portland's early park planning. They may be additionally significant under Criterion C for embodiment of Olmstedian design principles.

15) Hoyt Arboretum, 1922/1930 The 214 acre arboretum was developed over several years with its original acquisition in 1922. The property is primarily for its collection of over 230 distinct species of conifers, generally believed to be the largest collection in the United States. The arboretum is contained within Washington Park on its northern boundary. Along with the angiosperm (flowering plants) collection, Hoyt Arboretum contains over 700 species of trees and shrubs. The arboretum is also significant for its locally unique design which allows for many of the large secondary-growth (this area of the Tualatin Hills site was logged by 1920's) Douglas fir and other native trees to remain among the specimens plantings. The 97-acres design in 1930 by regional horticulturist John W. Duncan from Spokane. His planting design for over 500 species of conifers and angiosperm specimens provided for the foundation of the current arboretum. In 1912 Emanuel T. Mische, Portland's first Superintendent of Parks and a former staff with Fredrick Law Olmsted recommended to the City Council that land be set aside for an arboretum.

The site maintains a high level of integrity and the areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C.

16) Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden, 1923/1950 The original 9.94-acres of the future garden was purchased in 1923 by the City of Portland. The development of a display and test garden was initiated in 1950 by the Portland Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society. The Garden is significant as an outgrowth of the formation of the American Rhododendron Society in 1945 and the contributions of two landscape architects, Ruth Hansen and Wallace K. Huntington. One of the original rhododendron's planted in 1951 grew from a cutting that originated from England in 1905 and donated to the ARS by Charles P. Keyser, former Parks Superintendent. These efforts resulted in a world renowned garden often referred to as "Rhododendron Capitol of the World" Claude I. Sersanous, a student at Reed College was one of the group assigned to select a new site, suggested the garden's present location near Reed College. Referred to as Shakespeare Island by Reed College students because of the Shakespearean plays that had been performed there, it was abandoned and overgrown with brush and blackberries. Through the efforts of chapter members and other volunteers, and with the support of Parks Superintendent C.P. Keyser, the garden flourished. In 1964, the garden was officially named Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden. Originally, the garden was developed as a test garden, which meant that new rhododendrons could be evaluated over a period of several years. The original garden, on what is now called the Island, was designed by Mrs. Ruth Hansen, a landscape architect and Chapter member. Ruth and her late husband, Ted, were among the first members of the Rhododendron Society, which was founded in Portland in 1945 and developed into the ARS. She served as secretary both in the local Portland Chapter and in the ARS for 17 years, from 1947 to 1964. Ruth was awarded the Gold Medal by the ARS in March 1975 for her help in the organization, preservation and growth of the Society. With her husband, Ted, and a small group of volunteers, Ruth helped develop the Crystal Springs Garden in Portland in the 1940s and 1950s. Ruth received a master's degree at the University of Michigan in landscape architecture and returned to Oregon to work for the U.S. Forest Service where she met Ted. Besides her activity in the ARS, she was an active member of the Native Plant Society of Oregon, leading botanical hikes to all parts of the state, and was a driving force behind the Berry Botanic Garden.

The portion of the garden known as the Peninsula was designed by Wallace K. Huntington, a well-known Portland landscape architect, and was dedicated in 1977. The more than 2,500 rhododendrons, azaleas, and companion plants in the Garden have all been donated by volunteers and interested individuals, or purchased with specially donated funds. The site maintains a high level of integrity and the areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A, B and C.

17) Powell Butte Nature Park, 1925 Originally logged in the late 1880's Powell Butte Nature Park is an extinct volcano and is Portland's second-largest park after Forest Park (608 acres total - 36 acres owned by PP&R and 572 acres owned by the Portland Water Bureau). The Park is significant for its place in the Portland landscape as one of several Buttes that define the City and its open spaces, scenic vistas and wildlife habitat. In April 1925 the City of Portland Water Bureau purchased the land from George Wilson for future water reservoirs. The City Water Bureau identified the butte as a prime site for the city's distribution of water flowing from Bull Run 35 miles to the east. The City continued to lease the northeast portion of the property to Henry Anderegg, a farmer and owner of Meadowland Crest Dairy, through 1948. In the mid-1970s the Water Bureau prepared a development plan for Powell Butte that called for the construction of four 50-million gallon underground reservoirs to be located at the north end of the top of the butte. The first reservoir was completed in 1980, but no others have been built since then. In 1987 the City officially established Powell Butte as a nature park and the park was opened to the public in 1990. The site maintains a high level of integrity and the areas of significance may be developed under National Register Criteria A and C.

Urban Renewal Era – 1940 to 1965

1-3) Lovejoy Fountain, 1966, Pettygrove Fountain, 1966 and Ira Keller (Forecourt) Fountain, 1970. The first two parks are named for Asa Lawrence Lovejoy, one of the first owners of the Portland town site. He and Francis W. Pettygrove took part in the famous coin flip which decided whether the name of the new frontier town would be Portland or Boston. Pettygrove, from Portland, Maine won. Lovejoy was the director of Oregon's first telegraph company and was an active participant in railroad development in the Willamette Valley. This ensemble of three parks contained in an urban renewal area with its linking system of pathways and site furnishings constitute a potential historic district. The

intact ensemble is significant in that it reflects the urban renewal planning and design of mid-twentieth century American Cities, Portland's first, and the work of a master landscape architect, Lawrence Halprin.

Lovejoy Fountain Park, along with Pettygrove Park, is in what was known in the 1960s as the South Auditorium 'urban renewal area.' Both Lovejoy Park and Pettygrove Park were unnamed until the opening of the parks. The same coin that Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Pettygrove used to determine whether our city would be called Portland or Boston was flipped to determine which park would be Lovejoy and which would be Pettygrove. The Lovejoy Fountain was designed by Lawrence Halprin, the well-known San Francisco landscape architect. The concrete fountain was installed in 1966. "The fountain wonderfully captures the spirit of Oregon's streams. Pouring in a sheet over the lip of the upper pool, the water is whipped into a foaming cascade as it splashes down over an irregular series of stair steps and then out again into a placid lower basin." Pettygrove Park, 300 yards away from the crashing cascades of water in the Lovejoy Fountain, is composed of serene mounds of grass, trees, and stonework laid out among paths. In 1979, the Portland Development Commission installed Manuel Izquierdo's bronze sculpture, *Dreamer*, and fountain on SW Third between Market and Harrison. Izquierdo is professor emeritus of the Pacific Northwest College of Art.

Even before remodeling of the Civic Auditorium began in the early 1960s, plans to create an open space across the street were being proposed. The proposal submitted by Lawrence Halprin, the well-known San Franciscan architect who had designed the Lovejoy Fountain a few years earlier, was unanimously approved in 1968. Designed by Angela Danadjieva, the Forecourt Fountain was completed in 1970. The concrete fountain became an instant city landmark and an internationally acclaimed open space. In 1978, the fountain was renamed after Ira C. Keller (1899-1978), civic leader and first chairman of the Portland Development Commission (1958-72). Keller pushed through the renewal plan for the South Auditorium area of downtown which included the construction of the Forecourt Fountain. It has been said that "it was Keller's enormous energy that made urban renewal work in Portland."

Appendix 2.1 List of 81 Reconnaissance Level Survey properties

PORTLAND PARKS AND RECREATION

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY Reconnaissance and Intensive Level Survey Data

Property ID	Group/Cluster	Property	YearAcq	SubArea	Address
49		Alberta Park	1921	NE	NE 22nd & Killingsworth
52	3	Arbor Lodge Park	1940	N	N. Bryant & Delaware
57		Berkeley Park	1941	SE	SE 39th & Bybee
61	3	Bloomington Park	1940	SE	SE 100th & Steele
90		Buckman Field	1920	CC/NW	NE 12th & Everett
99		Chapman Square Park	1869	CC/NW	SW 4th & Main
5		Chimney Park	1932	N	9360 N. Columbia Blvd.
894		Clark & Wilson (FP)	1927	CC/NW	NW Germantown Rd
12	2	Colonel Summers Park	1921	SE	SE 17th & Taylor
17	2	Columbia Park	1891	N	N. Lombard & Woolsey
24		Council Crest Park	1937	SW	SW Council Crest Drive
25	2	Creston Park	1920	SE	SE 44th & Powell
27		Crystal Springs Rhodo. Garden	1923	SE	SE 28th & Woodstock
33	2	Dawson Park	1921	NE	N. Stanton & Williams
44	2	Duniway Park	1918	CC/NW	SW 6th & Sheridan
106		Eastmoreland Golf Course	1916	SE	2425 SE Bybee
109		Eastmoreland Playground Park	1916	SE	SE 30th & Crystal Springs
116	3	Essex Park	1940	SE	SE 79th & Center
119	3	Farragut Park	1940	NE	N. Kerby & Farragut
120	3	Fernhill Park	1940	NE	NE 37th & Ainsworth
122		Firehouse Theater	1964	SW	1436 SW Montgomery
194	4	Forecourt (Keller) Fountain	1968	SW	SW 3rd Avenue and SW Clay Street
129		Frank L. Knight Property	1941	SW	SW Montgomery Dr
133		Fulton Park	1941	SW	68 SW Miles
134		Fulton Park Community Center	1941	SW	68 SW Miles
137		Gammans Park	1910	N	N. Buffalo & Burrage
147		George Himes Park	1903	SW	SW Terwilliger & Slavin Rd.
154		Glenwood Park	1941	SE	SE 87th & Claybourne
156		Gov. McCall Waterfrt Park	1927	CC/NW	Front St. btw SW Harrison & Glisan
166		Governors Park	1894	SW	SW 13th & Davenport
167		Grant Park	1922	NE	NE 33rd & U.S. Grant Place
171		Hancock Park	1941	NE	NE 90th & Tillamook
186		Holladay Park	1870	CC/NW	NE 11th & Holladay
897		Holman Property (FP)	1939	CC/NW	NW Mountain View Park Rd
189		Hoyt Arboretum	1922	CC/NW	4000 SW Fairview Blvd
194	4	Ira Keller Fountain Park	1968	CC/NW	SW 3rd & Clay
195		Irving Park	1920	NE	NE 7th & Fremont
200		Wash. Park Janpanese Garden	1962	NW	SW Kingston in Washington Park
205		Johnson Creek Park	1920	SE	SE 21st & Clatsop
213	1	Kenilworth Park	1909	SE	SE 34th & Holgate
215		Kenton Park	1941	N	N. Delaware & Kilpatrick
216	3	Kern Park	1940	SE	SE 67th & Center
219		Kingsley Park	1924	CC/NW	NW St. Helens Rd
222		Lair Hill Park	1927	CC/NW	SW 2nd & Woods
224		Laurelhurst Park	1909	SE	SE 39th & Stark
226		Leach Botanical Garden	1920c	SE	6704 SE 100th Avenue
234		Lents Park	1914	SE	SE 92nd & Holgate
1135		Lents Park - Walker Stadium	1912	SE	SE 92nd & Holgate
238		Lillis- Albina Park	1940	CC/NW	N Flint and Russell
240		Linnton Park	1938	CC/NW	NW 105th & St. Helens Rd
242	4	Lovejoy Fountain	1963	CC/NW	SW 3rd & Harrison
243		Lownsdale Square Park	1869	CC/NW	SW 4th & Main
246		Macleay Park	1897	CC/NW	NW 29th & Upshur
247		Madrona Park	1921	N	N Greeley & Going Ct
259	3	McKenna Park	1940	N	N. Wall & Princeton
268	2	Montavilla Park	1921	NE	NE 82nd & Glisan
1119		Montavilla Park Community Center and Pool	1930	SE	8219 NE Glisan
271		Mt Scott Park	1922	SE	SE 72nd & Harold
275		Mt Tabor Park	1909	SE	SE Salmon east of SE 60th
277		Mt Tabor Yard	1924	SE	6437 SE Division St.

Property ID	Group/Cluster	Property	YearAcq	SubArea	Address
444	3	Normandale Park	1940	NE	NE 57th & Halsey
447		North Park Blocks	1869	CC/NW	NW Park from Ankeny to Glisan
451	3	Northgate Park	1940	N	N. Geneva & Fessenden
92		Oaks Park & Church	1959/1851		
495	3	Oregon Park	1940	NE	NE 30th & Oregon
497		Overlook Park	1930	N	N. Fremont & Interstate
507	1	Peninsula Park	1909	N	700 N. Portland Blvd.
1124	1	Peninsula Park Community Center and Pool	1913	N	700 N. Portland Blvd.
510	3	Peter Kerr Property	1940	SW	SW Greenwood Rd & Riverside Dr
511	4	Pettygrove Fountain	1963	SW	Sw 1st to 4th, Market to Harrison
1126	3	Pier Park Pool	1940	N	N. Seneca & St. Johns
1128		Pittock Mansion Acres	1964	CC/NW	3229 NW Pittock Drive
527		Portsmouth Park	1941	N	N. Stanford & Depauw
528		Powell Butte Nature Park	1925	OE	16160 SE Powell Blvd
530		Powell Park	1921	SE	SE 26th & Powell
531		Powers Marine Park	1926	SW	SW Macadam S. of the Sellwood Bridg.
570	2	Rose City Golf Course	1920	NE	2200 NE 71st
573		Rose City Park	1920	NE	NE 62nd & Tillamook
663		Sellwood Community Center	1920	SE	1436 SE Spokane
666	2	Sellwood Park	1909	SE	SE 7th & Miller
1130	2	Sellwood Park Pool	1929	SE	7951 SE 7th
670	3	Sewallcrest Park	1940	SE	SE 31st & Market
674		South Park Blocks	1869	CC/NW	SW Park from Salmon to Jackson
681		St. Johns Park	1941	N	8427 N. Central
789		SW Talbot Property	1932	SW	SW Talbot & Patton
793	1	SW Terwilliger Blvd Parkway	1912	SW	SW 6th - Sheridan to Slavin
815	3	Tideman Johnson Natural Area	1940	SE	SE 37th & Tenino
820		Trenton Park	1941	N	N. Hamlin & Trenton
839	2	Wallace Park	1920	CC/NW	NW 25th & Raleigh
841		Washington Park	1871	CC/NW	Head of SW Park Place
1113		Wash Park - Internat. Rose Test Garden	1917	CC/NW	400 SW Kingston
846		Wellington Park	1941	NE	NE 66th & Mason
861		Willamette Park	1929	SW	SW Macadam & Nebraska
862	3	Wilshire Park	1940	NE	NE 33rd & Skidmore
868		Woodstock Park	1921	SE	SE 47th & Steele

LEGEND

2005 Reconnaissance Level Survey

2006 Intensivel Level Survey

Part of Group or Cluster (MPS)

- 1 City Beautiful Movement 1900 to 1920
- 2 Progressive Era 1900 to 1930
- 3 Depression to Pre-WWII 1930 to 1940
- 4 Urban Renewal Peroid 1960's

Olmsted Parks in Portland

Following is a list of parks that currently exist in our park system and that were also part of John C. Olmsted's report in 1903. In many instances the park names are different.

The name in parenthesis () is the name used in the Olmsted Report.

1. Washington Park (City Park)
2. North Park Blocks (Park Squares)
3. South Park Blocks (Park Squares)
4. Macleay Park
5. Forest Park (what Olmsted proposed is much smaller than our Forest Park)
6. Sellwood Park
7. Mt. Tabor Park
8. Whitaker Ponds (Columbia Sloughs Park)
9. Ross Island Park (not yet done, Toe Island only)
10. Rocky Butte (not done to the fullest)
11. Chapman & Lownsdale Squares (The Plaza Blocks)
12. Tom McCall Waterfront Park (River Squares)
13. East Bank Esplanade (Eastside of River)
14. Irving Park (Irvington Square)
15. Overlook Park (Multnomah Park)
16. Peninsula Park (Albina Park)
17. Columbia Park
18. Holladay Park
19. Willamette Park (North Fulton Park)
20. Wilshire Park (Roseway Parkway)
21. Wellington Park (Roseway Parkway)
22. Laurelhurst Park *(We can't find this in the 1903 Olmsted Report! Guzowski said that the 1903 report mentions that a portion of Hazel Fern Farm, the original 462 acre dairy farm of William S. Ladd, be allocated for a city park. However, we can not find where this is mentioned but it is on the 1903 Map).*
23. Ladd's Addition Circle & Squares (Mentioned in Olmsted report as the best available point for the beginning of a parkway headed east towards Mt. Tabor. Mische design)
24. Governor's Park *(This little park existed in Olmsted's time, and still does exist, but Olmsted's suggestions for further acquisition and connection to "Little Reservoir Park", which we also failed to acquire, was never realized.)*
25. Terwillinger Parkway
26. Powell Nature Park

Included in the Olmsted Plan but never completed

1. Swan Island Park
2. Guild Lake
3. Little Reservoir Park
4. Terwilliger Park
5. Station Square
6. Additional Park Block (Extension by ½ block to the North)
7. Lewis & Clark Square
8. Upper River Playground (N. Macadam area at Ross Island Bridge)
9. Windemuth Park
10. River View Park
11. Hawthorne Park

Defining Cultural Landscape Terminology

Cultural Landscape – a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Character defining feature – a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features.

Component landscape – A discrete portion of the landscape that can be further subdivided into individual features. The landscape unit may contribute to the significance of a National Register property, such as a farmstead in a rural historic district. In some cases, the landscape unit may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, such as a rose garden in a large urban park.

Ethnographic landscape – a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.

Feature –The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a wood lot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, allee, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.

Historic character– the sum of all–visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character defining.

Historic designed landscape – a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.

Historic vernacular landscape – a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. This can be a farm complex or a district of historic farmsteads along a river valley. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes.

Historic site – a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties.

Integrity– the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials

Significance – the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Treatment – work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

Portland Parks & Recreation
 Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey
 ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF PARKS WITH CURRENT STATUS

(Note: No artwork or sculptures included)

Prop. ID	Property	Year Acquired	Property	1984 City Survey	2005 Parks Survey	SHPO Database	Local/Contr. Landmark	National Reg. Listed	National Reg. Prepared
			Address						
49	Alberta Park	1921	NE 22nd & Killingsworth						
	Ankeny Park (N. Park Blks)	1925	100SW Park Avenue						
52	Arbor Lodge Park	1940	N. Bryant & Delaware						
61	Bloomington Park	1940	SE 100th & Steele						
90	Buckman Field	1920	NE 12th & Everett						
99	Chapman Square Park	1869	SW 4th & Main						
5	Chimney Park	1932	9360 N. Columbia Blvd.						
894	Clark & Wilson (FP)	1927	NW Germantown Rd						
	Coe Circle Park	1909	3880 NE Gilson Street						
12	Colonel Summers Park	1921	SE 17th & Taylor						
17	Columbia Park	1891	N. Lombard & Woolsey						
24	Council Crest Park	1937	SW Council Crest Drive						
25	Creston Park	1920	SE 44th & Powell						
27	Crystal Sprs. Rhod.Garden	1923	SE 28th & Woodstock						
33	Dawson Park	1921	N. Stanton & Williams						
44	Duniway Park	1918	SW 6th & Sheridan						
	East Island		Willamette River						
106	Eastmoreland Golf Course	1916	2425 SE Bybee						
109	Eastmoreland Playgrnd. Park	1916	SE 30th & Crystal Springs						
116	Essex Park	1940	SE 79th & Center						
119	Farragut Park	1940	N. Kerby & Farragut						
120	Fernhill Park	1940	NE 37th & Ainsworth						
122	Firehouse Theater	1964	1436 SW Montgomery						
137	Gammans Park	1910	N. Buffalo & Burrage						
147	George Himes Park	1903	SW Terwilliger & Slavin Rd.						
156	Gov. Tom McCall Waterfrt. Pk	1927	Front St. btw SW Harrison & NW Glisan						
	Visitor Center	1949	SW Naito Pkway						
166	Governors Park	1894	SW 13th & Davenport						
167	Grant Park	1922	NE 33rd & U.S. Grant Place						
186	Holladay Park	1870	NE 11th & Holladay						
897	Holman Property (FP)	1939	NW Mountain View Park Rd						
189	Hoyt Arboretum	1922	4000 SW Fairview Blvd						
	Interstate Firehouse #24		8800 N. Interstate						
194	Ira Keller Fountain Park	1968	SW 3rd & Clay						
195	Irving Park	1920	NE 7th & Fremont						
	Jewett Park		2000 SW Spring Street						
205	Johnson Creek Park	1920	SE 21st & Clatsop						
	Albert Kelly Park		3356 Sw Mitchell Street						
213	Kenilworth Park	1909	SE 34th & Holgate						
	Picnic Shelter	1912	SE 34th & Holgate						
216	Kern Park	1940	SE 67th & Center						

Prop. ID	Property	Year Acquired	Property	1984 City Survey	2005 Parks Survey	SHPO Database	Local/Contr. Landmark	National Reg. Listed	National Reg. Prepared
			Address						
219	Kingsley Park	1924	NW St. Helens Rd						
	Ladd's Addition Gardens (5)	c1910	SE 12th & 20th & SE Div. & Hawthorne						
222	Lair Hill Park	1927	SW 2nd & Woods						
222	Nurses Quarters								
222	Carnegie Library				40				
224	Laurelhurst Park	1909	SE 39th & Stark						
	Leach Botanical Gardens +	c1920	6704 SE 100th Avenue						
234	Lents Park	1914	SE 92nd & Holgate						
1135	Lents Park - Walker Stadium	1912	SE 92nd & Holgate						
238	Lillis- Albina Park	1940	N Flint and Russell						
240	Linnton Park	1938	NW 105th & St. Helens Rd						
242	Lovejoy Fountain	1963	SW 3rd & Harrison						
243	Lownsdale Square Park	1869	SW 4th & Main						
246	MaCleay Park	1897	NW 29th & Upshur						
246	WPA Comfort Station	c1930	NW 29th & Upshur						
247	Madrona Park	1921	N Greeley & Going Ct						
259	McKenna Park	1940	N. Wall & Princeton						
268	Montavilla Park	1921	NE 82nd & Glisan		50				
1119	Montavilla Pk. Com.Ctr & Pl.	1930	8219 NE Glisan						
271	Mt Scott Park	1922	SE 72nd & Harold						
275	Mt Tabor Park	1909	SE Salmon east of SE 60th						
277	Mt Tabor Yard	1924	6437 SE Division St.						
444	Normandale Park	1940	NE 57th & Halsey						
447	North Park Blocks	1869	NW Park from Ankeny to Glisan						
451	Northgate Park	1940	N. Geneva & Fessenden						
	O'Bryant Square	1974	408 SW Park Avenue						
495	Oregon Park	1940	NE 30th & Oregon						
497	Overlook Park	1930	N. Fremont & Interstate						
507	Peninsula Park	1909	700 N. Portland Blvd.						
507	Peninsula Park Bandstand		700 N. Portland Blvd.						
1124	Peninsula Park Com.Ctr & Pl.	1913	700 N. Portland Blvd.		60				
510	Peter Kerr Property	1940	SW Greenwood Rd & Riverside Dr						
1126	Pier Park Pool	1940	N. Seneca & St. Johns						
	Pittock Mansion & Park		3229 NW Pittock Drive						
	Portland Comm. Music Ctr.		3350 SE Frances						
528	Powell Butte Nature Park	1925	16160 SE Powell Blvd						
530	Powell Park	1921	SE 26th & Powell						
531	Powers Marine Park	1926	Bridge						
	Rocky Butte Scenic Dr.Dist.	1934-39							
570	Rose City Golf Course	1920	2200 NE 71st						
573	Rose City Park	1920	NE 62nd & Tillamook						
663	Sellwood Community Center	1920	1436 SE Spokane						
666	Sellwood Park	1909	SE 7th & Miller						
1130	Sellwood Park Pool	1929	7951 SE 7th		70				
670	Sewallcrest Park	1940	SE 31st & Market						
674	South Park Blocks	1869	SW Park from Salmon to Jackson						
	Southwest Recreation Center	c1910	6526 Sw Capitol Hill Road						

Prop. ID	Property	Year Acquired	Property	1984	2005 Parks	SHPO	Local/Contr.	National	National
			Adress	City Survey	Survey	Database	Landmark	Reg. Listed	Reg. Prepared
	St Johns Episcopal		455 SE Spokane Street						
789	SW Talbot Property	1932	SW Talbot & Patton						
793	SW Terwilliger Blvd Parkway	1912	SW 6th - Sheridan to Slavin						
815	Tideman Johnson Nat'l. Area	1940	SE 37th & Tenino						
	Toe Island		Willamette River						
	University Community Center		9009 N. Foss Avenue						
839	Wallace Park	1920	NW 25th & Raleigh						
841	Washington Park	1871	Head of SW Park Place						
1113	Wash.Pk.Intn'l Rose Test Gdn.	1917	400 SW Kingston						
	West Delta Golf Course		3500 N Victory						
	Westmorland Pk. Castg.Pond	1936	3506 SE McLoughlin						
861	Willamette Park	1929	SW Macadam & Nebraska						
862	Wilshire Park	1940	NE 33rd & Skidmore		80				
868	Woodstock Park	1921	SE 47th & Steele						
	700 SPBN Steam Locomotive		SE Spokane Street						
	SP 4449 Steam Locomotive	1941	SE Spokane Street						
			Totals in each Catagory	36	81	40		10.00	6.00