

WESTMORELAND PARK, DUCK POND
SE McLoughlin Blvd & Bybee Blvd
Portland
Multnomah County
Oregon

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Oregon State Level Documentation
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
725 Summer St NE, Suite C
Salem, OR 97301

OREGON STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION

WESTMORELAND PARK, DUCK POND

Name(s): Westmoreland Park Duck Pond
Westmoreland Park Wading Pond
Westmoreland Park Model Yacht Lagoon
Crystal Springs Creek

Location: 7125 SE McLoughlin Boulevard, Portland, Oregon 97202
USGS Topographic Quad: Lake Oswego
Township 01 South, Range 01 East, Sections 14 & 23

GPS Coordinates: Latitude: North 45 28.344, Longitude: West 122 38.510
This coordinate represents the center of the duck pond. Obtained June 21, 2013, using Google Earth (© 2013). The coordinate's datum is North American Datum 1983.

Present Owner: Portland Parks & Recreation, City of Portland, Oregon

Present Use: Recreation

Significance: Westmoreland Park was constructed as a collaboration between the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the local City of Portland. From 1936 to the present day, the park has served the recreational needs of the communities of southeast Portland.

Date(s): Constructed 1936–1939 as the Model Yacht Lagoon
Altered 1952 to create the Wading Pool/Duck Pond

Builder: Architect: Francis B. Jacobberger
Builder: WPA and the City of Portland

Report prepared by: Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., and Heather Lee Miller, Ph.D.
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Submittal Date: August 29, 2013

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The US Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District (Corps), and the City of Portland are proposing to enhance juvenile salmonid habitat in Westmoreland Park as part of a 2004 Master Plan finalized in consultation with the City of Portland, Portland Parks & Recreation, a citizens advisory committee, and various other stakeholders. As part of the Master Plan, the ca. 1950s concrete channelization of Crystal Springs will be removed, including the Wading Pool/Duck Pond.¹ Partial funding for the salmonid habitat enhancement project is provided by Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (TRIMET) as required mitigation for construction of the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail project, which will provide light rail service from downtown Portland in Multnomah County, Oregon, to a point south of downtown Milwaukie in Clackamas County, Oregon.

The pond's location dates to the original construction of the park in 1935, when the model yacht lagoon was built in the same location. Utilizing water from Crystal Springs, the 1935 lagoon and the wading pool (added in 1952) have been major water features of Westmoreland Park since the park's inception. Removal of what is now commonly referred to as the duck pond, while not an original structure, constitutes an adverse effect on a character-defining water feature of a National Register-eligible property.² As such, the City entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that stipulated mitigation measures, including documentation of Westmoreland Park, specifically the duck pond. Required documentation includes an architectural description, history of the property, bibliography, United States Geological Survey (USGS) map with the location of the property marked, a scale site plan of the park, a scale floor plan (not applicable), photographs and archival materials. The required documentation has been summarized in this Oregon State Level Documentation (OSLD).³

The OSLD follows the format of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), but is not vetted by the National Park Service or deposited at the Library of Congress. A OSLD is intended to be used for locally significant resources and is typically housed in appropriate local repositories or distributed to local historical societies. This OSLD documentation of Westmoreland Park includes an architectural description of the park focusing on the Wading Pool/Duck Pond, a history of the park and pond, bibliography, US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map with the property location marked, scaled site plans of both current conditions and proposed alterations, relevant historical images, and archival photography of the Wading Pool/Duck Pond and channel of Crystal Springs. This OSLD will be filed with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Oregon Historical Society, and the University of Oregon's library at the School of Architecture and Allied Arts.

¹ Portland Parks & Recreation, *Westmoreland Park Master Plan*, 2004.

<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/51821?a=160683>, accessed June 17, 2013.

² Christine Curran to Robert Willis, RE: Juvenile Salmonid Habitat Project, Westmoreland Park, Portland, Multnomah County, July 25, 2003, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), online Oregon Historic Sites Database (OHSD), <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/>, accessed June 1, 2013.

³ *Memorandum of Agreement among the Federal Transit Administration, Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (TRIMET), and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Regarding the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project*, executed June 17, 2012, 7–8, Appendix D, *South Corridor Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project Section 106/Historic and Archaeological Resources Results Report*, October 2012, http://trimet.org/pdfs/pm/FEIS/History_Arch_Final_Oct2010.pdf, accessed June 17, 2013.

II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

On January 6, 1936, the City of Portland purchased forty acres of land from the Oregon Iron and Steel Company.⁴ In 1924, the property was used as golf links, likely in conjunction with what is today known as the Eastmoreland Golf Course.⁵ Prior to the 1920s, the property was used as farmland, and General Land Office (GLO) maps confirm that the marshlands surrounding the Crystal Springs watershed were farmed as early as 1852.⁶

After purchasing the land, the City of Portland immediately commissioned Francis Benedict Jacobberger to create a “Study Sketch and Preliminary Layout for the West Moreland Recreation Park.” F. B. Jacobberger was the son of Joseph Jacobberger, a principal of the architecture firm Jacobberger & Smith, founded in 1912. From 1921, the younger Jacobberger worked as a draftsman in his father’s office; when the elder Jacobberger died in 1930, Francis Jacobberger continued the firm in his own name.⁷

As initially conceived, the park included (from roughly north to south) a park office and restroom building, outdoor handball courts, a roller-skating rink, basketball courts, twelve tennis courts, two children’s play areas, two picnic parks, a model yacht lagoon, bowling greens, a horseshoe pitching area, a fly-casting pond with nearby dry-casting area and fly-caster’s club house, four baseball diamonds, two football fields, a lacrosse field, a soccer field, various portable bleachers, and dressing rooms. Water from Crystal Springs, which entered the park at the north end, was to feed both the model yacht lagoon and the casting pond before flowing through to the south end of the park. Both the lagoon and pond were also intended for use as ice-skating rinks in the colder winter months.⁸

A partnership between the City of Portland and the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) helped escalate the park’s construction. Viewed as an important opportunity to employ laborers during the rough economic times following the Great Depression, park construction focused on manual labor in order to employ the greatest number of people. The fly-casting pond, specifically, was hand excavated, and was one of the first features completed at the park. By August 1936, the pond was home to the 28th Annual International Casting competition.⁹

By the end of the first year of construction, projects at West Moreland (now Westmoreland) Park included the aforementioned casting pond, as well as the beginnings of the model yacht lagoon. In spite of “the persistence of farmed fields along the southern and northern portion” of the park project, several ball fields in the southwestern portion of the park were also under construction. Of particular note was concern regarding field drainage, which required additional attention in the form of hand-dug trenches

⁴ Portland Archive, File 1414, as referenced in Michael A. Martin, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park: Crystal Springs Restoration*, June 9, 2002, on file in the OHSD.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, v. 10, Portland, Oregon. 1924–1928. Seattle Public Library, Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867–1960.

⁶ Surveyor General’s Office, Oregon City, Cadastral Map of Township No. 1 South, Range No. 1 East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon, May 20, 1852, <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/146727>, accessed June 20, 2013.

⁷ Richard Ellison Ritz, *Architects of Oregon* (Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002), 205.

⁸ Francis B. Jacobberger, “Study Sketch and Preliminary Layout West Moreland Recreation Park,” Bureau of Parks, Portland, Oregon, January 1936, on file with Portland Parks and Recreation, Portland, Oregon.

⁹ Michael A. Martin, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park: Crystal Springs Restoration*, June 9, 2002, OHSD; and *Portland Parks & Recreation, Westmoreland Park Master Plan*, 2004.

topped with fine sand and/or gravel that connected to the creek through sewer pipes. (The need for additional drainage is not surprising given the original marshy topography of the Crystal Springs watershed as it flowed through the park.) Rustic bridges, constructed from local trees, were built for pedestrian crossings to span Crystal Springs Creek; the use of local materials in a rustic style was typical of WPA construction, especially for park-like settings.¹⁰

In spite of the progress, the park project was closed due to lack of funds in approximately June 1937.¹¹ By April 1939, however, interest in restarting the project was evident, and the project was reopened on July 26 that year. The work to date had varied slightly from the original study sketch, and some features, notably the model yacht lagoon, were constructed ahead of schedule to provide employment for the largest number of men.¹²

A major variation to the original design was the manner in which the casting pond received water from Crystal Springs. As initially designed, water would flow from the north end of the park, through the model yacht lagoon, into the casting pond, and then south through the park along the natural stream channel. However, as construction progressed, it became apparent that this course would not work, as the elevation of the fly-casting pool was higher than that of the creek. To fill the pool, water was taken from a point 3,000 feet northwest (within East Moreland Golf Course). The water through the lagoon continued along the natural streambed without further diversion.¹³

The West Moreland Park project reopened on July 26, 1939, with approximately 300 men employed via the WPA for a total federal contribution of around \$225,000. The casting-pond floor was concreted, the ball fields were graded, and at least one wood vehicular bridge was constructed across Crystal Springs Creek. Also in 1939, local druggist Nick Sckavone advocated for construction of an adult baseball stadium, which was constructed in 1942 and, in 1955, was renamed Sckavone Field in his honor (now Sckavone Stadium).

The model yacht lagoon, as initially constructed, included a sloped soil shoreline with native plantings. In 1952, the lagoon was re-formed into the wading pool, a concrete-lined structure in roughly the same alignment as the previous water feature. Also during this time, Crystal Springs Creek appears to have been channelized through the length of the park, using both poured concrete and concrete “stone” blocks. In later years and into the present day, the persistent presence of waterfowl in the pool caused a change in the naming convention, with the wading pool now commonly referred to as the duck pond.

¹⁰ Martin, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park*, 3.

¹¹ Portland Archive, WPA Vol. 8, as referenced in Michael A. Martin, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park: Crystal Springs Restoration*, June 9, 2002, 3, OHSD.

¹² Portland Archive, WPA Vol. 8, Portland City Engineer to Ormond R. Bean, April 21, 1939, cited in Martin, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park*, June 9, 2002, 4, OHSD.

¹³ Jacobberger, “Study Sketch and Preliminary Layout West Moreland Recreation Park;” and Portland City Engineer to Bean, April 21, 1939.

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Westmoreland Park comprises approximately 42 acres in southeast Portland, roughly bounded by SE Bybee Boulevard to the north, SE McLoughlin Boulevard (Highway 99 East) to the west, SE Nehalem Street to the south, and SE 22nd Avenue/SE 23rd Avenue to the east. The park occupies roughly eight city blocks, and includes Sckavone Stadium, softball fields, baseball fields, a multipurpose field used for football and other recreation, a soccer field, lawn bowling facility, tennis courts, restroom/picnic structure and picnic tables, a playground, basketball courts, casting pond, duck pond, the meandering Crystal Springs watershed and creek, and various paved and unpaved paths. The duck pond, fed by water from Crystal Springs, is located in the north quadrant of the park.

As it enters Westmoreland Park, Crystal Springs flows north–south through a culvert beneath SE Bybee Boulevard. The water is channelized within a concrete-lined canal that roughly parallels the SE 23rd Avenue entrance of the park. After approximately 250 feet, the channel opens into what is commonly called the duck pond. The duck pond, which was called the wading pool when first built, is roughly oval, approximately 450 feet long and 200 feet wide. While the duck pond is concrete lined, the flow from Crystal Springs regularly overflows the manmade banks of the water feature.

At the south end of the duck pond, spring water is again channelized into a meandering creek. Immediately south of the pond, the creek is concrete lined; farther south, the concrete has been removed, returning the waterway to a more natural condition. In both cases, the creek is lined with various plantings, and features numerous modern pedestrian bridge crossings. Picnic tables, benches, and garbage cans are intermittently spaced adjacent to the waterway, often on concrete pads.

A paved pedestrian walkway roughly bisects the west side of the park from the east side of the park, separating the meandering waterway of Crystal Springs Creek from the numerous recreational activity areas. The only building west of the watershed is a maintenance garage, a single-story building on a concrete foundation with a hip roof. The building is clad in horizontal board siding, and may date to as ca. 1950. A modern garage door is located on the southwest corner, with additional garage-style access doors on the west face.

Sckavone Stadium occupies the southeast corner of the park, bounded by SE McLoughlin Boulevard and SE Nehalem Street. The stadium features a grandstand, baseball diamond and field bordered by trees. Rebuilt in 1992, the stadium is constructed of concrete masonry units and features metal bleacher seating constructed on concrete risers. North of the stadium is a collection of multi-purpose fields that can be reconfigured to include softball and baseball fields, soccer, and football. Some of the field areas feature semi-permanent metal bleacher seating, chain-link fencing, and/or light standards.

Continuing north, the massive rectangular casting pond is located almost perfectly centered (both east-west and north-south) within the park. The large water feature is concrete-lined, with a total of sixteen small concrete platforms extending into the pond, four on each side. The casting pond is fed from the waters of Crystal Springs Creek via a manmade piping and pump system located between the two water features.

North of the casting pond are the basketball courts, playground, two additional ball fields, and the restroom/picnic structure. The building sits on a concrete foundation, with a side gable roof. Clad in brick

veneer, the building also features vertical board siding in the gable ends. Visually, the building is clearly divided by its two functions. On the east side, the one-and-one-half story picnic area is characterized by a large open access on the south face, supported by two steel posts. A brick chimney is located on the east face. On the west side, the single-story, modern (remodeled) restroom area telescopes out from the taller massing of the picnic area. Interspersed amongst the buildings, structures, and activity areas are, again, picnic tables, benches, and garbage cans, as well as some light standards that illuminate the pedestrian walks.

A grass lawn bowling (and croquet) court is located north of and adjacent to the northern-most ball field. A single-story, concrete masonry unit (CMU) storage building constructed on a concrete slab with a flat roof is located adjacent to the lawn bowling field on the west side. Continuing north, two graveled lawn bowling fields are bordered by a single-story building with a butterfly roof, currently used as the Bowling on the Green Club House. The building, constructed ca. 1970, sits on a concrete slab foundation and is constructed of and clad in CMUs. The front entrance, located on the north side of the building, is a nondescript pedestrian entry centered on the north face. The “rear” entry of the building, located on the south face, features a double-door entry covered by the projecting eaves of the sloping butterfly roof. Both the east and west faces appear to be devoid of windows or doors, and are largely covered by vegetation. From the clubhouse, a crosswalk leads across SE 23rd Ave to two tennis courts and a parking lot, which occupy the northeastern-most corner of the park.

IV. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

In the original 1936 sketch plan and subsequent WPA building campaign, the northernmost water feature of West Moreland Park was designed as a model yacht lagoon, with winter recreational potential in the form of ice skating. The model yacht lagoon featured a sloping soil bank with native plantings. In the 1940s, the first incidents of the watershed overflowing its manmade banks were reported.¹⁴ In 1952, the lagoon, along with Crystal Springs Creek within the park boundaries, was lined with concrete and renamed the wading pool. Flooding continued, however, and by the 1970s, the concrete walls were failing. At that time, reports began surfacing of significant numbers of ducks and geese in the wading pool creating “menacing situations.”¹⁵ By the 1980s, swimming in the wading pool was considered unsafe due to water quality and other conditions, and it is likely that the naming convention of the water changed colloquially at this time from wading pool to duck pond.

The conditions of the Crystal Springs watershed have led not only to the loss of the wading pool (in practice if not in form) but also to excessive temperatures and bacteria levels. Until the 1990s, carp were still visible in the watershed; historically, the creek was a salmon spawning ground.¹⁶ Rising temperatures and bacteria levels have eliminated salmonid and other fish populations from the watershed. One of the goals of the 2004 Master Plan, through removal of the concrete channelization and the duck pond, is to restore the watershed back to a closer proximity of its natural state. This includes reintroducing

¹⁴ Portland Parks & Recreation, *Westmoreland Park Master Plan*, 2004.

¹⁵ Portland Parks & Recreation, *Westmoreland Park Master Plan*, 2004. 4.

¹⁶ Juanita (Bonnie) Sericko and Julie Mitchoff, *Crystal Springs Creek Oral Histories*, pamphlet of Portland State University, December 2011.

marshlands and eliminating the standing water of the duck pond, which collects sediment and fecal matter and creates a wide flat surface that enables water temperatures to rise.

V. REFERENCES

Curran, Christine. Letter to Robert Willis, RE: Juvenile Salmonid Habitat Project, Westmoreland Park, Portland, Multnomah County. July 25, 2003. Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), online Oregon Historic Sites Database (OHSD). <http://heritagedata.prd.state.or.us/historic/>, accessed June 1, 2013.

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Martin, Michael A. Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Westmoreland Park: Crystal Springs Restoration, June 9, 2002. OHSD. SHPO, Salem, Oregon.

Memorandum of Agreement among the Federal Transit Administration, Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (TRIMET), and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Regarding the Portland–Milwaukie Light Rail Project. Executed June 17, 2012. http://trimet.org/pdfs/pm/FEIS/History_Arch_Final_Oct2010.pdf, accessed June 17, 2013.

Portland Parks & Recreation. Westmoreland Park Master Plan. 2004. <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/51821?a=160683>, accessed June 17, 2013.

Ritz, Richard Ellison. *Architects of Oregon*. Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. v. 10, Portland, Oregon. 1924–1928. Seattle Public Library, Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867–1960.

Surveyor General's Office. Oregon City, Cadastral Map of Township No. 1 South, Range No. 1 East, Willamette Meridian. Oregon, May 20, 1852. <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/article/146727>, accessed June 20, 2013.

VI. IMAGES

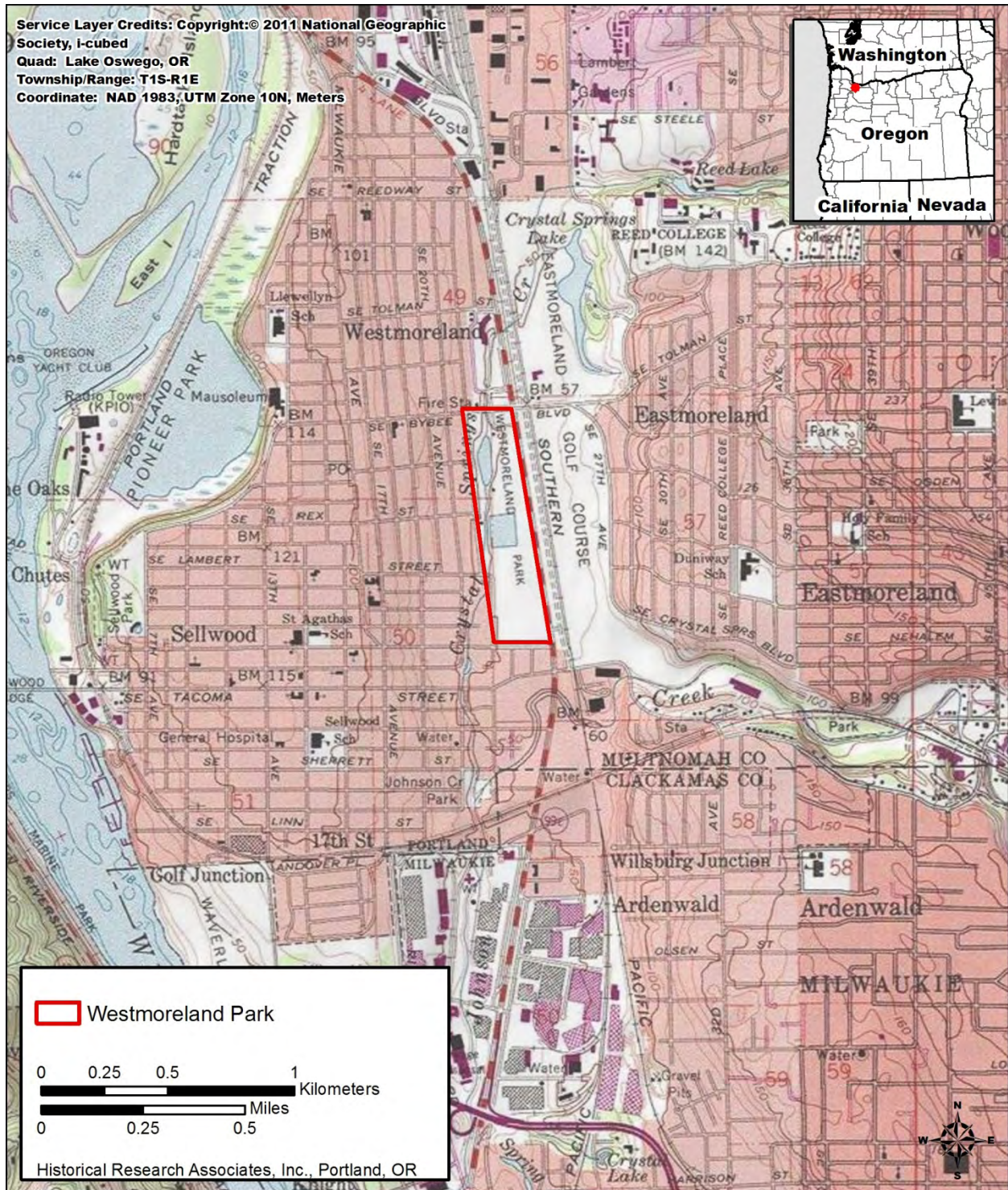


Figure 1. USGS topographical map depicting Westmoreland Park.

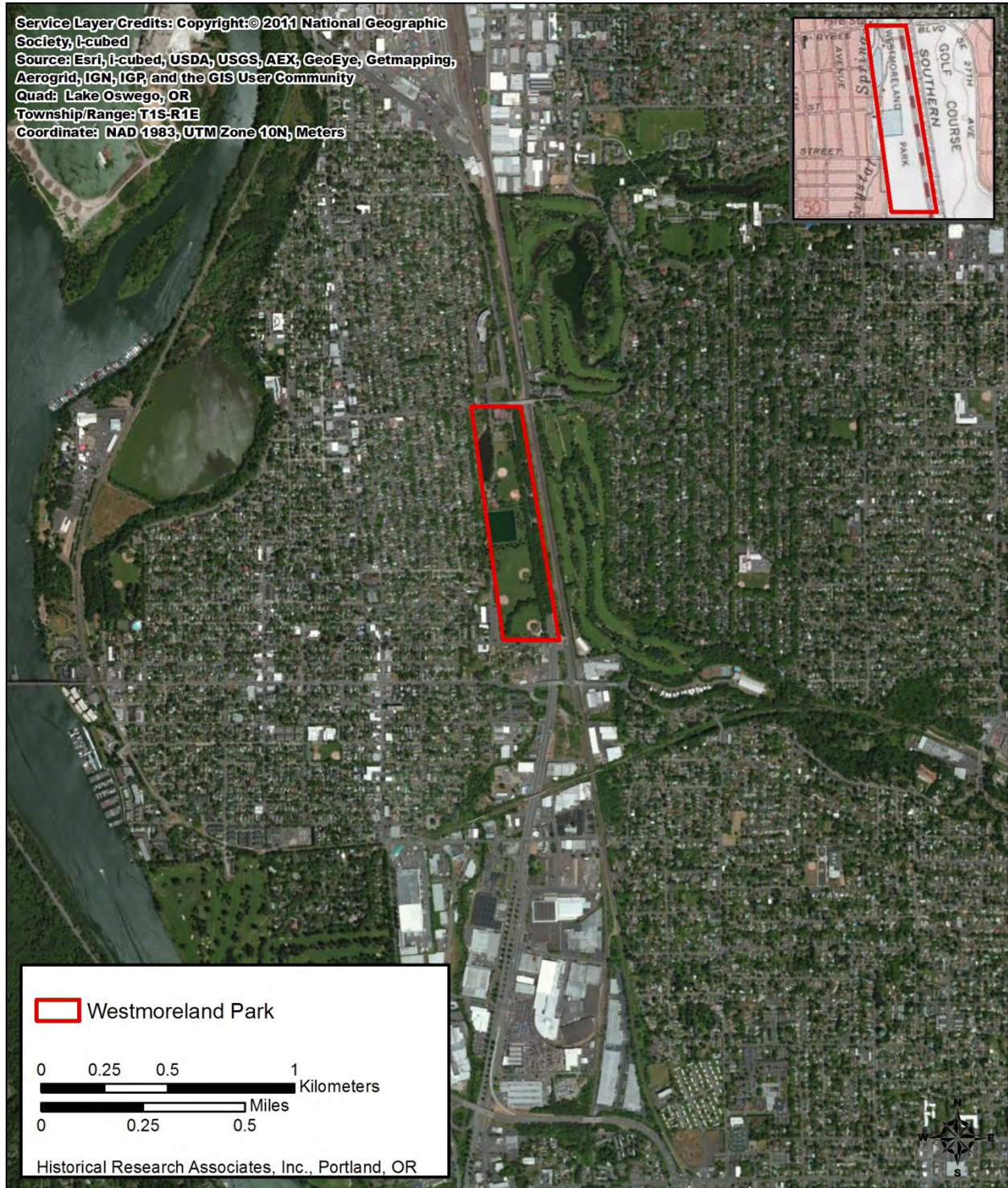


Figure 2. Aerial map depicting Westmoreland Park.

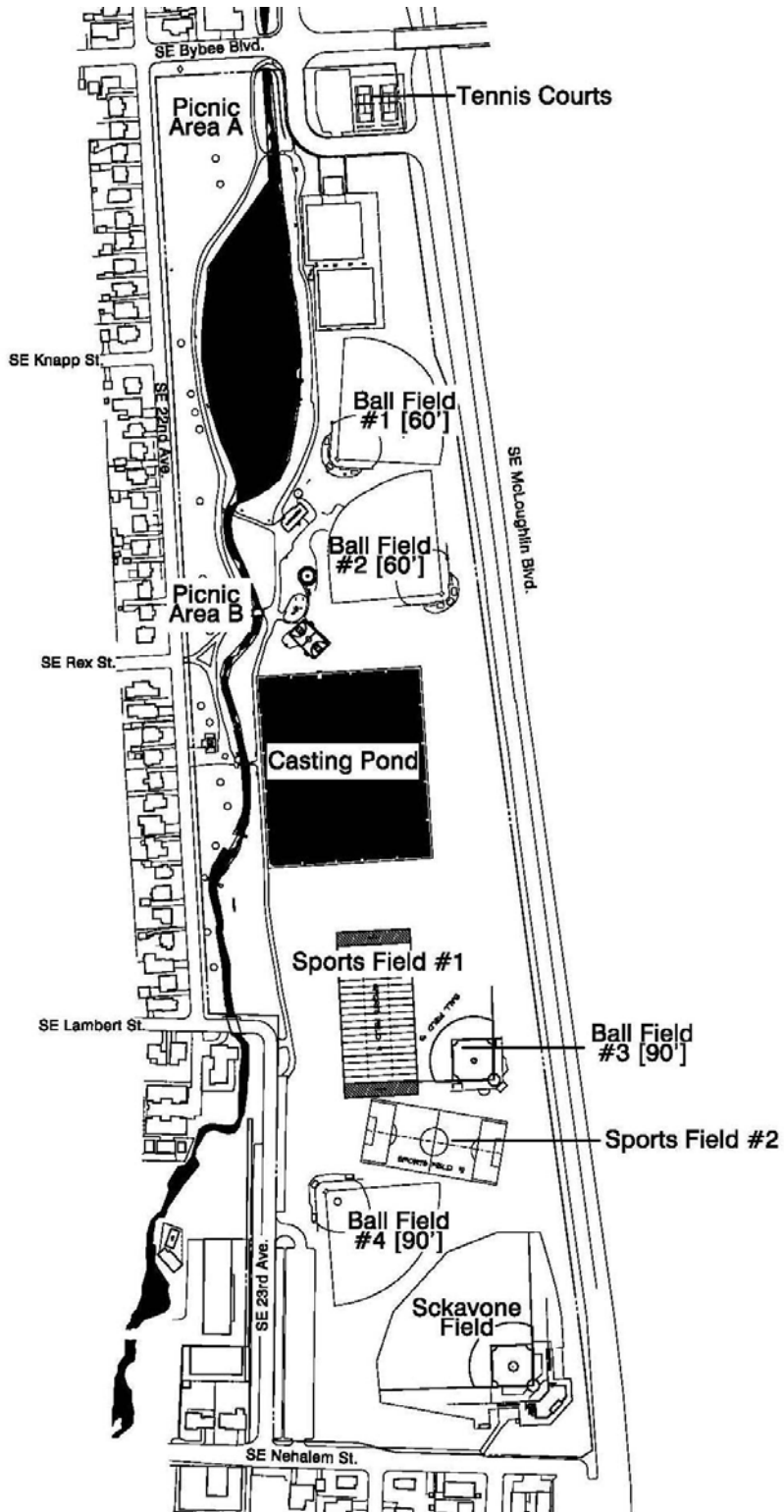


Figure 3. Sketch map of conditions of Westmoreland Park, January 2013; north is up. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation.

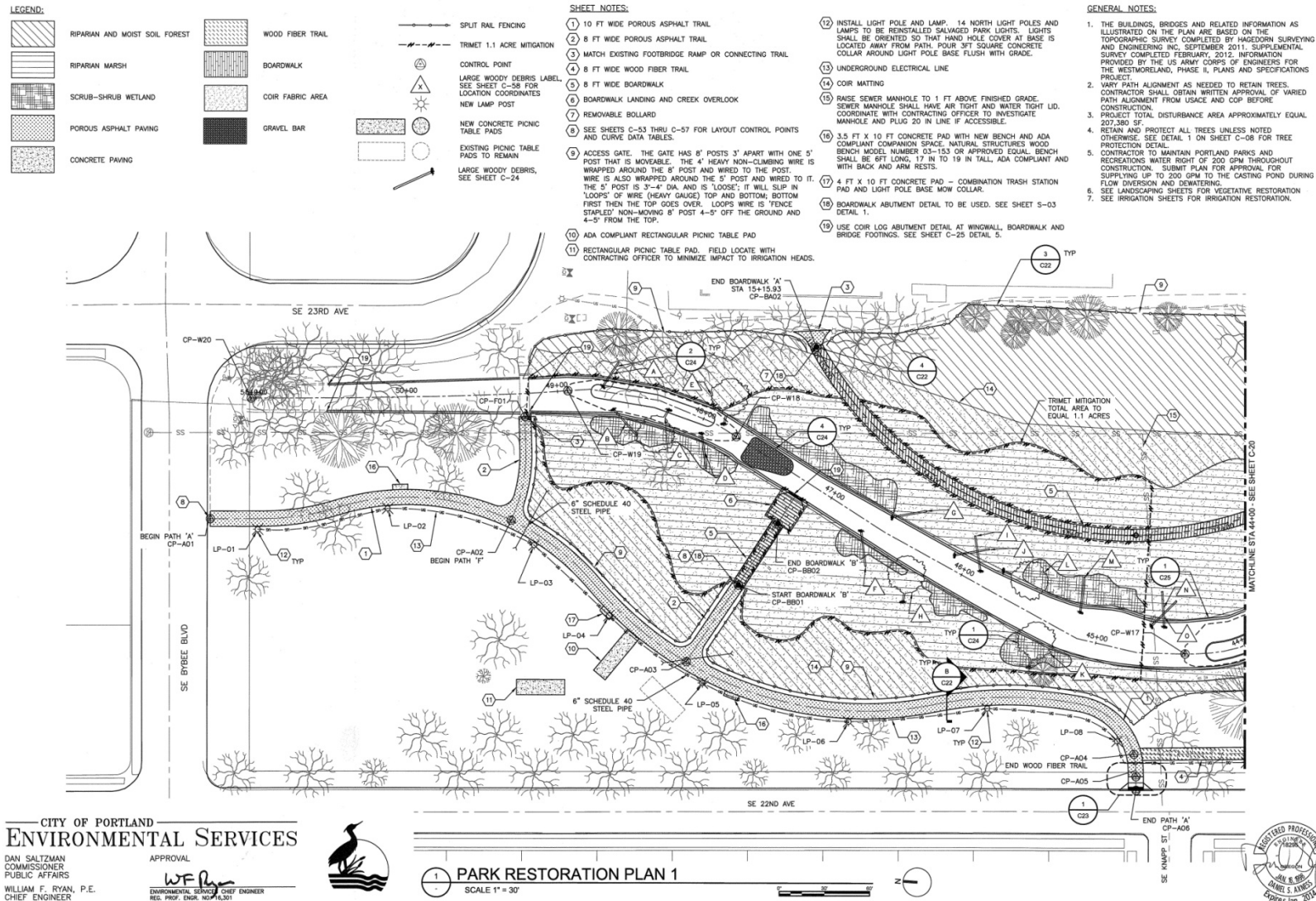


Figure 4. Sketch map of proposed alterations to Westmoreland Park, part 1 of 2.

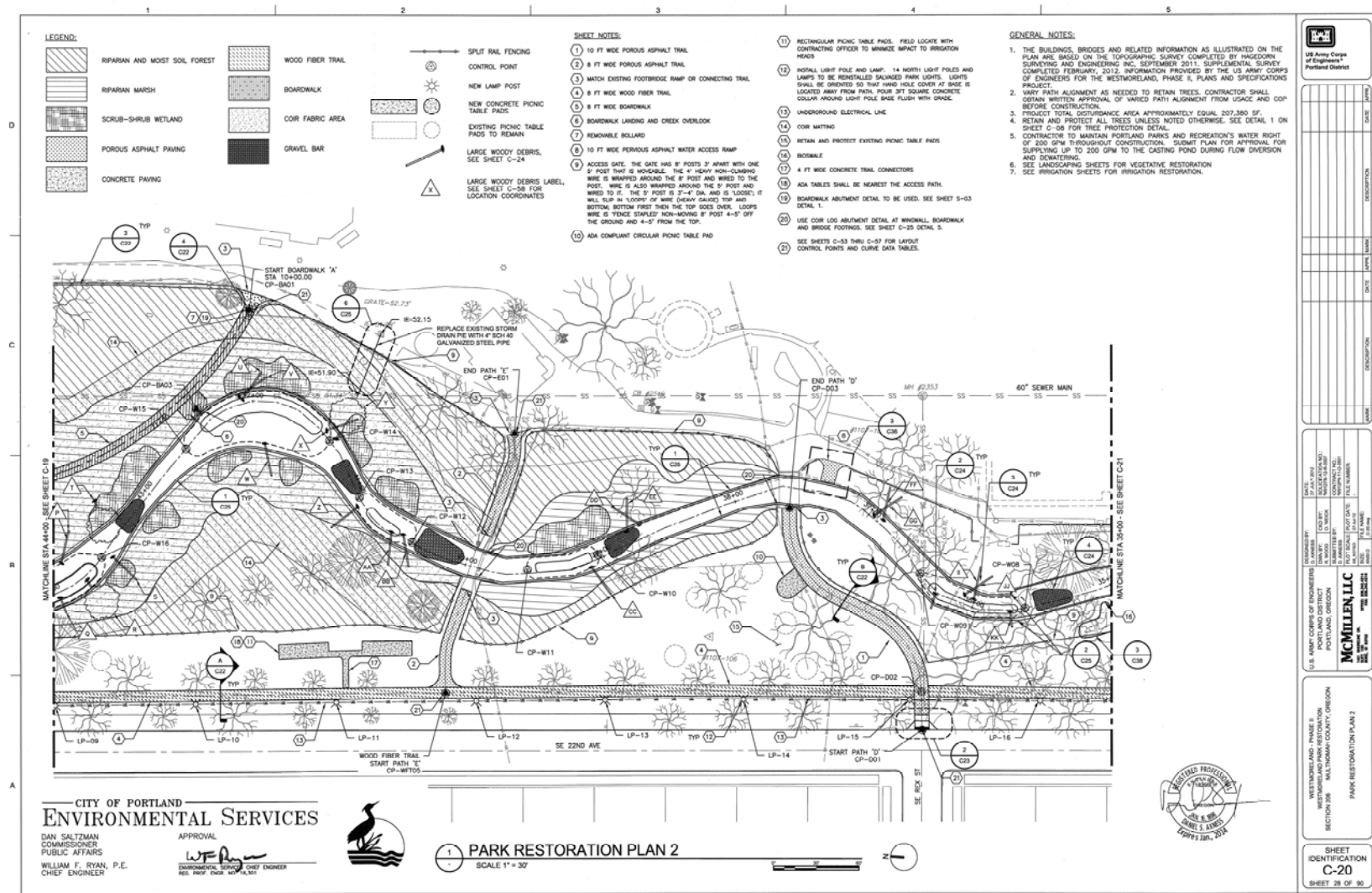


Figure 5. Sketch map of proposed alterations to Westmoreland Park, part 2 of 2.

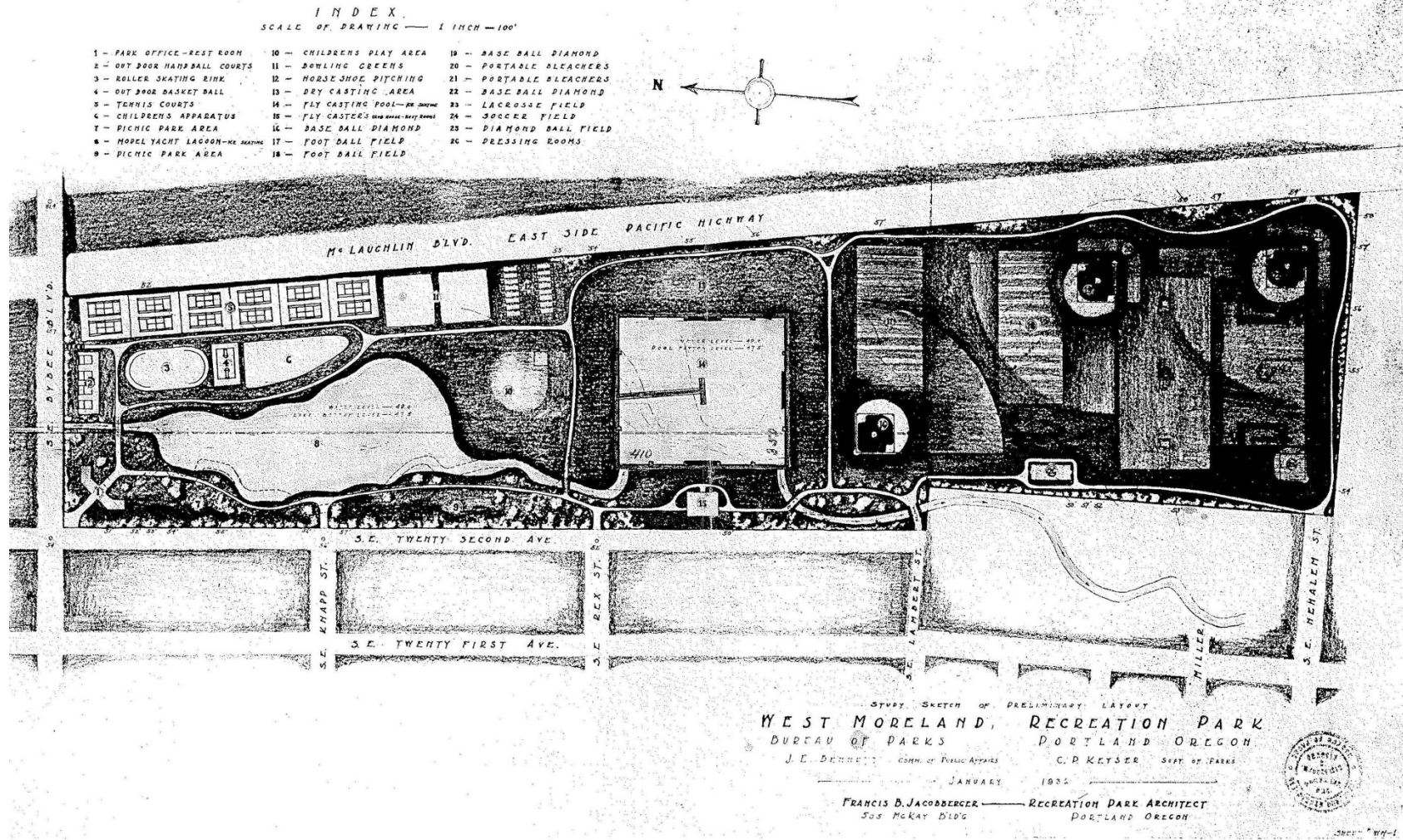


Figure 6. Francis B. Jacobberger, Recreation Park Architect, Study Sketch of Preliminary Layout of West Moreland Recreation Park, Bureau of Parks, Portland, Oregon, January 1936.



Figure 7. Westmoreland Park under construction, ca. 1936, view is to the southeast. Note the serpentine path of Crystal Springs Creek pictured bottom right. The area south of the casting pond was still being utilized as farmland at this time. Image courtesy of Dana Beck.



Figure 8. Westmoreland Park, skating on the casting pond, ca. 1960. Image courtesy of Dana Beck.

WESTMORELAND PARK

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

January 1936	City of Portland purchases land from Oregon Iron and Steel Company for development into the West Moreland Recreation Park. “Study Sketch of Preliminary Layout for West Moreland Recreation Park” completed by Francis B. Jacobberger. WPA partners with City of Portland to complete park construction and provides needed jobs for unemployed individuals during the Great Depression.
August 1936	Newly constructed casting pool hosts 28 th Annual International Casting Competition.
June 1937	Construction halts on project due to lack of funds.
July 1939	Construction Resumes.
1940s	First reports of flooding in park.
1952	Crystal Springs Creek is lined with concrete, along with Model Yacht Lagoon, which is converted to Wading Pool.
1970s	Reports of concrete walls lining Crystal Springs Creek and Wading Pool failing. Reports of aggressive waterfowl.
1980s	Water quality reaches such a level of concern that the Wading Pool is no longer used by humans.
1990s	Last evidence of fish in watershed at Westmoreland Park.
2004	Final Master Plan for Westmoreland Park completed, recommends removal of Wading Pool/Duck Pond and restoration of Crystal Springs Creek to a more natural state.

OREGON STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Set 1

Property: WESTMORELAND PARK, DUCK POND
Location: SE McLoughlin Blvd & Bybee Blvd
City: Portland
County: Multnomah County
State: Oregon

Photographer: Natalie K. Perrin, M.S.

Date of Photographs: May 2013

- Photo 1 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0001)
Viewing north towards SE Bybee Boulevard, where Crystal Springs is channeled into a concrete-lined canal. The canal feeds the Duck Pond to the south.
- Photo 2 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0002)
Viewing northwest, the culvert beneath SE Bybee Boulevard funnels the waters of Crystal Springs into Westmoreland Park.
- Photo 3 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0003)
Viewing west, detail of the concrete-block wall (also visible in Photo 2) showing invasive vegetation and needed repairs. The concrete beneath the water's surface suffers from similar issues.
- Photo 4 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0004)
Viewing southwest, the channel conveying the waters of Crystal Springs expands into the Duck Pond.
- Photo 5 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0005)
Viewing southeast, the Duck Pond features a concrete retaining wall lined with benches. The Duck Pond regularly overflows its banks, due to consistent heavy flows from Crystal Springs. Historically, the area around the waterway was marshlands.
- Photo 6 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0006)
Viewing southwest, detail of the partially submerged concrete retaining wall that marks the boundaries of the manmade Duck Pond.
- Photo 7 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0007)
Viewing north, the Duck Pond is rechanneled as it continues farther south through Westmoreland Park.

- Photo 8 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0008)
Detail of the pebble aggregate used for the concrete retaining wall of the Duck Pond.
- Photo 9 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0009)
Viewing south, the waters overflow the channel near the Westmoreland Park playground. The concrete wall is visible beneath the water surface (pictured left and right).
- Photo 10 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0010)
Viewing north, the channel, playground and restroom building (pictured right), and Duck Pond (pictured in the distance on the right).
- Photo 11 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0011)
Viewing southwest, the channel continues through Westmoreland Park.
- Photo 12 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0012)
Viewing south, the concrete retaining wall in this segment of waterway was removed in 2004, enabling the banks to more naturally accommodate fluctuations in water levels. The footbridge is one of many modern pedestrian crossings.
- Photo 13 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0013)
Viewing north from SE Lambert Street to the naturalized banks of Crystal Springs Creek.
- Photo 14 of 14 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_DuckPond_0014)
Viewing southeast from the corner of SE 22nd Avenue and SE Bybee Boulevard to the Duck Pond (pictured center). The channelized banks of Crystal Springs (pictured in Photos 1 and 2) is located within the tree line pictured left.

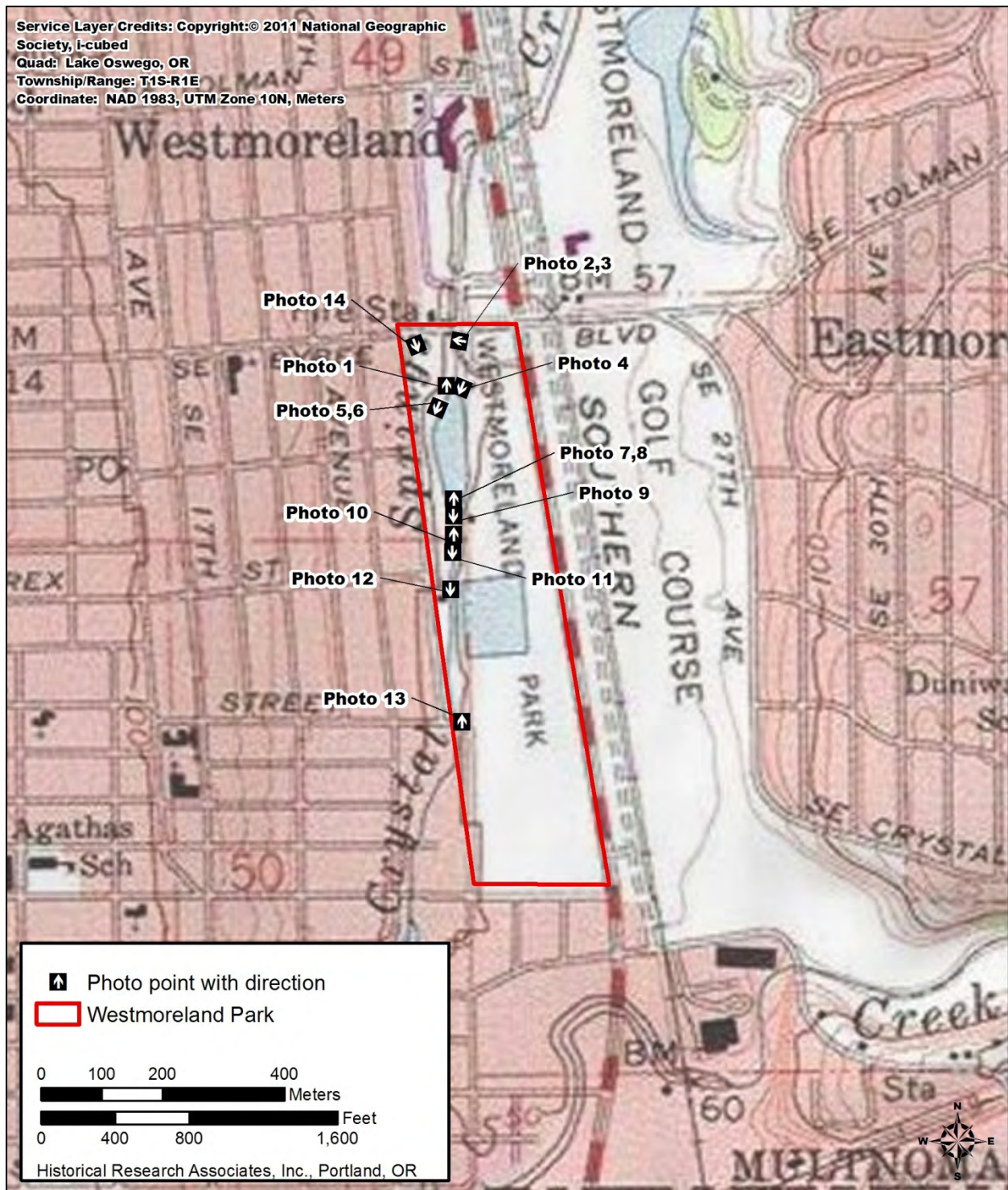




Photo 1. Viewing north towards SE Bybee Boulevard, where Crystal Springs is channeled into a concrete-lined canal. The canal feeds the Duck Pond to the south.



Photo 2. Viewing northwest, the culvert beneath SE Bybee Boulevard funnels the waters of Crystal Springs into Westmoreland Park.



Photo 3. Viewing west, detail of the concrete-block wall (also visible in Photo 2) showing invasive vegetation and needed repairs. The concrete beneath the water's surface suffers from similar issues.



Photo 4. Viewing southwest, the channel conveying the waters of Crystal Springs expands into the Duck Pond.



Photo 5. Viewing southeast, the Duck Pond features a concrete retaining wall lined with benches. The Duck Pond regularly overflows its banks, due to consistent heavy flows from Crystal Springs. Historically, the area around the waterway was marshlands.



Photo 6. Viewing southwest, detail of the partially submersed concrete retaining wall that marks the boundaries of the manmade Duck Pond.



Photo 7. Viewing north, the Duck Pond is rechanneled as it continues farther south through Westmoreland Park.



Photo 8. Detail of the pebble aggregate used for the concrete retaining wall of the Duck Pond.



Photo 9. Viewing south, the waters overflow the channel near the Westmoreland Park playground. The concrete wall is visible beneath the water surface (pictured left and right).



Photo 10. Viewing north, the channel, playground and restroom building (pictured right), and Duck Pond (pictured in the distance on the right).



Photo 11. Viewing southwest, the channel continues through Westmoreland Park.



Photo 12. Viewing south, the concrete retaining wall in this segment of waterway was removed in 2004, enabling the banks to more naturally accommodate fluctuations in water levels. The footbridge is one of many modern pedestrian crossings.



Photo 13. Viewing north from SE Lambert Street to the naturalized banks of Crystal Springs Creek.



Photo 14. Viewing southeast from the corner of SE 22nd Avenue and SE Bybee Boulevard to the Duck Pond (pictured center). The channelized banks of Crystal Springs (pictured in Photos 1 and 2) is located within the tree line pictured left.

OREGON STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION

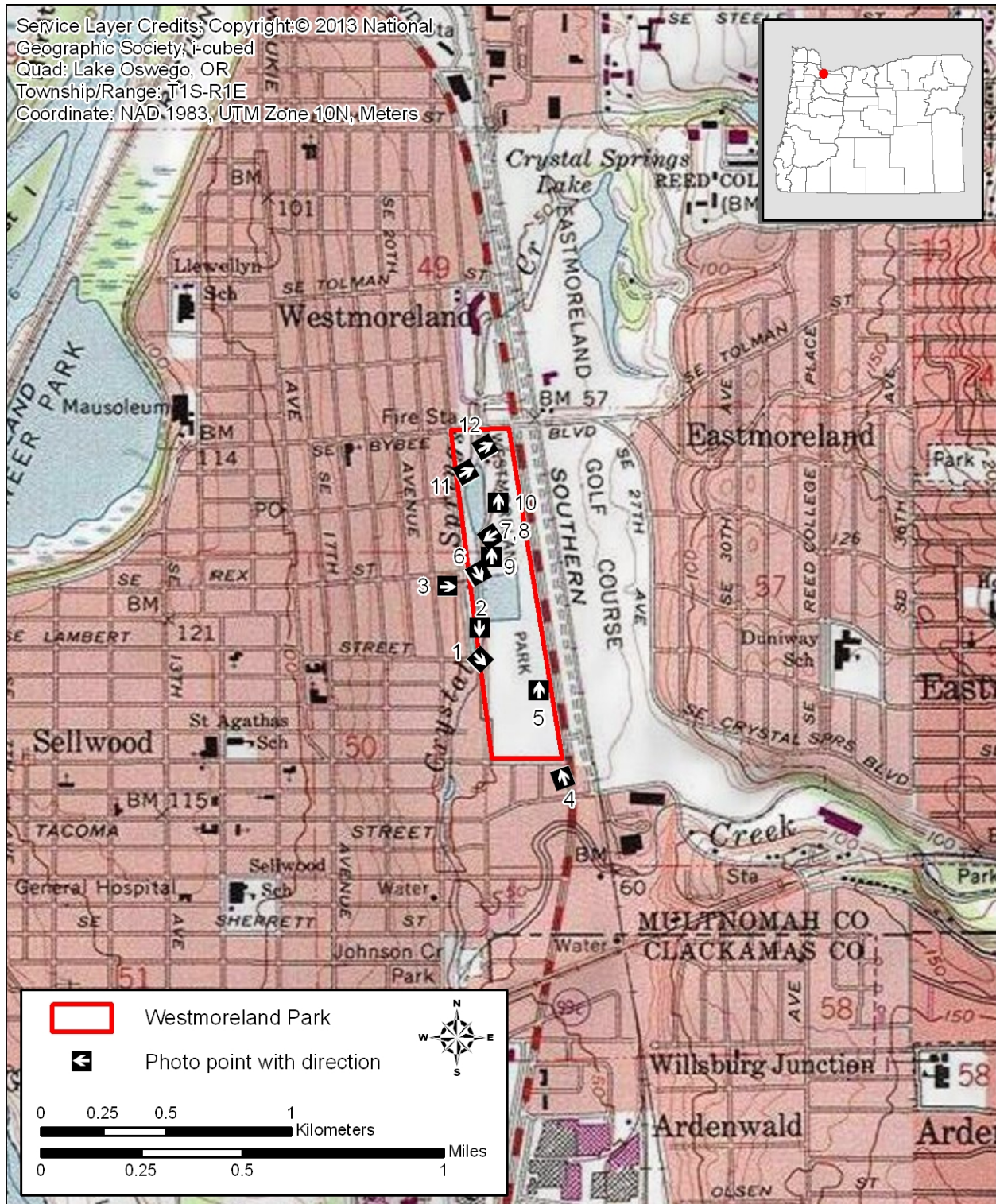
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo Set 2

Property: WESTMORELAND PARK
Location: SE McLoughlin Blvd & Bybee Blvd
City: Portland
County: Multnomah County
State: Oregon

- Photo 1 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0001)
One of the paved pedestrian walks that leads to a bridge over Crystal Springs Creek, viewing southeast. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.
- Photo 2 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0002)
Viewing southwest to a picnic area, bordered to the west by SE 22nd Avenue (pictured right). Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.
- Photo 3 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0003)
Viewing northeast to the maintenance building, located west of the Crystal Springs watershed along SE 22nd Ave. Photo by Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.
- Photo 4 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0004)
Viewing north near the corner of SE McLoughlin Boulevard and SE Nehalem Street to the entrance to Sckavone Stadium and Field. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.
- Photo 5 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0005)
Viewing north to Ballfield 2, one of the multipurpose fields at Westmoreland Park. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.
- Photo 6 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0006)
Viewing southeast, the casting pond. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.
- Photo 7 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0007)
Viewing southwest to the basketball courts and casting pond (visible in background). Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.
- Photo 8 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0008)
Viewing southwest to the playground and basketball courts. Note the casting pond in the background. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.

- Photo 9 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0009)
Viewing north to the restroom/picnic shelter building. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.
- Photo 10 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0010)
Viewing north to the lawn bowling fields, storage building, and clubhouse. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.
- Photo 11 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0011)
Viewing northeast, the Bowling on the Green Club House. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.
- Photo 12 of 12 (OR_MultnomahCounty_WestmorelandPark_0012)
Viewing northeast, the tennis courts and parking area. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013



Map 1. Locations of photos and views within Westmoreland Park.



Photo 1. One of the paved pedestrian walks that leads to a bridge over Crystal Springs Creek, viewing southeast. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 2. Viewing southwest to a picnic area, bordered to the west by SE 22nd Avenue (pictured right). Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 3. Viewing northeast to the maintenance building, located west of the Crystal Springs watershed along SE 22nd Ave. Photo by Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.



Photo 4. Viewing north near the corner of SE McLoughlin Boulevard and SE Nehalem Street to the entrance to Sckavone Stadium and Field. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 5. Viewing north to Ballfield 2, one of the multipurpose fields at Westmoreland Park. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 6. Viewing southeast, the casting pond. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.



Photo 7. Viewing southwest to the basketball courts and casting pond (visible in background). Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 8. Viewing southwest to the playground and basketball courts. Note the casting pond in the background. Image courtesy of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2010.



Photo 9. Viewing north to the restroom/picnic shelter building. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.



Photo 10. Viewing north to the lawn bowling fields, storage building, and clubhouse. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.



Photo 11. Viewing northeast, the Bowling on the Green Club House. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.



Photo 12. Viewing northeast, the tennis courts and parking area. Image courtesy of Natalie K. Perrin, M.S., August 2013.