

March 9, 2016

Oregon Geographic Names Board
c/o Oregon Historical Society
1200 SW Park Ave
Portland, OR 97205

President Cogswell and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

The City of Gresham is pleased to submit materials to recognize Gresham's summits by their names. The City understands that by having names formally approved, the butte names are included in national databases and may be identified on national maps. Further, adopting formal names for these unique places allows for a stronger sense of identity and fosters a more personal connection between local residents and visitors and these features. The City and Metro, the regional government, own land on many of these buttes. Gabbert Butte contains the Metro owned Gabbert Butte Natural Area. A city park is anticipated on Towle Butte and a new city park on Hogan Butte is underway.

Each application includes the OGNB application form, a map of the feature, photographs of the feature, letters of support, and historic documents that provide insights into each name. There are four applications:

1. Gabbert Butte (variant name: Gabbert Hill)
2. Hogan Butte
3. Jenne Butte
4. Towle Butte

We appreciate the opportunity to celebrate our history by formally recognizing these features. Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Shane T. Bemis
Mayor

HOGAN BUTTE BRIEF HISTORY

Eli Hogan, a turn-of-the-century pioneer and lumberman, established a sawmill in the vicinity of what is now Hogan Road and Johnson Creek. He forested land located on what is now known as Hogan Butte. Rough lumber from the sawmill was taken along a slab-wood road called the “Devil’s Cut-Off” to a finishing plant on the vicinity of what is now SE 72nd Avenue and Foster Road in Portland. Lumber from his operations was used to build the forms for the water reservoirs on Mt. Tabor.

In addition to Hogan Butte, the Hogan name lends itself to the City’s Official tree – The Hogan Cedar, Hogan Road, and Hogan Plaza.

RESEARCH / OUTREACH

To confirm the butte name, project staff did the following:

1. Researched names in city documents, Gresham Historical Society archives, and in the books Gresham Stories of our Past: Campground to City and Stories of our Past Gresham: Before and After the World Wars.
2. Reached out to affected neighborhood associations to gain knowledge and support.
3. Shared with the City of Gresham Historic Resources Subcommittee to gain knowledge and support.
4. Reached out to affected neighboring jurisdictions – City of Portland, Metro, and Multnomah County – to gain knowledge and support.
5. Sent a letter to property owners on the buttes seeking support for the names, and also any evidence of other names being used for the summits. In all nearly 1,300 letters were mailed.

Additionally, the Gresham Outlook ran an article in the local newspaper on February 19, 2016.

Date Submitted:



Domestic Geographic Name Report

Action Requested:

- Proposed New Name
- Application Change
- Name Change
- Other

Recommended Name:

State :

County:

Administrative Area:

Specific Area Covered

- Mouth
- End
- Center

Latitude: ° ' " N

Longitude: ° ' " W

- Heading
- End

Latitude: ° ' " N

Longitude: ° ' " W

Section(s) _____ Township(s) _____ Range(s) _____ Meridian _____

Elevation _____

- Feet**
- Meters**

Type of Feature (*stream, mountain, populated place, etc.*):

Is the feature identified (including other names) in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)?

- Yes**
- No**
- Unknown**

If yes, please indicate how it is listed (include name and GNIS feature ID number): _____

Description of Feature (*physical shape, length, width, direction of flow, etc.*):

Maps and Other Sources Using Recommended Name <i>(include scale and date)</i>	Other Names (variants)	Maps and Other Sources Using Other Names or Applications <i>(include scale and date)</i>

Name Information (*such as origin, meaning of the recommended name, historical significance, biographical data (if commemorative), nature of usage or application, or any other pertinent information*):

Is the recommended name in local usage?

- Yes**
- No**

If yes, for approximately how many years?

Is there local opposition to, or conflict, with the recommended name (as located)?

For proposed new name, please provide evidence that feature is unnamed:

Additional information:

Submitted By:

Company or Agency:

Title:

Address (City, State, and ZIPCode):

Telephone:

Date:

Copy Prepared By (if other than above):

Company or Agency:

Title:

Address (City, State, and ZIPCode):

Phone (day):

Date:

Authority for Recommended Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Occupation:

Years in Area:

Authority for Recommended Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Occupation:

Years in Area:

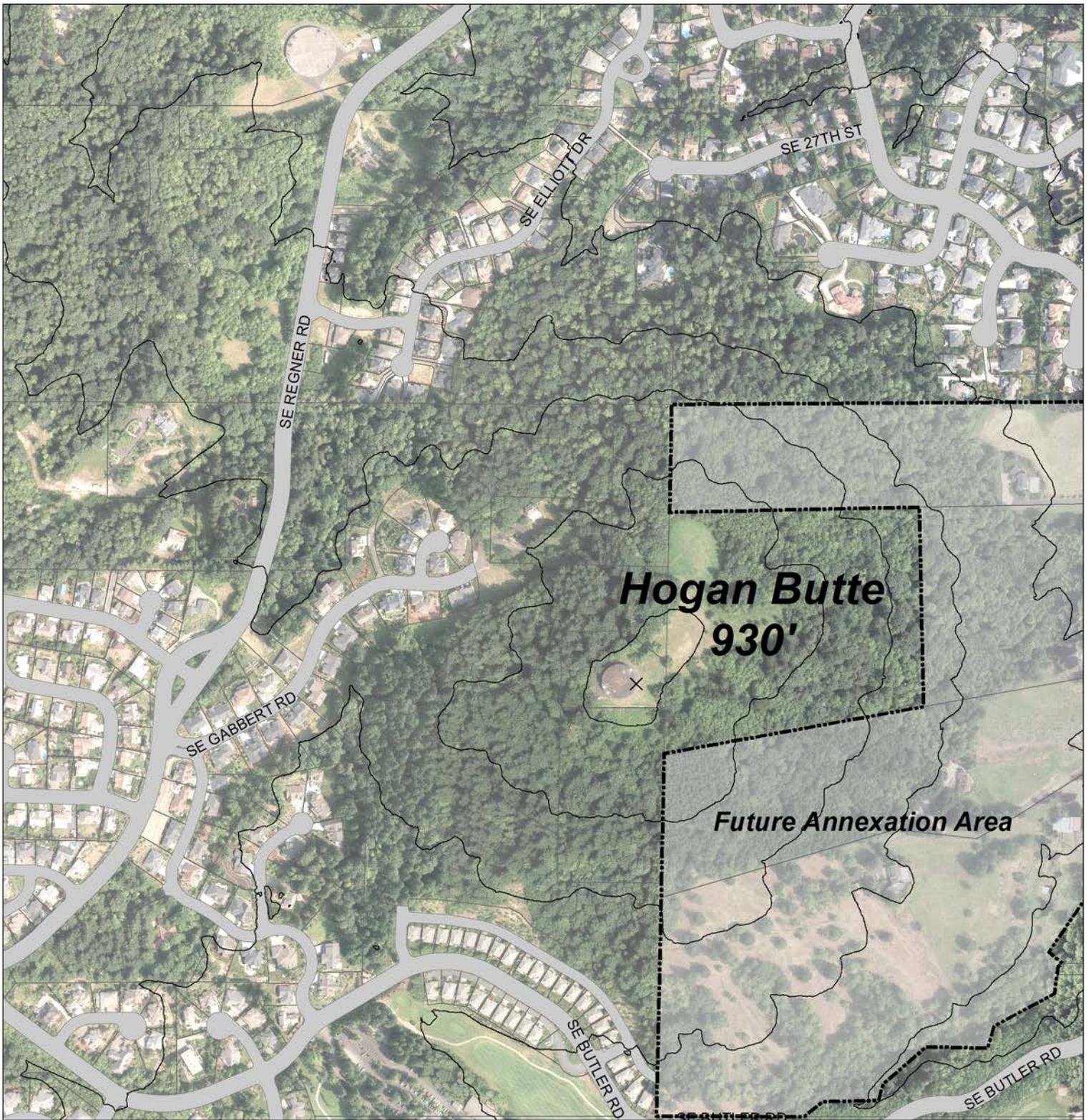
Authority for Recommended Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Occupation:

Years in Area:



Hogan Butte

- × Natural Features
- Contours 100ft
- Gresham City Boundary

DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE:
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CITY OF GRESHAM 



Looking southeast to Hogan Butte



View from Hogan Butte



NEWS ARTICLE

Gresham pursues officially naming four city summits

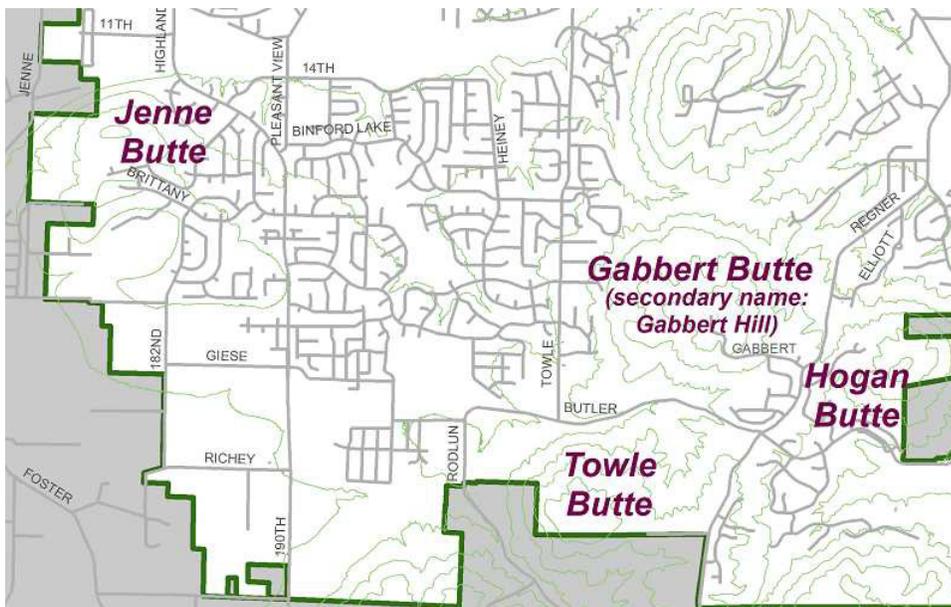
Created on Friday, 19 February 2016 00:00 | Written by [Jodi Weinberger](#) | 

[0 Comments](#)

Gresham's got big buttes and it does not lie — or at least it's trying not to anymore, with help from the Geographic Names Information Services.

Sharon Nesbit, a member of the board of the Geographic Names Information Services, noted Gresham historian and longtime Outlook columnist, recently pointed out to city leaders that not all of Gresham's six buttes have official names.

In the eyes of the U.S. government, actually four buttes — Jenne Butte, Gabbert Butte, Hogan Butte and Towle Butte — are considered unnamed summits.



COURTESY OF THE CITY OF GRESHAM - This map shows four of Gresham's unnamed buttes. There are six of the isolated, flat-topped hills in the city.

Gresham's two other buttes, Grant Butte and Gresham Butte, were formally named in 1980 and 1986, respectively.

The timing is especially important for the buttes' names to be made official because the city is pursuing building a nature park on top of Hogan Butte that's expected to be completed by the end of the year.

"I suggested to the city that as the buttes were becoming official park land, they might need to be identified for all sorts of reasons — safety, search and rescue, etc.," said Nesbit, in an email from Hawaii.

From Nesbit's recommendation, the task of giving the buttes — defined as isolated hills with steep sides and flat tops — official names was passed to Stacy Humphrey, Gresham senior planner. As part of the application to the Geographic Names Information Services (GNIS), Humphrey must show historical records of the butte names.

For help, she turned to about 1,300 property owners — those who live near the unnamed buttes — and asked residents whether they know of secondary names for the features and if they have historic records demonstrating that name.

"It's something that's taken seriously to really understand, why is this named this particular thing?" Humphrey said, noting she's only received one response of a secondary name — one resident remembers Towle Butte identified at one time as Water Hill.

Humphrey has also done research with help from the Gresham Historical Society and other Gresham history books, some written by Nesbit.

"A lot of folks wrote back saying, 'I've lived here since the '70s, and it's always been Jenne Butte, or Hogan Butte,'" Humphrey said.

Humphrey will go to the Gresham City Council on March 15 to seek support of submitting the names to GNIS in April. The GNIS board then does a preliminary review to make sure the applications look complete. In June, the board is expected to make a recommendation to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, which has the ultimate say.

“I haven’t heard of other names used for the buttes in question, though that is something the names board staff researches when we take a name under consideration,” Nesbit said. “I am sure some people have found ways to identify them over the years.”

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LETTERS OF SUPPORT



February 8, 2016

Phil Cogswell, President
Oregon Geographic Names Board
Oregon Historical Society
1200 S.W. Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

President Cogswell and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

Metro has worked in collaboration with the City of Gresham for years in protecting beautiful natural features and providing recreational opportunities in the area. We are currently collaborating on the creation of Hogan Butte Nature Park and trail links throughout the east buttes. These amenities provide opportunity for the greater community to explore and appreciate these unique geographic features. Additionally, Metro owns land on Gabbert Butte and created the Gabbert Butte Natural Area and trail system.

It is in this collaborative spirit that Metro fully supports Gresham's efforts to have its summits' names formally recognized. We know these features provide a positive identity for a community and recreational opportunity. There is great benefit in having recognized names so these amenities can be shared with a clarity of what they are and where they are.

In addition to recognizing Hogan Butte and Gabbert Butte, Metro also supports the City's application to recognize Jenne Butte and Towle Butte.

Thank you for your consideration, and please let me know if I can answer any questions.

Best,

Kathleen Brennan-Hunter
Director, Parks and Nature



Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County Chair

501 SE Hawthorne Blvd., Suite 600
Portland, Oregon 97214
Phone: (503) 988-3308
Email: mult.chair@multco.us

January 26, 2016

Sharon Nesbit, President
Oregon Geographic Names Board
Oregon Historical Society
1200 S.W. Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205

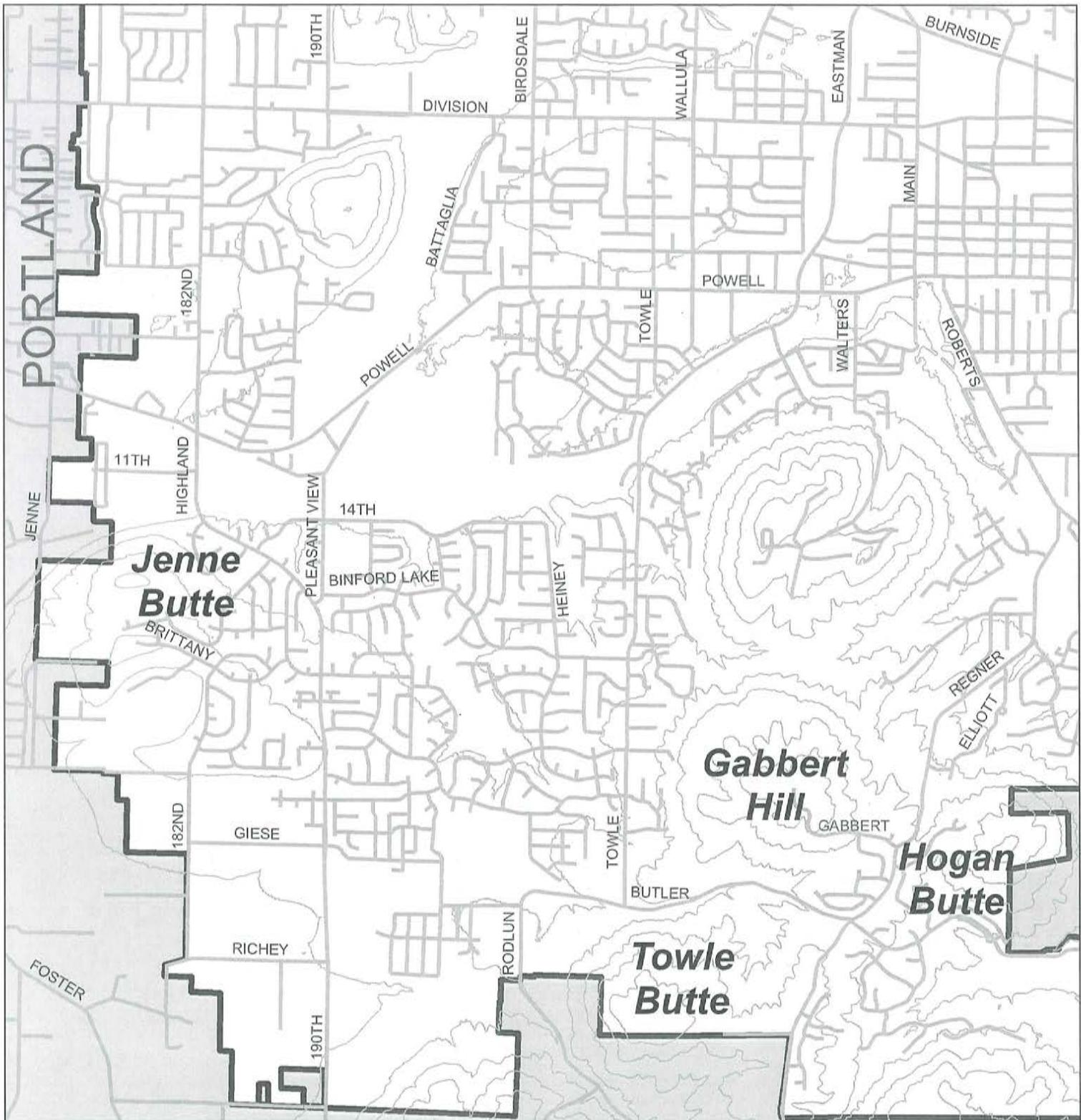
President Nesbit and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

Multnomah County is pleased to support the City of Gresham's application to officially record the names of its buttes. Both Towle Butte and Hogan Butte span the county and city. The butte names also are used in nearby roadways. The county recognizes that having butte names officially recorded helps give a stronger identity to these natural resources and their place within the city and county.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Deborah Kafoury
Multnomah County Chair



GRESHAM'S UNNAMED BUTTES

-  Streets
-  100 Foot Contours
-  Gresham City Limits

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February 18, 2016

Gresham City Council
1333 NW Eastman Parkway
Gresham, OR 97030

Dear Councilors,

The Johnson Creek Watershed Council supports the efforts of the City of Gresham to assign official names to four buttes in Gresham--Jenne, Towle, Gabbert, and Hogan—that are within the Johnson Creek Watershed.

It is my understanding that these buttes must be formally recorded in the US Board of Geographic Names database before they may be labeled on national maps produced by the US Geological Survey and Bureau of Land Management.

If these names appear on official maps, it will provide local residents and visitors a more personal connection to these local features. This connection will become important as these buttes are promoted as natural areas where people can hike and recreate.

In our own work, we have done projects in the vicinity of these buttes. It would strengthen our ability to attract volunteers and financial support in the future if these names appear on official maps.

Sincerely,

Daniel Newberry
Executive Director

January 28, 2016

Sharon Nesbit, President
Oregon Geographic Names Board

President Nesbit and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

The Gresham Butte Neighborhood Association is pleased to support the official naming of Gresham's buttes in our neighborhood association boundary: Towle Butte, Hogan Butte and Gabbert Butte (secondary name: Gabbert Hill). These buttes, along with Gresham Butte/Walter's Hill, provide a dramatic setting to where we live and play. We are fortunate for the amenities the buttes offer, including trails, parks, habitat, and creeks. With the current work on Hogan Butte Nature Park, we are also about to welcome a new park, named after its site on Hogan Butte. Having the butte names formally recorded will contribute to the broader sense of identity for this area. The notoriety associated with the formal recording may also cause individuals to link with or delve into the history of this area further deepening that sense of identity.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim Buck". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jim Buck
President
Gresham Butte Neighborhood Association

January 20, 2016

Sharon Nesbit, President
Oregon Geographic Names Board

President Nesbit and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

The City of Gresham Historic Resources Subcommittee is pleased to support the official naming of Gresham's buttes. Towle Butte, Jenne Butte, Hogan Butte and Gabbert Hill are Gresham landmarks and contribute to the broad sense of community identity. With the current work to develop a park on Hogan Butte and other work to build out the trail system in the east buttes, these land features will be known by more and more people. Having a clear identity and name will help with official recognition of this area.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

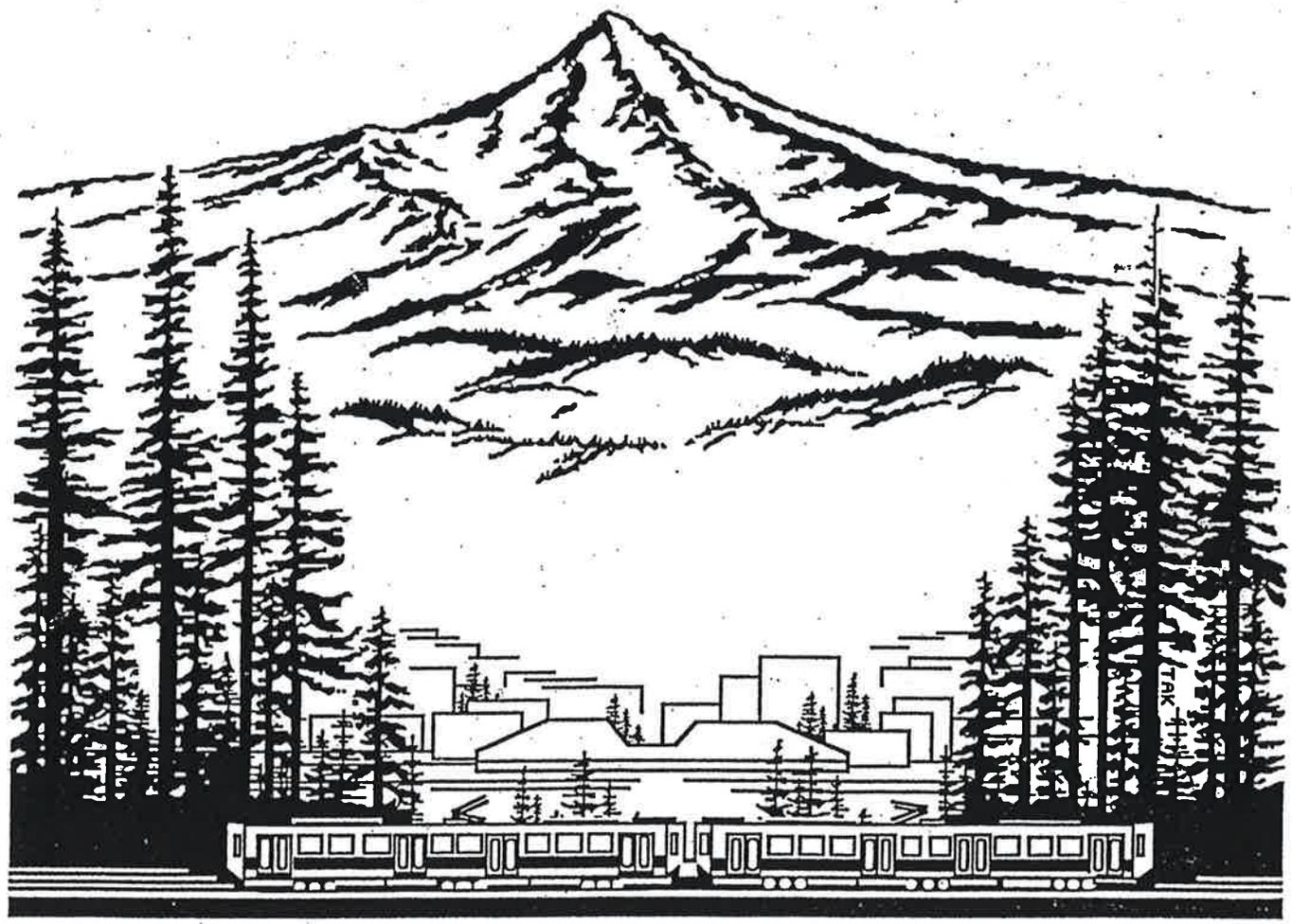


Alice Duff
Chair
Historic Resources Subcommittee

BACKGROUND

Nbga

VOLUME 1 FINDINGS



GRESHAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*originally
prepared 1950*

*12/05
1/07*

*City Of Gresham
Community Development Division
1333 Nw Eastman Parkway
Gresham, Oregon 97030*

* Riparian zones serve as natural migration routes and travel corridors for many wildlife species.

* Riparian forests stabilize stream banks and adjacent slopes, promoting better water quality in the adjacent waterways.

Twenty-three of the 45 natural resource sites identified in the Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces are listed as riparian areas.

The highest-scoring riparian area identified in the Inventory is the Johnson Creek corridor from the southeast city limits near Hogan Rd. downstream to Highland Ave. Most of this portion of the creek is relatively natural in character, largely due to the fact that none of it has been altered by rip-rap along the banks. There are numerous residences along Johnson Creek but they have not intruded into the stream or reduced the riparian habitat in most areas. There is a wide variety of riparian vegetation that provides both wildlife habitat and shading. The dominant streamside plant species are western red cedar (including Hogan cedars), red alder, willow, Douglas fir, black cottonwood, big leaf maple, and a limited amount of Oregon ash. Understory species include Himalayan blackberry, creek dogwood, spirea (hardhack), buttercup, reed canarygrass, rushes, sedges, cattails, horsetail, and hazelnut.

The complex of structurally diverse riparian vegetation, emergent wetland, and open grass fields along Johnson Creek provides habitat for deer, belted kingfisher, great blue heron, green-backed heron, mallards, common bushtits, evening grosbeaks, tree frogs, and beavers.

Other significant riparian areas identified are the small, narrow tributaries which flow down wooded drainages through greenways into Johnson Creek from the south. Kelly Creek, from the southeast corner of the city to its confluence with Beaver Creek, has many of the same riparian characteristics as Johnson Creek between Salquist Rd. and Powell Valley Rd. To the north, a portion of the Columbia slough flows westerly from Fairview Lake to 185th Ave. Although the slough has limited wildlife habitat value, it is part of a regional waterway and could be enhanced by contouring the banks and planting a diverse selection of native vegetation.

2.330 Upland Areas

Seven upland areas were investigated in preparation of the Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces. The most significant of these are Jenne Butte in southwest Gresham, Grant Butte, and portions of Walters Hill and adjacent hillsides to the south.

Upland resource areas enrich the urban environment by providing visual relief and a sense of orientation. They also serve a number of important natural functions:

* Uplands provide valuable habitat for mammals, birds, and some reptiles. Mammals include deer, coyote, fox, rabbits, squirrels, and mountain beaver. Birds include songbirds, woodpeckers, quail, and hawks.

* Uplands serve as important nesting habitat, roosting sites, hiding cover, escape cover, thermal cover, and feeding sites for some species.

* Uplands provide routes of travel for wildlife.

* Uplands provide both seasonal and year-round feeding sites for many species of birds, mammals, and reptiles.

Jenne Butte was found to be one of the most significant of Gresham's upland areas. On the north and west facing slopes there are western red cedar/bigleaf maple forests. The understory is dogwood, alder, and vine maple. In places the canopy cover is nearly 100%. Near the top of Jenne Butte are numerous snags interspersed within the cedar/maple forest, giving this area high structural diversity and enhancing its habitat value. Evidence of deer, coyotes, and other small mammals was noted.

Grant Butte is a prominent upland feature in Gresham. Like nearly all portions of steep-slope uplands in the area, Grant Butte has been logged in the past, removing most of the old, large coniferous trees. The resulting successional patterns have produced wildlife habitats that are structurally diverse, with an abundance of maple, alder, and other deciduous trees. Much of Grant Butte's significance as a natural resource area and wildlife habitat is derived from its proximity to the large wetland lying to the east of the base of the butte. Direct access to water is available for wildlife and the linear pattern of the wetland provides a corridor for passage to habitat areas to the south.

Much of Walters Hill and the complex of hills to the south of Walters Hill have been highly developed or affected by human activity. The lower slopes on the north and west sides have been developed in residential subdivisions, and the top areas have been cleared and cultivated, in addition to serving as large-lot homesites. Nevertheless, Walters Hill gives the appearance from lower elevations of a largely undisturbed hillside with a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. The complex of hills adjacent to the north and south sides of Butler Rd. has a diverse mix of conifers and hardwoods and provides habitat for deer, raccoon, coyotes and other, smaller mammals.

2.340 Ecologically and Scientifically Significant Natural Areas

While all of the natural resource sites identified in the Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces might be considered representative of ecologically and scientifically important resources in Gresham, one particular site stands out in this regard. In southeast Gresham, in the vicinity of Hogan Rd. and Johnson Creek, is found the Hogan's Cedar (*Thuja plicata pastigiata* - see Appendix 3). This is a prime

FIGURE 2-3
**INVENTORY OF
SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES
SUMMARY**

Site No.	Site Name	Score	Resource	Primary District	Secondary District	Open Space	Flood Plain	Slopes 15-35%	Slopes >35%	Overlay	Protected
45	Jenne Butte - Northwest Slope	78	U	LDR-7		N	N	Y	Y	SS	Y
44	Jenne Butte - Top	76	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	N	NR	Y
13	Mt. Hood Community College	75	W	LDR-7		Y	Y	Y	N	NR	Y
27	Johnson Creek - SE Hogan-182nd Ave.	75	R	LDR-7	MDR-24	Y	Y	Y	N	NR	Y
5	Division - Powell Wetland	70	W	LI		N	Y	N	N	NR	Y
6	Fujitsu Forest & Wetland	63	W	LI		N	N	N	N	None	N
16	Kelly Creek - Powell-Salquist	63	R	LDR-7		Y	N	N	N	NR	Y
21	Johnson Creek Trib. - Kelly Ave.	62	R	LDR-7		Y	N	Y	Y	NR	Y
30	Johnson Creek Trib. - Thom Park	62	R	LDR-7		Y	N	N	N	NR	Y
38	Grant Butte - West Slope	59	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	NR	Y
39	Grant Butte - East Slope	59	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	NR	Y
41	Walters Hill Complex - South Facing	59	U	LDR-7		N	N	Y	Y	SS	Y
19	Johnson Creek Trib. - Regner Rd.	58	R	LDR-7		N	N	Y	N	NR	Y
40	Walters Hill - Top and North Slope	58	U	LDR-7		Y	N	Y	Y	SS	Y
8	Wetland Forest - Marine Dr.-Interlachen	55	W	LI		N	N	N	N	None	N
42	Walters Hill Complex - North Facing	54	U	LDR-7		N	N	Y	Y	SS	Y
43	Jenne Butte - South Slope	51	U	LDR-7		N	N	Y	Y	SS	Y
7	Fujitsu Lakes	50	R	LI		N	N	N	N	NR	Y
22	Johnson Creek Trib. - Heiney Rd.	49	R	LDR-7		Y	N	Y	N	OS/SS	Y
1	Log Ponds & Riparian Area - City Hall	48	W	TDD		N	N	N	N	None	N
37	Grant Butte - South Slope	48	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	NR	Y
17	Kelly Creek - South of Salquist	46	R	LDR-7		Y	N	N	N	OS	Y
36	Grant Butte - Northwest Slope	46	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	NR	Y
2	Wallula Ave. East of 13th St.	44	W	MDR-24		N	N	N	N	NR	Y
9	Cottonwood Forest - Marine Dr.	44	W	HI		N	N	N	N	None	N
15	Kelly Creek - Kane Rd.-Powell Vly. Rd.	44	R	LDR-7		Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
35	Grant Butte - Middle	44	U	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	NR	Y
10	Columbia Slough	42	R	HI	LI	N	Y	N	N	NR	Y
34	Grant Butte - Top	42	U	LDR-7		N	N	Y	N	NR	Y
25	Butler Creek - Upper	41	R	LDR-7		Y	Y	Y	N	OS	Y
33	Grant Butte - North Slope	39	U	LDR-7		Y	N	Y	Y	NR	Y
3	Fairview Creek - Burnside-Birdsdale	38	R	BP	LDR-7	N	Y	N	N	FP	N
23	Butler Creek - Lower	37	R	LDR-7		Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
4	Fairview Creek - Division-Birdsdale	36	R	HI	LI	N	Y	N	N	FP	Y
20	Johnson Creek Trib. - Meadow Ct.	36	R	LDR-7		N	N	N	Y	SS	Y
11	Kelly Creek North of Division	35	R	MDR-12	LDR-7	Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
32	Southeast of Palmquist/Hogan	34	U	HI		N	N	Y	N	SS	Y
26	Johnson Creek Trib. - 190th Ave.	33	R	LDR-7		N	Y	Y	N	SS	Y
28	Johnson Creek Corridor - 182nd-174th	33	R	LDR-7	MDR-24	Y	Y	N	Y	NR	Y
29	Johnson Creek Trib. - Towle Rd.	33	R	LDR-7		Y	N	Y	N	OS	Y
14	Kelly Creek - Kane Rd.-Division	32	R	MDR-24	LDR-7	Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
24	Binford Lake	29	R	LDR-7		Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
18	Johnson Creek Trib. - West of Hogan	19	R	LI		N	N	N	N	None	N
12	Burlingame Creek	16	R	LDR-7		Y	Y	N	N	OS	Y
31	McGill Property	6	U	LI	BP	N	N	N	N	None	N

SS: Steep Slopes Area (15%+)

FP: 100-Year Floodplain

NR: Natural Resource

U: Upland

W: Wetland

R: Riparian

SOURCE: Gresham Natural Resources Inventory (1988)

OCT-89

INVENTORY
OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL
RESOURCES
AND OPEN SPACES

City of Gresham

December 1988

quality wildlife habitat. The riparian area is heavily impacted with residential development that is directly adjacent. Site 12, the stream, runs through the golf course. The riparian strip within the golf course has been denuded of vegetation. Presumably, chemicals used for golf course landscaping maintenance enter the creek and affect the water quality. Burlingame Creek provides limited wildlife habitat function, serves a very limited role as a travel corridor, and provides flood water storage. (Score: Site 11, 35 points; Site 12, 16 points).

Kelly Creek

Kelly Creek runs from the Gresham city limits to its intersection with Burlingame and Beaver Creeks at Mt. Hood Community College. Sites 14, 15, 16, and 17, along Kelly Creek, were inventoried. Sites 14, 15, and 17 provide limited wildlife habitat value. The vegetation is predominantly willow and black cottonwood with some Douglas fir. Houses and roads are immediately adjacent and surrounding the stream. The corridor is wider here than in many other similar residential situations, providing some wildlife habitat value. Site 16 provides high quality wildlife value. The riparian stretch here is wider than Sites 14, 15 and 17. Black cottonwood, willow, western red cedar, Douglas fir, big leaf maple, snowberry, and elderberry are the dominant species. This stretch of Kelly Creek is adjacent to a large upland forested area, creating high interspersions.

Site 7, Fujitsu Lakes

The two lakes at the Fujitsu site were rated separately than the wetland forest to the east. The larger of the two lakes has two willow covered islands within it. The riparian vegetation is sparse along the edges, with willow, scotch broom, alder and reed canarygrass. There are small scattered emergent wetlands along the fringe of the lake with reed canarygrass, polygonum and pondweed. Mallards, pied billed grebe, coot, red wing blackbird and white-crowned sparrow were observed on the site. The open water and limited riparian fringe provide moderate wildlife habitat. There is a lot of potential for wildlife enhancement for this site by bank contouring, revegetation and island creation. (Score: 50 points).

Uplands

Seven upland sites were inventoried within Gresham. Upland areas are defined, as those areas that do not have significant water components. Upland

functions and benefits include wildlife and socio-economic values. Using aerial photos each of the seven sites were divided into vegetational units. These upland sites provide food and cover, which are basic requirements for wildlife survival. In addition to food and cover, all wildlife species need water. If water is not available directly on the upland site, direct access to an adjacent area with water is crucial. Most of the upland sites inventoried did not have water on them at the time of inventory. Further surveys of these areas in winter and spring to determine presence of water is encouraged.

WHY UPLANDS ARE IMPORTANT

*Uplands provide valuable habitat for mammals, birds, and some reptiles. Mammals include deer, coyote, fox, rabbits, squirrels, and mountain beaver. Birds include songbirds, woodpeckers, quail and hawks.

*Uplands serve as important nesting habitat, roosting sites, hiding cover, escape cover, thermal cover, and feeding sites for some species.

*Uplands provide routes of travel for wildlife.

*Uplands provide both seasonal and year round feeding sites for many species of birds, mammals, and reptiles.

The upland areas of Gresham show evidence of having been logged during the early settlement of the area. The bulk of the upland sites are remnant forest stands on Gresham's prominent buttes. Building has not occurred on most of the buttes due to both soil type and degree of slope. Logging has removed many of the old, large coniferous trees from the buttes. The resulting successional patterns produce wildlife habitats that are structurally diverse. Since wildlife species are individually adapted to various combinations of vegetational growth and structural diversity of feeding, reproducing and surviving the variety of habitat types found in the uplands in Gresham are suitable for many different species. Cover varies from grassland to high contrast edges with conifers (Douglas fir, western red cedar) and various deciduous species (big leaf maple, alder, Pacific dogwood, mountain ash). Five of the seven areas inventoried provide moderate to high wildlife habitat value as long as adjacent riparian communities are accessible, and wildlife travel routes are maintained. There are some human barriers (Powell Boulevard, Division, Butler Road) between the buttes, but with some planning the influence of these barriers could be lessened. Most of the five sites provide some food that can be used year around. In those that do not have this

provision, the adjacent riparian corridors provide routes into more forested areas where winter needs could be met.

UPLAND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

McGill Site, 31

This area has been planted into nursery stock which is surrounded by Douglas fir with some Himalayan blackberries and shrubs which border Stark and Glisan Streets. The low vegetation species and structural diversity with no adjacent cover placed this site low in wildlife habitat value. The potential use of fertilizers and pesticides is great, which can be a great conflict with wildlife habitat value. (Score: 6 points).

Palmquist/Hogan Site, 32

This area is a gentle southwestern slope from Palmquist to the railroad tracks. The site is primarily grassland, surrounded by houses and the brickworks to the south. The brickworks serves as a barrier for wildlife to reach Johnson Creek. The area ranked low as wildlife habitat potential although it is used as a corridor by black-tailed deer. (Score: 34 points).

Grant Butte

Because of its size Grant Butte was divided into six subareas: Sites 33-39.

Site 33 is the north face of the butte to the water tower. The vegetation is primarily alder with some small Douglas fir. Alder cover is approximately 50% with little stratification and understory ground cover. The soil is stream deposit and the slopes are 50-60%. Cover is limited but available year round. There is a permanent road up to the water tower. The base of the butte is lined with houses. This portion of the butte probably receives use by humans and domestic animals. (Score: 39 points).

Site 34, the top of the butte, is primarily composed of deciduous trees, with thick brushy understory layers. The structural diversity is high with a high contrast edge to the adjacent open grass areas. The area is used by large and small mammals. The area ranked high for its wildlife habitat value. (Score: 42 points).

Site 35, the middle portion of the butte, is primarily deciduous vegetation with

big leaf maple, red alder, and indian plum. There are some snags. The site provides good winter food and cover for wildlife. The area ranked high for wildlife habitat due to its high structural diversity, food availability, and cover. The site ranked moderate for wildlife habitat value. The steep slope may limit human use (Score: 44 points).

Site 36 is a mixed conifer/hardwood forest. Food and cover are available year round in small amounts. There is water present on the site adjacent to the tower. This site rated in the middle range of sites for its wildlife habitat value. The steep slope may limit human use. (Score: 46 points).

Site 37, the southwest facing slope of Grant Butte, has a dense understory cover with a mixed conifer/deciduous overstory. Use is evident by deer and other mammals, as well as by many birds. The area provides year round food and cover. The site ranked high for its wildlife habitat value. (Score: 48 points).

Site 38 is the west and northwest side of the butte. The area is a mix of Douglas fir, black cottonwood, alder, ample and hawthorne. There are open grass areas interspersed with Himalayan blackberry. Houses surround the butte at the base. A moderate to high edge contrast is provided ranking this site high value for wildlife use. (Score: 59 points).

Site 39 is the area covering the east/southeast side of the butte. This is the only site on Grant Butte with direct access to water, Fairview Creek. The vegetation is mixed conifer/hardwood interspersed with open grass and brushy shrub. This diversity in conjunction with the riparian habitat provided by the adjacent Fairview Creek provides high value habitat for wildlife. A powerline right of way and railroad spur line through the area provide travel corridors for wildlife. (Score: 59 points).

Jenne Butte

Four sites were inventoried on Jenne Butte.

Site 43 is the south facing slope. The site is primarily alder with little understory, due to grazing. There are numerous snags in the area, with signs of woodpecker use. Toward the east the site becomes more open with interspersed grass areas and blackberries. The activity of goats, sheep and horses indicate relatively high human impact, affecting the wildlife habitat value of this site. (Score: 51 points).

Site 44 is the saddle on the top. This butte is volcanic in origin, the top saddle is a cone. There are numerous large snags interspersed within the older growth maple cedar forest. The high structural diversity and year round availability of food and cover make this site high value for wildlife use. Evidence of use by deer and other mammals, such as coyotes, small mammals and numerous birds were noted during the inventory. (Score: 76 points).

Site 45, the west facing slope, is composed of a western red cedar/big leaf maple forest. The understory is dogwood, alder and vine maple. In places the canopy cover is 100%. This cedar/maple combination is a unique feature within Gresham. The site rated high for its unique feature, diversity and availability of food and cover. (Score: 78 points).

Walters Hill, Site 40

This butte is the most highly developed and impacted by humans of all the buttes within Gresham. The area ranks low in cover availability, moderate to low in food availability. Structural diversity is high. In conjunction with the two buttes behind Walters Hill this area has some potential for wildlife use. (Score: 58 points).

Walters Complex

Two sites were inventoried on the hills behind Walters Hill. The two hills are bisected by Butler Road.

Site 42, the north facing slope, lies on the south side of Butler Road. This mixed coniferous, deciduous forest has high human use effecting the wildlife habitat value of the site. It rated in the moderate category. (Score: 57 points).

Site 41, the south facing slope, lies on the north side of Butler Road. The canopy is mixed conifer/hardwood, including Douglas fir, western red cedar, big leaf maple, and alder. The area ranks high in structural diversity, cover and food availability. Deer use was noted during the inventory. There is evidence of motorcycle use on spur roads and through the area, which could effect wildlife use. (Score: 59 points).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Wetlands

THE LEGACY OF ELI HOGAN

UNTIL THE FALL OF 1987, WHEN VIRGINIA PARKER DROVE OUT TO GRESHAM FROM HER SOUTHEAST HOME TO SEE THE "HOGAN PLAZA" SHOPPING CENTER, THE PEOPLE OF GRESHAM HAD SPECULATED THAT THE HOGANS MUST HAVE BEEN EARLY SETTLERS IN THE AREA. NOT SO.

THE ORIGIN OF ALL THE HOGAN SITES IN GRESHAM WAS VIRGINIA PARKER'S GRANDFATHER, ELI HOGAN. THERE ARE HOGAN ROAD, HOGAN BUTTE, HOGAN CEDARS, AND HOGAN STATION IN THE SPRINGWATER CORRIDOR AT AMBLESIDE, WHERE THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY BETWEEN GRESHAM AND BORING STOPPED. PARKER AND HER SISTER ARE THE LAST OF HER FAMILY TO BEAR THE NAME. SHE TOLD SHARON NESBITT, ACCORDING TO FAMILY RECORDS, THAT HE OWNED A SAWMILL IN THE AREA-PROBABLY AT WHAT IS NOW HOGAN ROAD AND JOHNSON CREEK. HE VERY LIKELY USED THE CREEK FOR THE POWER SOURCE FOR HIS MILL.

ELI HOGAN'S SON, DAVID BROOKS HOGAN, WROTE IN HIS MEMOIRS OF "DAD HAVING A SAWMILL OUT ON HOGAN ROAD, A BRANCH OFF POWELL (BOULEVARD). WITH THREE ABREAST TEAMS, HE BROUGHT HIS ROUGH LUMBER IN TO HIS FINISHING PLANT ON WHAT IS NOW (SOUTHEAST) 72ND AND FOSTER ROAD."

FROM HIS BUSINESS IN SOUTHEAST PORTLAND, HOGAN SUPPLIED THE LUMBER USED IN THE CONCRETE FORMS FOR THE HUGE MOUNT TABOR RESERVOIRS.

THE FAMILY HISTORY REMEMBERS THAT HOGAN HAULED HIS LUMBER FROM GRESHAM TO PORTLAND OVER A PUNCHEON, OR SLAB-WOOD ROAD, CALLED THE "DEVIL'S CUT-OFF."

ERNIE PARKER, VIRGINIA PARKER'S HUSBAND, REMEMBERS THAT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW USED TO REMINISCE ABOUT HOW THOSE SLAB ROADS FUNCTIONED. THE ROAD WAS MADE OF ROUNDED WOOD SLABS, LAID ROUND-SIDE DOWN IN THE DIRT. WHEN THE ROAD TURNED TO MUD, THE WOODEN SLABS SORT OF FLOATED THERE ON TOP.

"HE TOLD ABOUT RIDING ON A LOAD OF LUMBER OVER THOSE ROADS. THE WAGONS WERE HEAVY IN THOSE DAYS, AND WHEN THEY PASSED OVER THE SLABS OF WOOD, MUD WOULD SQUIRT UP BETWEEN THEM."

"IT WOULD SURE CAUSE PEOPLE ALONG THE ROAD TO STEP BACK," ADDED VIRGINIA PARKER.

THE FAMILY HISTORY RECORDS THAT THE HOGANS WERE DESCENDED FROM PEOPLE WHO CAME TO AMERICA ON THE MAYFLOWER. ONE CLOSE RELATIVE DIED AT THE ALAMO WITH DAVID CROCKETT.

ELI HOGAN WAS BORN DEC. 18, 1865, IN SULPHUR ROCK, ARKANSAS. HE FIRST SHOWED UP IN PORTLAND FROM CASCADE LOCKS IN 1905 WHEN HE MOVED WIFE, NANCY BROOKS HOGAN, AND SON DAVID TO PORTLAND TO TAKE PART IN THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION. DAVID HOGAN SQUEEZED ORANGES FOR AN ORANGE JUICE STAND AT THE FAIR.

"I REMEMBER THEM TELLING ME," VIRGINIA PARKER SAID, "THAT MY FATHER TURNED THE WHEEL (THAT OPERATED THE LOCKS) AT CASCADE LOCKS."

AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE, NANCY, ELI HOGAN MARRIED A WOMAN NAMED EMMA. HE DIED IN 1951 AT THE AGE OF 86. HIS SON DAVID, (VIRGINIA PARKER'S FATHER) BECAME A CATTLE RANCHER ON WHAT IS NOW THE LAKE OSWEGO GOLF COURSE.

DAVID BROOKS HOGAN DIED IN 1979. (GRESHAM OUTLOOK 11/14/87).

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OF ALL THE PLACES IN THE GRESHAM AREA THAT BEAR THE "HOGAN" NAME, THE REAL JEWEL IS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 30 ACRES WHERE THERE IS A GROVE OF UNIQUE CEDAR TREES, A RARE VARIETY OF THE COMMON WESTERN RED CEDAR, KNOWN AS HOGAN CEDARS. THE SITE IS ADJACENT TO JOHNSON CREEK NEAR S.E. HOGAN ROAD (SECTION 14 T1S R3E) IN AN AREA KNOWN AS AMBLESIDE.

MANY RUMORS AND STORIES CIRCULATED IN GRESHAM CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE HOGAN CEDARS. LEONARD WILEY REPEATS SEVERAL STORIES IN THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, 02/09/69. ONE OF THE EARLIEST WAS THAT LUMBER MERCHANTS, DANT AND RUSSELL, ESTABLISHED AMBLESIDE CORPORATION THERE. THEY BOUGHT SOME LAND AND CREATED WHAT WAS CONSIDERED A SHOWPLACE OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. THEIR HOLDINGS WERE NEAR THE BRICK YARDS AND ADJACENT TO JOHNSON CREEK. IT WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF BUSINESS GUESTS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES. THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE INTRODUCED THE BEAUTIFUL, SYMMETRICAL HOGAN CEDAR TO THAT SPECIFIC AREA.

ANOTHER RUMOR IS THAT A CHINESE NURSERYMAN BROUGHT THE TREES TO, OR PROPAGATED THEM IN, HIS NURSERY NEAR THE PRESENT BRICK YARD. ACCORDING TO RESEARCH DONE BY RUTH BIRCH AND LAURA GRAUER FOR THE GRESHAM GARDEN CLUB, THAT IS AN UNLIKELY STORY SINCE THE WESTERN RED CEDAR IS NOT NATIVE TO THE ORIENT, AND THE HOGAN CEDAR IS INDIGENOUS TO THE AMBLESIDE SITE.

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A CHINESE WOULD HAVE HAD DIFFICULTY OBTAINING LAND FOR A NURSERY SINCE IT WAS UNLAWFUL FOR FOREIGNERS TO OWN LAND. AND WHERE WOULD HE HAVE FOUND A MARKET FOR HIS TREES SINCE GRESHAM AND ITS ENVIRONS WERE COVERED WITH FORESTS? THE FIRST CHINESE WERE BROUGHT TO OREGON, EITHER WILLINGLY OR SHAGHAIED, TO WORK IN THE GOLD MINES OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN OREGON, AND, IN THIS VICINITY, ~~THEY WORKED AT WARRENDALE IN EASTERN MULTNOMAH COUNTY ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER WHERE ONE OF THE FISH WHEELS FOR INTERCEPTING SALMON WAS LOCATED.~~

FRANK S. WARREN WAS A PIONEER FISH PACKER THERE. (HE DROWNED ON THE WRECK OF THE TITANIC IN APRIL, 1912). THESE WHEELS STRECHED UP RIVER FROM ASTORIA TO THE DALLES AND CAUGHT AN AVERAGE OF 100,000 POUNDS OF FISH A YEAR UNTIL THEY WERE OUTLAWED.

THE HOGAN CEDAR WAS FIRST DESCRIBED BY CAMILLO KARL SCHNEIDER (1876-1951), AN AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN DENDROLOGIST, IN 1913 AND NAMED 'THUJA PLICATA FASTIGATA'. HE RECOGNIZED THE CEDAR AS A TRUE SELF-PROPAGATING SPECIES AND A VALID MUTATION. THERE IS A BRIEF CITATION IN BAILEY'S CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE-page 3336. (WILEY NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, 02/09/1969). ITS PROGENITOR, THE WESTERN RED CEDAR, IS ACCREDITED ABOUT 1818 TO DANIEL DUNH (OR DONNE), A BOTANIST OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, ACCORDING TO RUTH BIRCH OF THE GRESHAM GARDEN CLUB.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM THE OREGONIAN APPEARED IN THE GRESHAM OUTLOOK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920:

"A LARGE GROVE OF CEDARS WITH PECULIAR FOLIAGE HAS BEEN FOUND NEAR GRESHAM BY M.W. GORMAN, LOCAL BOTANIST AND CURATOR OF THE COLLECTION AT THE FORESTRY BUILDING. MR. GORMAN MADE HIS DISCOVERY BY CHANCE A FEW DAYS AGO AND TOOK WITH HIM, TO INSPECT THE TREES, T.T. MUNGER OF THE FOREST SERVICE, AND RODNEY GLISAN.

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p. 5
SO FAR AS THESE MEN KNOW, THESE ARE THE ONLY EXAMPLES IN EXISTENCE OF THIS TYPE OF FOLIAGE, ALTHOUGH LANDSCAPE GARDENERS HAVE DEVELOPED A VARIETY OF CEDAR OF SIMILAR TYPE.

THE CEDARS, INSTEAD OF HAVING WIDE-SWEEPING BRANCHES, ARE STIFF AND UPRIGHT, GIVING THE TREES THE APPEARANCE OF LOMBARDY POPLARS. OVER 100 TREES ARE IN THE GROVE, ALL APPARENTLY ABOUT THE SAME AGE. THEY ARE FROM 20 TO 30 FEET HIGH. THEY ARE CONSIDERED SIMPLY A FREAK DEVELOPMENT."

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY DESCRIBED THE HOGAN CEDAR AS:

"...A TRUE BREEDING MUTANT COLUMNAR FORM OF THE WESTERN RED CEDAR. THIS NEW VARIETY IS DISEASE RESISTANT, ESPECIALLY TO ROOT ROT. IT IS A PARTICULARLY BEAUTIFUL TREE, AND AS FAR AS WE KNOW OCCURS NATURALLY ONLY AT THIS SITE."

PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE AMBLESIDE AREA JEALOUSLY GUARDED THEIR UNIQUE STAND OF HOGAN CEDARS BUT HAVE BEEN GENEROUS ~~IN~~ ^{///} GIVING THEM TO FRIENDS AND OTHERS IN THE GRESHAM AREA WHO PRIZE THEM.

MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERIES, INC. OF TROUTDALE IN 1957 FOUND, AMONG THE STANDS OF WESTERN ARBORVITAE, THE 'THUJA PLICATA FASTIGATA' (HOGAN CEDAR), A TALL COMPACT EVERGREEN, WAS THE ANSWER TO HEDGE AND WINDBREAK PROBLEMS. THE NURSERY'S PROPOGATION DEPARTMENT UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF FINDING A SUBSTITUTUE FOR THE PORT ORFORD CEDAR WHICH WAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO CYPRESS ROOT ROT. TESTS MADE BY OREGON STATE COLLEGE INDICATED THAT THE HOGAN CEDAR WAS NOT AFFECTED BY ROOT ROT. STEPS WERE TAKEN TO SECURE SELECT SPECIMENS OF THE TREE FOR PROPOGATING. AS A RESULT OF THIS UNDERTAKING AND COOPERATION WITH THE OREGON STATE EXTENSION SERVICE, THE MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY OFFERED THE DISEASE-RESISTANT 'THUJA PLICATA FASTIGATA', OR HOGAN CEDAR.

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ON OCTOBER 2, 1981, MEMBERS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY DISTRICT #14 FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS MADE A FIELD VISIT TO SEVERAL HISTORIC TREES AND SITES IN THE AREA. A YOUNG FIVE-FOOT HOGAN CEDAR WAS FORMALLY PLANTED IN THE LEWIS AND CLARK STATE PARK IN TROUTDALE. THE TREE WAS DONATED ON BEHALF OF THE GRESHAM GARDEN CLUB BY DONALD AND RUTH BIRCH OF GRESHAM.

THE COMMUNITY OF AMBLESIDE AND THE CITIZENS OF GRESHAM WERE SPURRED TO ACTION BY THE HEADLINES WHICH APPEARED IN THE OUTLOOK ON NOVEMBER 12, 1970: "HIGHWAY THREATENS SCENIC CEDAR GROVE." THE OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT HEARINGS HAD BEEN SET FOR DECEMBER 8, 1970, AND FORMAL TESTIMONY WOULD BE TAKEN AT THAT TIME CONCERNING THEIR PROPOSED NEW MT. HOOD FREEWAY.

IN THE OREGON JOURNAL OF DECEMBER 4, 1970, ANDY ROCCHIA WROTE, "IN 1968 THE COMMISSION SENT ITS SURVEYORS INTO THE GROVE, OCCUPIED BY A HALF DOZEN OR SO HOMES AS WELL AS THE TREES AND A LOVELY STRETCH OF JOHNSON CREEK.

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"WHAT THE SURVEYORS FOUND, THEY LIKED, MEANING A NICELY DIRECT ROUTE FOR THEIR PROPOSED NEW MT. HOOD FREEWAY. AS A CONSEQUENCE AND EVER SINCE, AMBLESIDE'S HOME OWNERS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING TO PRESERVE THEIR TREES."

MARTIN DAVIS OF THE OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL WROTE A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGON JOURNAL ENTITLED, "NOT TOO LATE." HE WROTE:

//YET ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL NATURAL AREA IS THREATENED BY A FREEWAY.

1
"THERE IS A GROVE OF UNIQUE CEDAR TREES SOUTH OF GRESHAM JUST TO THE EAST OF HOGAN ROAD AND IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF JOHNSON CREEK. THESE ARE THE HOGAN CEDARS, A RARE VARIETY OF THE COMMON WESTERN RED CEDAR. ALTHOUGH NO ONE IS QUITE SURE HOW THEY GOT THERE ORIGINALLY, THEY NOW FORM THE FINEST STAND OF THIS TREE ANYWHERE IN THE STATE OR PROBABLY IN THE WORLD. THEY ARE NOTED FOR THEIR COMPACT, PYRAMIDAL GROWTH HABIT AND THEIR DARK, LUSTROUS GREEN COLOR, PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE IN WINTER. THE TREE GROWS TRUE FROM SEED, IS WIND FIRM, AND IS FREE OF DISEASE, UNLIKE VARIETIES OF THE PORT ORFORD CEDAR WHICH ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROOT ROT. IT IS OF GREAT VALUE FOR LANDSCAPE PLANTING...

8
"NOW THE MOST-FAVORED ROUTE FOR THE MT. HOOD FREEWAY CUTS THROUGH THIS GROVE. THIS FREEWAY IS NOT PART OF THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM NOR IS THE LAND ACQUIRED FOR THIS SECTION BETWEEN 122ND AVENUE AND ANDERSON ROAD. BUT IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE TO SAVE THESE TREES BY DEMANDING THAT THE ROUTE BE FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM THIS GROVE OF TREES SO THAT THEY ARE NOT DISTURBED OR THEIR ENVIRONMENT DESTROYED."

IT IS THE CITY OF GRESHAM'S POLICY TO ASSIST IN PRESERVATION OF ECOLOGICALLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THAT POLICY, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRESHAM, PASSED "FINDINGS DOCUMENT SECTION 2.350" ON JULY 1, 1980. THE DOCUMENT STATES, "THE SINGLE KNOWN SCIENTIFICALLY SIGNIFICANT AREA IN GRESHAM IS A STAND OF HOGAN CEDAR TREES IN SOUTHEAST GRESHAM. THE HOGAN CEDAR 'THUJA PLICATA FASTIGATA' OCCURS NATURALLY ONLY AT THIS SITE, THE "AMBLESIDE" AREA. OWNERSHIP OF THE HOGAN CEDAR TREES IS DIVIDED AMONG PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO HAVE A STRONG INTEREST IN PRESERVING THE GROVE. THE HOGAN CEDAR IS A PRIME EXAMPLE OF A RARE AND SPECTACULAR LIFE FORM WHICH HAS ADAPTED TO HUMAN PRESENCE WHILE MAINTAINING ITS ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY. IT IS A BEAUTIFUL AND STRIKING TREE, AND THE GROVE MAINTAINS ITSELF THROUGH SEED PRODUCTION."

THE ONE-OF-A-KIND GROVE OF HOGAN CEDAR TREES IN SOUTHEAST GRESHAM IS WELL-PROTECTED FROM THE SHARP BLADES OF A ROARING CHAINSAW.

SO SAID JOHN ANDERSON, GRESHAM PLANNING DIRECTOR, WHOM THE CITY COUNCIL CHARGED WITH INVESTIGATING A TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE FOR THE CITY. ON MARCH 15, 1989, HE SAID THAT THE HOGAN CEDARS ARE PROTECTED BY THE CITY'S NATURAL RESOURCES STANDARDS AND BY THE ACTIVISM OF RESIDENTS OF JOHNSON CREEK AREA WHERE THE RARE TREES GROW. THE GRESHAM GROVE IS THE ONLY PLACE IN THE WORLD WHERE THE TREES GROW NATURALLY. (GRESHAM OUTLOOK, 03/15/89.)

BY MARGARET JOHNSON
SEPTEMBER 21, 1992

Gresham Outlook Saturday, Nov. 14, 1987

Last of the Hogans

Family member reveals how road got its name

by SHARON NESBIT
of The Outlook staff

Virginia Parker drove out to Gresham recently from her southeast Portland home just to look at the shopping center sign that reads, "Hogan Plaza."

Her full name is Virginia Hogan Parker and Hogan interests her because the origin of all the Hogan sites in Gresham — Hogan Butte, Hogan Road, the Hogan cedars and now, Hogan Plaza — is her grandfather, Eli Hogan.

And Parker and her sister are the last of her family to bear the name.

Up to now, the origin of the Hogan name has been a mystery.

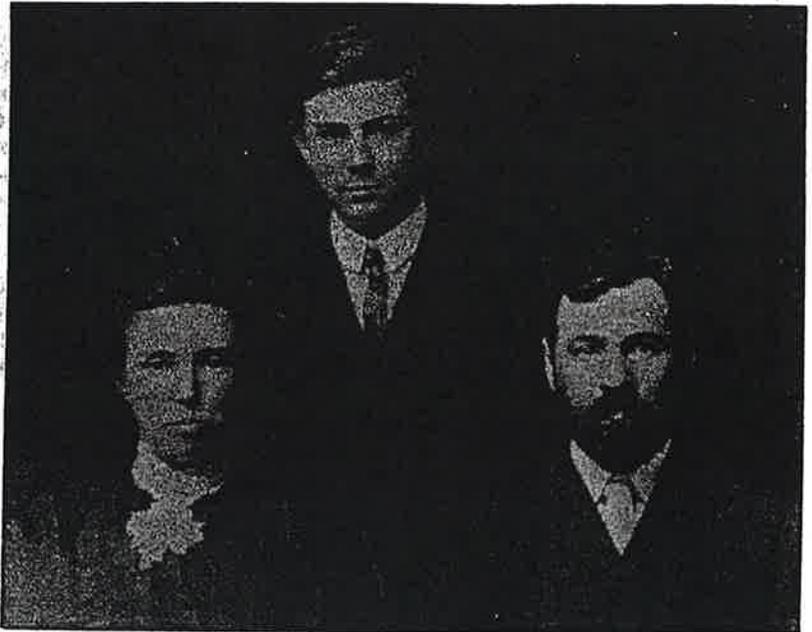
None of the Gresham history books gives a hint as to who Hogan was. Lewis McArthur, author of Oregon Geographic Names, has been stumped on the source of the name Hogan Butte.

What was known was that a railway station was given that name when the railroad passed through the Johnson Creek/Hogan Road area in 1904. Old railway maps show Hogan station between Boring and Gresham. Stations were about a mile apart along the line that ran to Estacada and their names — Haley, Hoover Spur, Anderson, Palmblad, and Schiller — generally came from families who lived in the area.

Hogan, however, never lived in Gresham. According to Parker's family records, he owned a sawmill in the area, probably at what is now Hogan Road and Johnson Creek. He likely used the creek for the power source for his mill.

Eli Hogan's son, David Brooks Hogan, wrote in his memoirs of "Dad having a sawmill out on Hogan Road, a branch off Powell (Boulevard). With 'three abreast' teams he brought his rough lumber in to his finishing plant on what is now (Southeast) 72nd and Foster Road."

From his business in southeast Portland, Hogan supplied the lumber used in the concrete forms for the



Nancy Brooks Hogan and Eli Hogan with their son, David Brooks Hogan, standing.

huge Mount Tabor reservoirs.

"My grandfather was a writer. He wrote poems. And an amateur inventor," remembers Parker. "He never had anything patented, but to this day there are things he invented that were picked up by other people.

"He was a very humorous man. He always had us in stitches."

The family history remembers that Hogan hauled his lumber from Gresham to Portland over a puncheon or slab-wood road called the "Devil's Cut-off."

Ernie Parker, Virginia Parker's husband, remembers that his father-in-law used to reminisce about how those slab roads functioned. The road was made of rounded wood slabs, laid round side down in the dirt. When the road turned to mud, the wooden slabs sort of floated there on



VIRGINIA HOGAN PARKER

Turn to HOGAN, Page 2A.

Hogan

Continued from Page 1A.

top.

"He told about riding on a load of lumber over those roads. Those wagons were heavy in those days and when they passed over the slabs of wood, mud would squirt up from between them," Ernie Parker says.

"It would sure cause people along the road to step back," adds Virginia Parker.

The family history records that the Hogans were descended from people who came to America on the Mayflower. One close relative died at

the Alamo with David Crockett.

Eli Hogan was born Dec. 18, 1865, in Sulphur Rock, Ark. He first showed up in Portland from Cascade Locks in 1905 when he moved wife, Nancy Brooks Hogan, and son to Portland to take part in the Lewis and Clark Exposition. His son, David, squeezed oranges for an orange juice stand at the fair.

"I remember them telling me," Virginia Parker says, "that my grandfather turned the wheel (that operated the locks) at Cascade

Locks."

After the death of his wife, Nancy Eli Hogan married a woman named Emma. He died in 1951 at the age of 86. His son David, Parker's father, became a cattle rancher on what is now the Lake Oswego Golf Course.

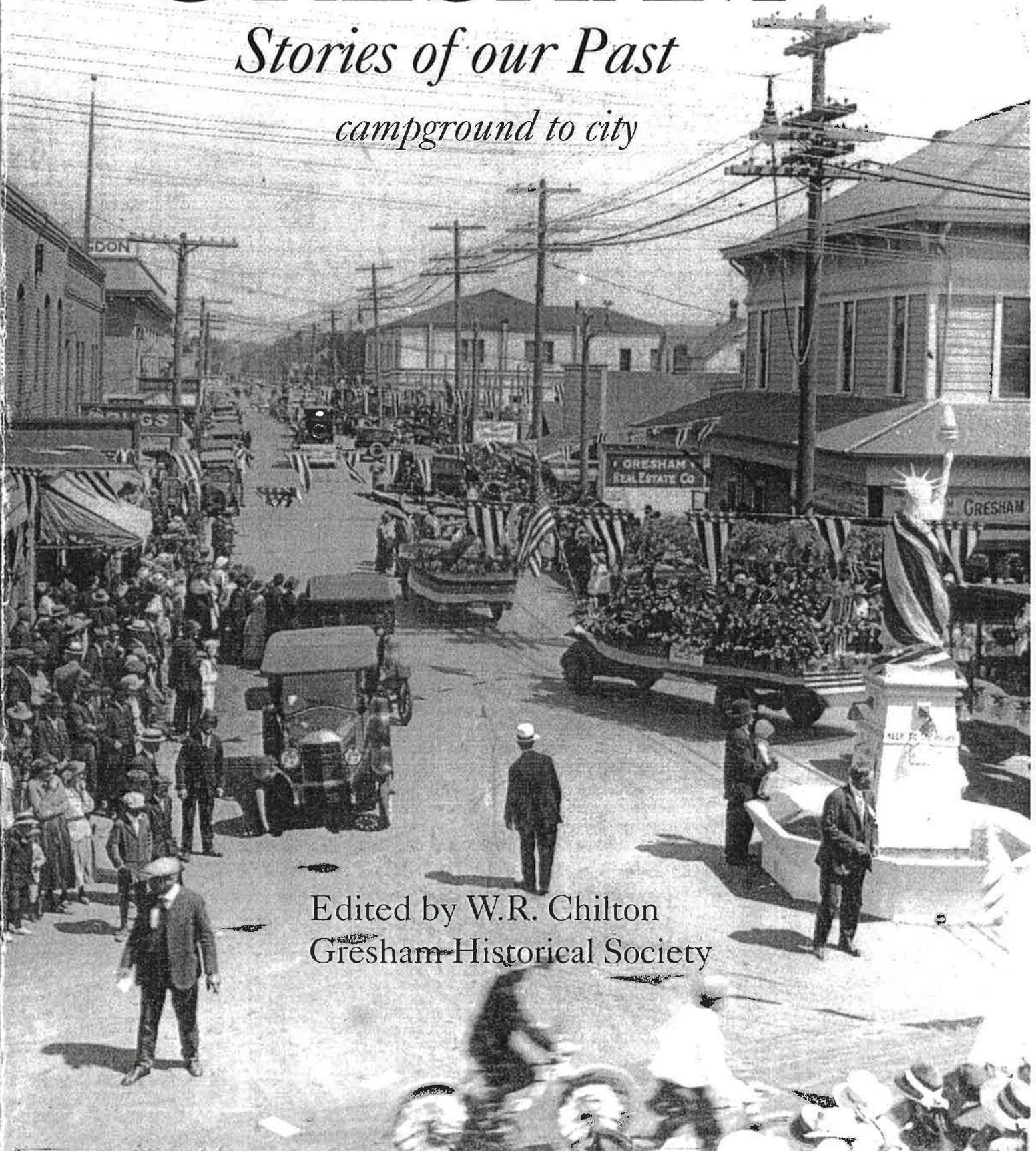
It was David Hogan who wrote down the family history that Parker now treasures. And she regrets that she doesn't have more.

David Brooks Hogan died in 1979. Just before his death, Parker went to him with family photos and papers to identify and explain.

GRESHAM

Stories of our Past

campground to city



Edited by W.R. Chilton
Gresham Historical Society

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Printed in the United States

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Number

This book may be purchased by mail order from The Gresham Historical Society, P. O. Box 65, Gresham, Oregon 97030, or at the Gresham Historical Society Museum at Fourth and Main in Gresham, Oregon.

Kate, the daughter of Harry and Luaney Stanley, married Albert Tomlinson who sold merchandise in the developing Powell's Valley community before there was a business district. Their place of business was their farmhouse on Powell Road which "was a store and lunchroom in later years."

Page Stanley died in 1878 having lived fifty years before he came to Oregon and twenty-six after he moved here. He, and many of his descendants, including Jeremiah, are buried in the old Pioneer Cemetery in Gresham. Stone monuments mark their graves. But for a family that traveled between Missouri and Texas and Oregon as much as the Stanleys, in the days when twenty miles was a good day's travel, no monument is quite as appropriate as the one that starts on Stark Street one mile west of Twelve-mile corner and runs south toward Division Street and is known as Stanley Road.

This road sign that identifies 212th Avenue has replaced one that said Stanley Road. It is more convenient but does not commemorate Jeremiah Stanley who donated the land for the road.



ROAD NAMES: PIONEER MONUMENTS

*Full background inside.
Roads were often named
after people*

Many roads in the Gresham area when first built were named, as Stanley road was, after the person or family that contributed to its development and, thus, became a monument to that family. Powell's Valley Road, Cleveland Avenue, and Roberts Avenue are obvious examples in the original Gresham. In the newly developed curving streets of a new housing development of southeastern Gresham, one can find Giese and Linnemann streets close together. They would have liked that; they were good neighbors all of the time they had adjoining donation land claims. The Swedish families continue to illustrate their original closeness with Palmblad Road intersecting Palmquist, with Anderson and Salquist nearby. The county remembered Chief Multnomah — although it is not clear if there were more than one — and Wallula, his legendary daughter.

Those who give and follow directions to addresses are not so fond of pioneer names for avenues. As Portland extends its influence, the avenues (those streets running north and south) become numbers: Barker Road is 162nd; Rockwood Road is 182nd; Hartley is 188th, Tegart, 192nd, and, would you believe, Stanley's "Monument" is 212th. For a new comer it is easier to find; for one who remembers, it has lost something.

Gresham by boat in 1874. He and his brother Richard started a sawmill in 1889 and logged the area of the canyon along Butler Road (south of Gresham) until 1930, according to Stan Heiney. They logged old-growth Douglas fir with oxen (until 1907) when a steam donkey was put into use. At first they cut only railroad ties but later had a "full-service mill." Their mill had a carriage that would accommodate logs up to forty feet long with two circular saws. Their mill had a planer for finishing lumber and sawing mouldings as well as the structural materials. The mill's production, supplied much of the lumber for houses such as Jake Metzger built, for the school houses, for bridges and public structures throughout eastern Multnomah County.

Eli Hogan's son, David Brooks Hogan, wrote in his memoirs of "Dad having a sawmill out on Hogan Road [a road named for his family] ... With three abreast teams he brought his rough lumber in to his finishing plant on what is now S.E. 72nd and Foster Road." His father's mill supplied the lumber used in the concrete forms for the huge Mount Tabor reservoirs. (*Gresham Outlook*, Nov. 14, 1987) After 1903 the railroad made logging profitable in stands of timber along the Springwater and the Mt. Hood divisions of the Oregon Water Power and Railway Company. (See Chapter Twenty-Five) Sawmills followed the remaining timber and flourished toward the mountains, around and above Sandy for years to come. Logs are now hauled from distant places by large trucks and tightly chained loads of Douglas-fir and Western Red Cedar are commonplace on the crowded highways of Gresham. Domestic and foreign demands for Oregon timber has caused the price of logs and lumber to increase enormously. "Second growth logs sell for \$600 per thousand and a 32 inch log, thirty feet long has 1500 board feet," John Hillyard said, "You figure it; that's 900 dollars for one log, second growth." Lucian Alexander who works for firms selling to Japan reported that "one prime tree recently sold to Japan for 30,000 dollars." (One year later, Mr. Alexander said that the price had gone "way up from that.") These trees and logs are of no better quality than those that were burned by early settlers in order to clear their land. A bit later the old growth was cut into four-foot long cord wood and burned to heat the houses of Gresham and Portland.

John Hillyard Remembers

"I knew them all," said John Hillyard over his lunch at the Gresham Elks Club, "and I'm about the only one left who can tell about them." John enjoys the cool of the Elks Club these days and talking about the old days; he is eighty-five and has a remarkable memory. "You tell me what you want to know and I'll tell you how it was; I can take you to the old houses and mill sites and show you just where they were."

"My father, Jim Hillyard, his brother William and W. A. Proctor were first cousins; they came from West Virginia to Oregon together. My father married the granddaughter of John Lewellen who had taken a Donation Land grant of 320 acres north of Powell's Valley on Troutdale Road — where Sweetbriar school is now. My mother was Matilda J. Lewellen and our home place was on Troutdale Road (282d today) just up from Orient Drive. The east wind blew so hard — just like it does today — that our house was propped up at the corners with logs to keep it from blowing over." Only a true resident in the area of Gresham would know that John was not exaggerating.

"Mose, my grandfather, acquired 200 acres on Johnson Creek and my dad and his brother William built and ran a sawmill on that land from 1890 to 1900." John pointed out the two figures in the photograph (on page 79): William is closest to the camera leaning on an axe stuck in the log and his father, Jim, is immediately behind him. Mose is next back holding a shovel. John started to name the rest of the crew but the interviewer stopped him. The mill was on Telford Road; a road named for the Hillyards is nearby in the present-day setting.

Moses died in 1900 on the DLC where he had lived "all his life." William was a gold miner as well as a logger — who never married and died in 1912 at the home of his niece, John's mother. John Hillyard and his brothers Cliff and Lionel attended Gresham Union High School and graduated in 1926, 1921

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR NOT A FACTORY TOWN

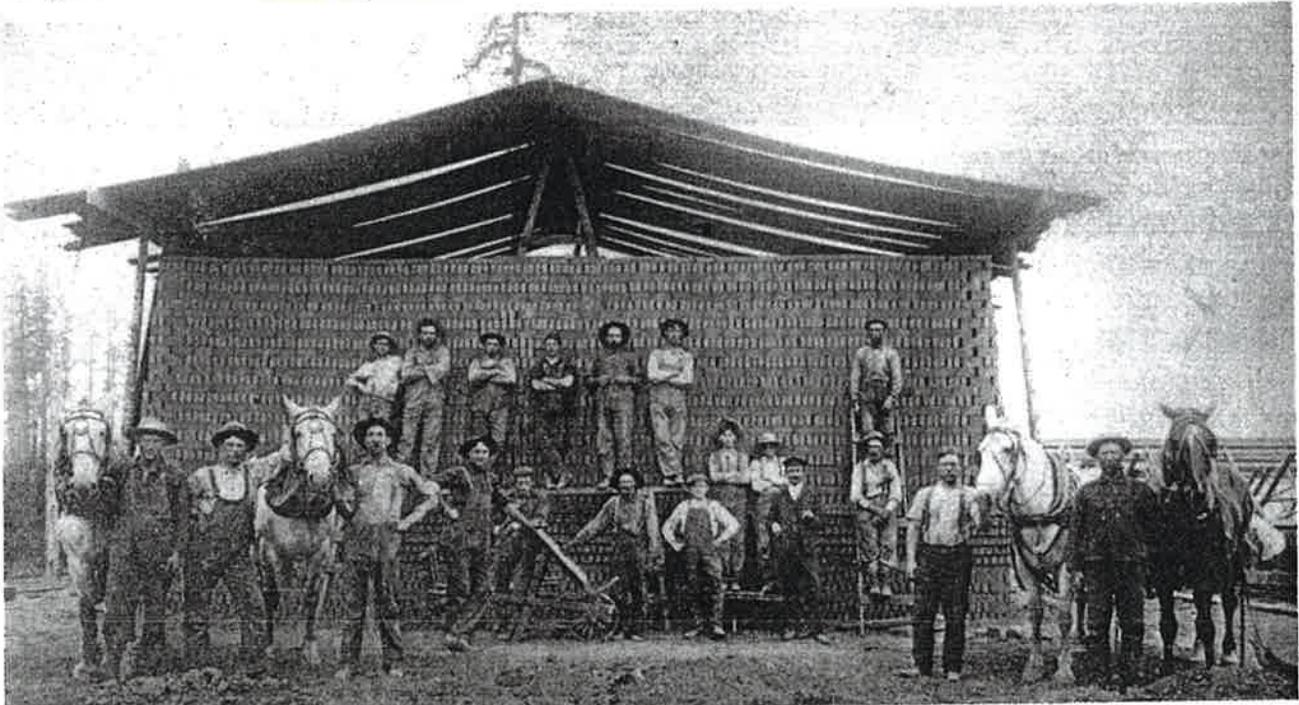
Nineteen year old Franz Olbrich, fresh off the boat into Ellis Island in New York City in 1906, was greeted by his uncle with "I've got a job for you." The job was 3,000 miles away in Oregon and would be the only job Franz ever had, the only job he ever needed to give him success, means to support a large family, and, if you believe his son and daughter in later years, the activity with which he spent most of his waking hours.

"My father seldom took a vacation or time off; he worked harder than his four sons put together — except on Sundays until he retired — and kept all of us working." Albert Olbrich and his sister Pauline were recalling their father's ownership and work for over fifty years in the Columbia Brickworks. "The price of success," said Albert is not taking vacations." "He wouldn't stand for idleness," added Pauline.

Franz Olbrich and his uncle, Alois Klose, came to Oregon in a much different fashion than earlier pioneers. Fifty-four years before (1852), the founders of Gresham, Oregon, drove their covered wagons into a campground near the bend of a creek and claimed land under the new territorial laws of the United States. In 1878 most of them were farming and logging around a muddy or dusty crossroads — depending on the season. At that time a large influx of immigrants, who had traveled on the transcontinental train to San Francisco from midwestern states and by ship to Portland, arrived in Gresham. Twenty-eight years later, immigrants, such as Franz Olbrich, could come directly from New York City by Union Pacific Railroad. In 1913 Franz took a rare break from his hard work and returned to Germany to find his bride-to-be, Elizabeth Pollock. Transportation had improved remarkably in fifty years.

The "job" that Alois Klose had for his nephew had to do with a 35 foot clay bank that had been deposited as a glacial wash hundreds of thousands of years ago. "It has distinctly different layers of colors," said Albert, "and has been supplying the brick factory ever since they started in 1906. They bought 80 acres from **Eli Hogan and** 100 acres more, years later." The factory was located on the newly

area is due west of Hogan butte



Columbia Brickworks and crew in 1906. The tall stack of bricks are shaded from the direct sun as they dry. Teams of horses are used to bring clay to the mill and move the bricks. The bricks will be baked in an oven at high temperatures. A. Klose is identified as "Fourth from left, lower; Franz Olbrich, as fifth from left, lower." Photo: Albert Olbrich.

completed electric trolley line that followed Johnson Creek and the Willamette River into Portland. Another important factor in its location was the abundance of trees that supplied the cordwood used to bake the bricks.

“Brick-making begins with digging the clay; at first they did it with shovels and horse carts.” Albert explained the process of making bricks in 1906. The clay was put into boxes that were sprinkled with sand, called a “sand mold” — the sand kept the clay from sticking to the mold. The wet bricks were stacked and dried in the sun and then moved into ovens where they were baked. The baking required a hot fire — 1500 to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. At first we used four-foot long cordwood, as much as several cords each day. In the thirties we used slabwood; sawdust for thirty years after that. Later, we used a high-grade coal that was shipped in from Wyoming. We could unload it from cars off the railroad into a tippie that conveyed it directly to the kilns.

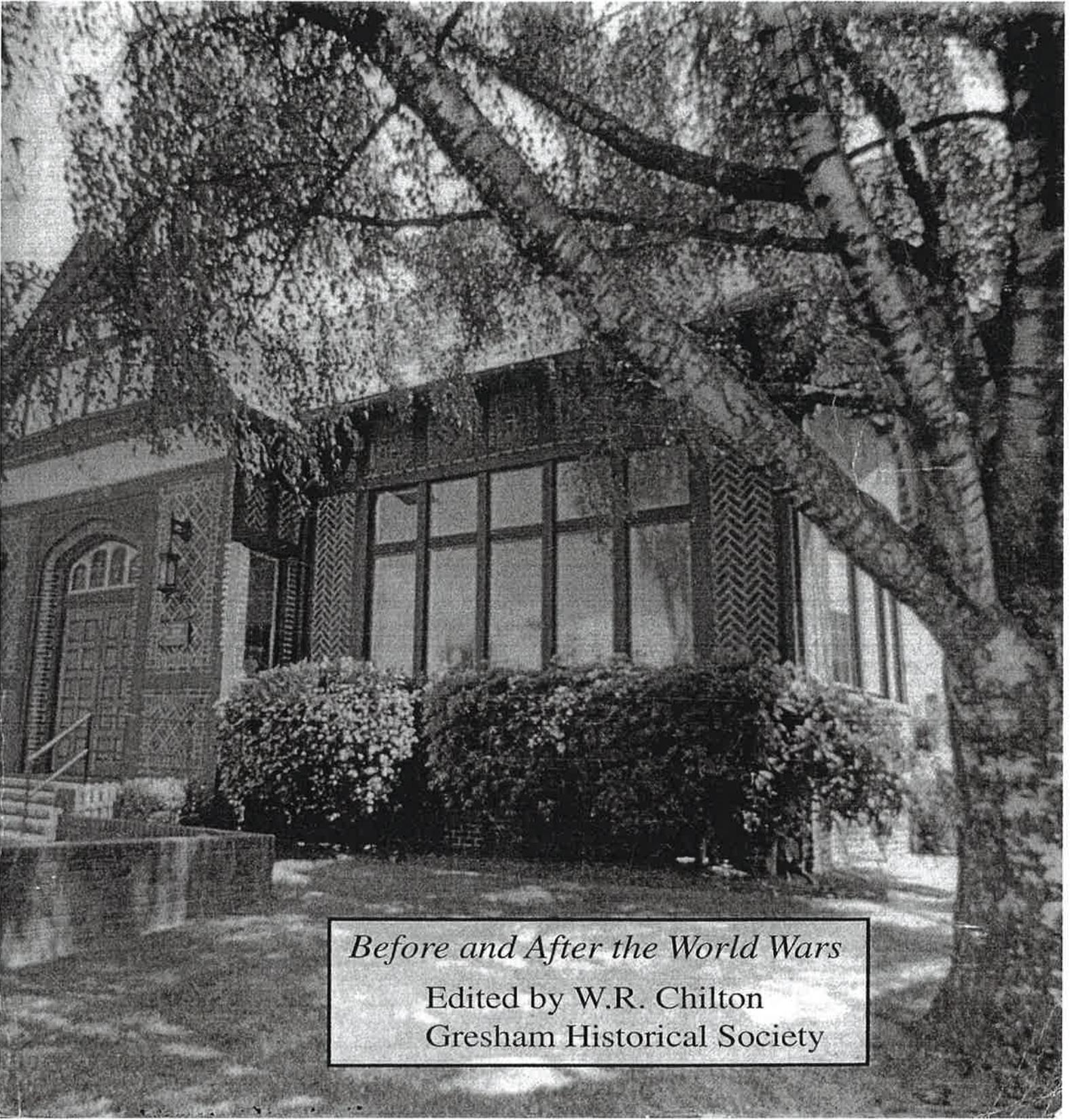
Ruth Olbrich, born in 1914, about one year after her mother Elizabeth came as a bride from Germany, was the first of ten Olbrich children. Her early years were spent as a second mother in the large family; in adulthood, she became the accountant for the company. In 1987 she was interviewed by Gwenda McCall. In a videotape of that interview Ruth explains brick making in 1923. “The hard work of digging clay by hand and using horses to cart it to the plant was reduced by the use of an electric shovel. The clay was loaded on a locomotive that hauled it along tracks that had an open space between them. The car opened at the bottom and the clay went on to a conveyor belt to the pug mill. In the pug mill, water and minerals were added and mixed, to be extruded in a column that was like wet dough. A wire cut the column into bricks that were taken to a dryer. When the wet bricks had dried, they were stacked into 22 kilns where about 6 tons of Wyoming coal burned each day to sustain a 2000 degree temperature. Keep the bricks in too long or too hot and they turned to clinkers.”

In 1921 the Olbrichs bought the house that had been built by Dr. Bittner in 1912 at 451 S. E. Roberts in Gresham. It had been built to be a doctor’s office and clinic and its spaciousness was well suited to the



The Olbrich family and their home at 451 S. Roberts in 1922. Ruth, Mrs. Olbrich, Joe and Mr. Olbrich holding hands; Franz, Jr., Ben and Albert on steps. Pear trees in background planted by Jim Lawrence. Photo about 1922, property of Olbrichs family.

Stories of our Past
GRESHAM



Before and After the World Wars

Edited by W.R. Chilton

Gresham Historical Society

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Printed in the United States

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Number

This book may be purchased by mail order from The Gresham Historical Society, P. O. Box 65, Gresham, Oregon 97030, or at the Gresham Historical Society Museum at Fourth and Main in Gresham, Oregon.

world to study the animals and plants in their natural habitat. With Norton Ferguson, her husband — the man “who wanted to take care of her and has ever since,” she studied in Alaska, Peru, the Galapagos Islands and other sites. She built a large collection of photographs that she has used extensively in lectures and teaching.

Tom Halverson took a TV show to Japan and Betty Ferguson provided the part of the show that dealt with orchids and hummingbirds. Strangely, neither of these are found naturally growing in Japan and there was great interest among the children of the “flower island.” On a trip to the Oregon Historical Society with this class three years ago, Betty was recognized by visiting Japanese teenagers as the TV celebrity “orchid lady.”

Betty Ferguson had much to do with improving the Portland Audubon Society. She discovered a collection of bluebird drawings which were included in a book by Ken Batchelder that “sold well and made a great deal of money for the society.” They became known as the “bluebird books.” Betty became educational director of the Portland Audubon Society, centered at MacCleay Park. She served there for ten years. She conducted as many as 100 presentations a year, often twice a day.

Portland Commissioner Charles Jordan asked her to begin programs and lead tours at the Leach Botanical Gardens on 122nd, south of Powell on Johnson Creek. Upon assuming these duties, she realized that she had met Lilla Leach on her parent’s farm as a child. They became friends including later years when Lilla developed Alzheimer’s disease. Betty was President of the Leach Botanical Gardens in 1993 and continues to work in their programs.

Betty’s husband, Norton Ferguson, accompanied her and studied with Betty for many years. They have lived in their home just west of 122nd and north of Burnside since 1956. A wing built on the house and green houses in the backyard contain the life work of the couple.

Betty became part of the history-writing class conducted by the Gresham Historical Society in 1993 and quickly became our natural history expert. During that time different members of the class were given tours of Betty’s greenhouses and gardens at her home and the grounds of Leach Botanical Gardens. Part of the class’s efforts were focused on the Hogan Cedars and the uses of native plants by pioneer people.

Hogan Cedars **by Margaret Johnson**

Another botanist to whom Gresham citizens are beholden is unknown. It could have been a Chinese nurseryman who, one rumor has it, successfully crossed Western Red Cedar to produce a new variety called the Hogan Cedar — because its discovery was near Hogan Road. Ruth Birch and Laura Grauer, who live among the Hogan cedars and have researched its history, think this is unlikely since Chinese at that time could not own land and there were no reported nurseries in that area. It is more likely that the new variety occurred as a mutation in nature, some botanist believe.

Regardless of how it started, the cedars were first described by Camillo Karl Schneider, an Austrian and German dendrologist, in 1913 and named ‘*Thuja Plicata Fastigata*’ — a true self-propagating species and valid mutation. Its description is in *Bailey’s Encyclopedia of Horticulture*, page 3336. The discovery of a large grove of cedars with peculiar foliage was made by local botanist and curator of the Forestry Building [Portland, Oregon] was reported by the *Gresham Outlook*, September 17, 1920. Over 100 trees were in a grove, all apparently the same age, from 20 to 30 feet high. The Nature Conservancy described the Hogan Cedar as a “true-breeding mutant columnar form of the Western Red Cedar. It has been found along Johnson Creek from Main City Park to Ambleside, and except as it has been developed and transplanted, nowhere else in the world.”

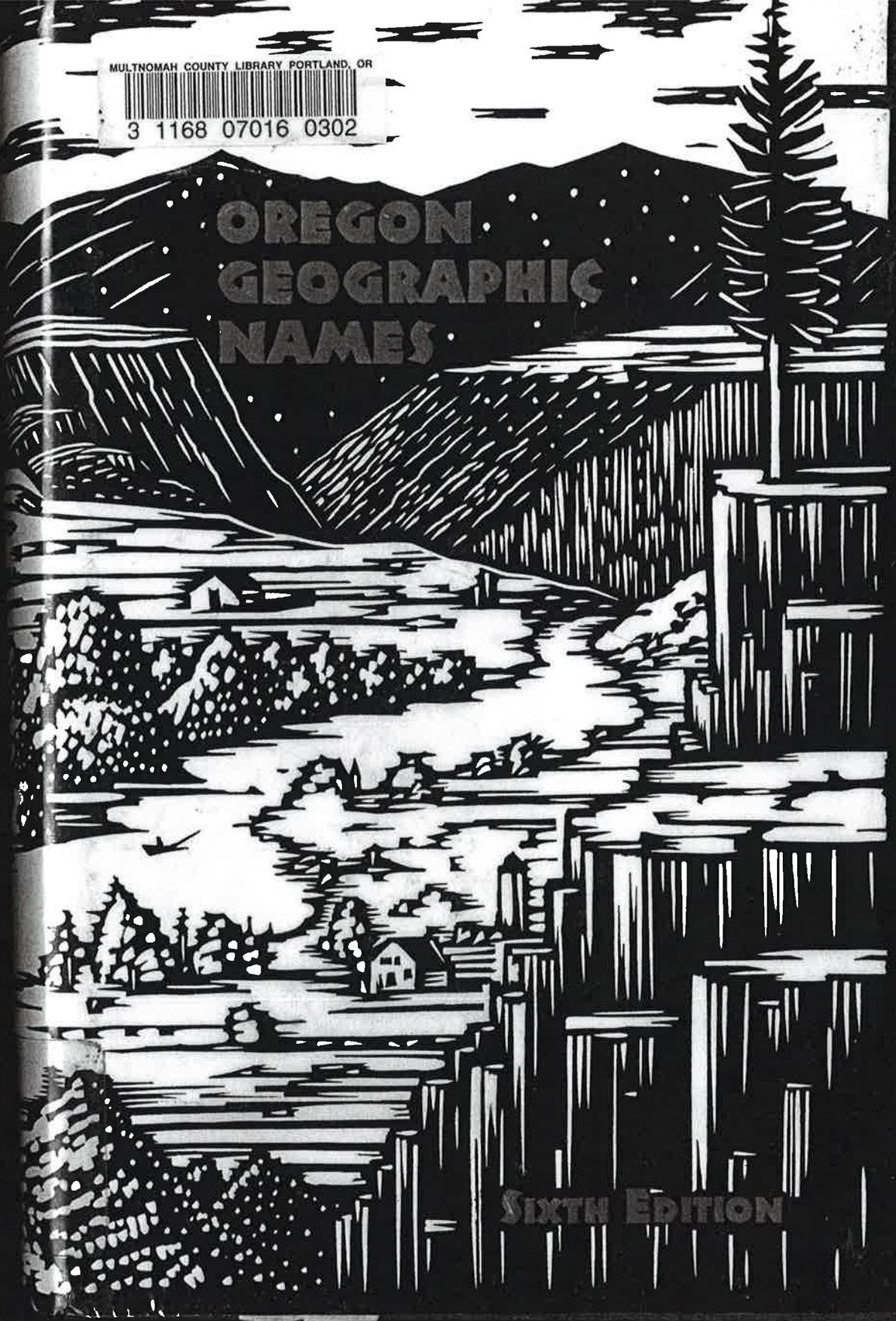
The Mountain View Nursery, Inc. of Troutdale, in cooperation with the Oregon State Extension

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OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES



SIXTH EDITION

The production of this edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* was supported through significant funds provided by The Thomas Vaughan Fund for Publication in Oregon Country History, and by funds from Mr. C.M. Bishop, Jr., the Honorable Robert C. Belloni, the Honorable Malcolm F. Marsh, the Honorable Owen W. Panner, the Honorable John F. Kilkenny and by Lewis L. McArthur. Additional funding was provided by an anonymous gift in memory of Borden F. Beck, Jr. (1923–89), in recognition of his service as a member of the Oregon Geographic Names Board (1983–89), and his profound knowledge of, and passion for, the history and lore of his native state.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

McArthur, Lewis A. (Lewis Ankeny), 1883–1951.

Oregon Geographic Names / Lewis A. McArthur.—6th ed., rev. & enl. / by Lewis L. McArthur.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87595-236-4 (cloth): \$29.95.

ISBN 0-87595-237-2 (paper): \$19.95.

I. Names, Geographical—Oregon. 2. Oregon—History, Local. I. McArthur, Lewis L. II. Title.

F874.M16 1992

979.5°003—dc20

92-17234

CIP

Copyright © 1992 Lewis L. McArthur, Portland, Oregon.

First edition 1928

Second edition, revised and enlarged 1944

Third edition, revised and enlarged 1952

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged 1974

Fifth edition, revised and enlarged 1982

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Designed and produced by the Oregon Historical Society Press.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48–1984.

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Printed in the United States of America.

Preface

Introduction

Oregon Geograph

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Oregon Cou

Hall J. Kelley

Hoaglin, DOUGLAS. The name Hoaglin is said to be of Indian origin. The writer was informed by the postmaster at Hoaglin in 1926 that the name had been used for the post office since about 1898. A nearby Indian told the postmaster that the word meant some sort of medicine. There is a community Hoaglin in Van Wert County, Ohio, and it is quite possible that the name of the place in Oregon came from that source. The name of the Oregon post office was changed to Idleyld Park on Dec. 1, 1932.

Hobo Lake, WALLOWA. Hobo Lake is in T 3S, R 43E. In early days Robert B. Bowman and others found a hobo camped at this lake, apparently living quite happily. They were not able to learn his identity. The lake has been known as Hobo Lake ever since.

Hobsonville, TILLAMOOK. In 1927 Miss Lucy Doughty of Bay City wrote the compiler as follows: "John Hobson and family were among the pioneers of Clatsop Plains. About the year 1885 Messrs. Hobson and Leinenweber of Astoria, erected a salmon cannery at the place since called Hobsonville. Frank Hobson, son of the Mr. Hobson mentioned above, came here about the time the cannery was built, and still lives at Garibaldi."

Hoebet, TILLAMOOK. Hoebet was a post office serving the extreme west part of Wheeler. This was the location of the original Wheeler post office but about 1931 the Wheeler office was moved eastward to the business district of the community at the request of local residents. This was done with the provision that an office would be provided to serve the Wheeler lumber mill and its employees, all in the west part of town. The new office was named Hoebet for C. R. Hoebet, at that time manager of the mill.

Hoffman Creek, LANE. This is a small tributary of Siuslaw River near Beck Station. It apparently is named for Ira Hoffman who took a homestead at its mouth in 1885.

Hoffman Dam, CROOK. According to Phil Brogan of Bend, this irrigation diversion dam on Crooked River four miles below Prineville Reservoir was built by Jim Hoffman, an early day rancher.

Hog Hollow, UMATILLA. Judge John F. Kilkenny told the author the early legend regarding the name of this canyon just south of Vinson. An emigrant train strayed from the Oregon Trail and during their wanderings a band of hogs escaped near this canyon. In time they turned wild and provided both food and sport for the chase.

Hogan, DOUGLAS. Hogan post office was established May 18, 1887, with James McKinney first postmaster. Hogan post office is reported to have been named for a local landowner who later moved to Roseburg and opened a store. Hogan post office was close to the banks of South Umpqua River, northwest of Roseburg. The name of the office was changed to Melrose on Oct. 10, 1890.

Hogan, MULTNOMAH. Hogan on the southeast outskirts of Gresham, once a station on the Portland Traction Company interurban line, is remembered by the

brick factory and nearby Hogan Butte. The place was named for Eli Hogan who was born in Arkansas in 1865 and came to Portland, via Cascade Locks, in 1905. Hogan had a sawmill at the site. Sharon Nesbit has an interesting article in the *Gresham Outlook*, Nov. 14, 1987, p. 1. Hogan is now best known for the curious "Hogan Cedars," apparently a singular mutation of the western red cedar found only in a narrow strip of this valley of Johnson Creek near Gresham. This species was first classified in 1913 by dendrologist Camillo Karl Schneider as *Thuja plicata fastigata*.

Hogg Rock, LINN. Hogg Rock is a prominent point about a mile west of the summit of the Cascade Range. The Santiam Highway skirts its western and southern slopes. This rock was named for Colonel T. Egerton Hogg, promoter of the Yaquina railroad project. For a history of this project, see Scott's *History of the Oregon Country*, v. 4, p. 328. Among other things, Hogg proposed to extend his railroad through the Cascade Range into eastern Oregon. The style Hogg Butte is sometimes applied to this feature, but the compiler thinks it is wrong. For many years the name Hogg Pass was applied to the locality now used by the Santiam Highway in crossing the summit of the Cascade Range and the name Santiam Pass was used for the low point traversed by the Santiam toll road about three miles to the south. In 1929 there developed an agitation to apply the name Santiam Pass to both these localities on the theory that they constituted but one main geographic feature and also because the Santiam Highway would eventually draw the name Santiam Pass, to the elimination of Hogg Pass. The USBGN, in 1929, adopted the name Santiam Pass for the pass as a whole, rejecting the style Hogg Pass. John Minto, in *OHQ*, v. 4, p. 248, says that Hogg's name was probably applied by J. I. Blair of New York, who was connected with the Hogg enterprises. Minto also says that John B. Waldo first noted the apparent lowness of Santiam Pass. However, Andrew Wiley crossed the pass as early as 1859 and recognized its importance. See Wiley Creek.

Holbrook, MULTNOMAH. Philo Holbrook was a pioneer of Oregon, and owned a farm at the present site of Holbrook. When the post office was established, it was named for him.

Holcomb Creek, WASHINGTON. Holcomb Creek rises in the hills north of Helvetia and flows into Rock Creek about a mile north of the Sunset Highway. It was named for Stephen A. Holcomb, a pioneer settler, who took up a donation land claim nearby. Originally there was a small lake with the same name near where the two streams joined but this has been drained.

Holderman Mountain, LANE. This mountain on the headwaters of Mosby Creek near the Douglas County line was named for Elza Holderman, an early USFS ranger.

Holdman, UMATILLA. Holdman brothers were early settlers in this community, and when the post office was established in 1900, it was named for them.

Hole in the Ground, DOUGLAS. Perry Wright gave this descriptive name to a

natural depression east of River. Wright homesteaded and hunting in the area.

Hole in the Ground, ILLINOIS. Bids fair to equal Bear Creek forest supervisor Smith (this peculiar depression).

Hole-in-the-Ground, name. It covers an area of below the surrounding land.

Holladay, CLATSOP. F. the end of the railroad line taken up prior to 1980 and to call to mind one of O came to Oregon in August plunged into the Willamette was a native of Kentucky overland stage business, turned his attentions to interests, and built in all; and today is part of the S gances scattered his wealth his activities and controversy His name was applied to was interested in the Sea site of Seaside. A post County on June 13, 1890 Apr. 9, 1891.

Holland, JOSEPHINE first postmaster was John settler in the neighborhood.

Holland Meadows, *Interest in the Upper Willamette* Holland Point were named there for hunting and timber and Larison creeks.

Holley, LINN. The post W. Pugh, an early settler Wisconsin. There is no this name, but Lamar noted that this was the correct trees or the shrub Oregon

